"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably snow, colder by tonight; Friday fair, much colder.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,565. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LINER CALIFORNIA SUNK WITHOUT WARNING, MANY MISSING; GERARD AND ALL AMERICANS IN GERMANY HELD AS HOSTAGES; NO CONVOYS GRANTED, AMERICAN LINE CANCELS SAILINGS

SENATE INDORSES WILSON

Break With Germany Approved, 78 to 5, After Five-hour Debate.

PARTY LINES DISAPPEAR

Lodge Calls Upon Republicans to Stand Firmly Behind the President.

CHAIRMAN STONE CRITICISED

His Resolution of Indorsement Called Ill-Timed—Not Asked For by Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—By a vote of 78 to 5 the Senate today formally indorsed the President's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany. The vote was taken on a resolution introduced by Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Two Democrats, Kirby of Arkansas and Vardaman of Mississippi joined with three Republicans, Gronna of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Works of California, in opposing the resolution.

In spite of the overwhelming indorsement given to the President on the final and basic question when the vote was reached, there were many divisions of sentiment, and Senator Stone's request early in the day for consideration of his resolution precipitated a stirring debate, which continued for five hours. Three of the Senators who finally voted against the resolution, Kirby, Vardaman, and Works, vigorously attacked the President's course. Senator Kirby declared that to vote for the Stone resolution would be equivalent to voting for a preliminary declaration of war on Germany, while Senators Works and Vardaman asserted that Americans should waive their rights to travel in the submarine danger zone. Senator Works virtually attempted to justify the German course as forced by military necessity.

President's Course Defended.

These attacks brought speeches from nineteen Senators warmly defending the President's course. The movement for the adoption of the resolution was led jointly by Senator Stone and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and in ordinary times one of the President's bitterest critics. Senator Lodge took the ground that on such a question party lines should vanish, and Congress should stand squarely behind the President.

While this was obviously the prevailing sentiment in the chamber, several Senators who voted for the resolution deprecated the action of Senator Stone in bringing it before the House, declaring that it was not proper for the Senate to take action at this time, as the President did not need action by the Senate to sustain him; that it served to emphasize differences of opinion which might better have been kept hidden; and that it tended to commit the Senate in advance to a declaration of war should the President find it necessary to come before Congress again in case of an overt act by Germany.

Senator Stone, who is understood to have felt that the President should have waited for an overt act before breaking off relations, devoted his speech requesting the passage of the resolution almost entirely to showing that the President was wholly within his constitutional rights in acting as he did. Senator Stone was asked by Senator Underwood if the resolution was introduced because the Administration wished it passed. Mr. Stone replied that he had brought it up without consultation with the President or any other executive official because he thought it "would be an advisable thing for the Senate officially to say that it approves the action of the President."

Calls Resolution Ill-advised.

"If the President desired in this emergency, action by the Senate to sustain his course," Senator Underwood replied, "I would give it unhesitatingly and without criticism of any kind, but if it has not been the desire of the President, and if he has not felt it is necessary to sustain his course by this resolution I think it has been very ill-advised and very ill-timed on the part of the Senator from Missouri."

Senator Underwood, however, declared that he would vote for the resolution, because he felt that a failure to do so might be misinterpreted abroad; but he did not wish his vote to be regarded as committing him in any way should the question of declaring war come before the Senate. He praised the President highly for having kept the nation out of war up to this time.

Senators Jones and Townsend took a similar position on the question of the timeliness of the resolution, while Senator Norris asserted that before the resolution was indorsed the President should lay before the Senate all the

Continued on Page 3.

Allies Resolved to End War This Summer, Hodge Says

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Addressing a meeting in London tonight, John Hodge, Minister of Labor, said he thought he was giving away no secret in saying that at the recent conference between representatives of the Entente Allies the determination had been arrived at to terminate the war by the end of Summer.

NEUTRAL NATIONS SEND PROTESTS

Spain, Brazil, Argentina, and Cuba Refuse to Consent to U-Boat Blockade.

MADRID NOTE MADE PUBLIC

Alfonso's Government Firm in Its Stand Against Illegality of Berlin's New Decree.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The Spanish Government's reply to Germany's submarine war zone note, which was handed to the German Ambassador yesterday, is a firm and dignified protest against it. The note will be made public as soon as the Central Powers have knowledge of its contents.

It declares that Germany's decision to close completely certain sea routes is outside the legal principles of international life. It adds that if Germany hopes to have Spain's help to avoid more loss of life it must be understood that Spain, while ready at the proper time to lend the initiative in support of the establishment of peace, cannot accept the legality of exceptional methods of war.

The text of the reply follows:

"His Majesty's Government has attentively examined the note which your Serene Highness was good enough to remit to me the 31st of January, in which is set forth the German Government's resolute intention to interrupt as from the following day all sea traffic, without further notice, and by no matter what arm, around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean.

"I must say that the note caused a very painful impression on the Spanish Government. The attitude of strict neutrality which Spain adopted from the beginning and has maintained with loyalty and unshakable firmness gives her the right to expect that the lives of her subjects engaged in sea trade should not be placed in such grave peril. It also gives her the right to expect that that trade should not be troubled nor diminished by such an increase in the extent of the zones in which the Imperial Government insists that, in order to attain its ends, it must use all weapons and suppress all limitations which it has hitherto imposed upon its methods of naval warfare.

"Even before the Imperial Government had set aside these restrictions his Majesty's Government had protested, holding them insufficient to comply with the prescriptions of national maritime law. But the methods of war, announced by Germany, are being carried to such an unexpected and unprecedented extreme that the Spanish Government, considering its rights and the requirements of its neutrality, must with still more reason protest calmly but firmly to the Imperial Government and must make at the same time the necessary reserves, imposed by the legitimate presumption of ineluctable responsibility, which the Imperial Government assumes, principally in view of the loss of life which its attitude may cause.

"Pretended Right of Destination."

"His Majesty's Government bases its protest on the fact that the decision to close completely the road to certain seas by substituting for the indisputable right of capture in certain cases a pretended right of destruction in all cases is outside the legal principles of international life. Above all and beyond all it considers that the extension, in the form announced, of this pretended right of destruction to the lives of non-combatants and the subjects of neutral nations such as Spain is contrary to the principles observed by all nations even in moments of the greatest violence.

"If the German Government, as it says, expects that the Spanish people and Government will not close their ears to the reasons which have caused its decision, and hopes that they will co-operate to avoid further calamities and sacrifices of human life, it will also understand that the Spanish Government, while disposed to lend at the proper time its initiative and support to everything that could contribute to the advent of a peace, more and more wished for, cannot admit the legality of exceptional methods of warfare. These methods, indeed, notwithstanding Spain's rights as a neutral and her scrupulous fulfilment of the duties incumbent on her as such, make more difficult and even stop altogether her sea trade, compromising her economic life and threatening with grave dangers the lives of her subjects.

"His Majesty's Government, supported more firmly than ever by the justice of its position, does not doubt that the Imperial Government, inspired by the sentiments of friendship which unite the two countries, will find, not-

Continued on Page 3.

For your stomach's sake drink Dr. Brush's Kumyss.—Advt.

SHIPS CAN ARM THEMSELVES

Washington Concedes Right of Liners to Take Steps to Meet Attack.

MESSAGE TO AMERICAN LINE

Says Government 'Cannot Give Advice to Private Persons' as to Whether Ships Should Sail.

HEAVY FOREIGN MAIL HELD

Ryndam Is Recalled to New York When Only 12 Hours From Falmouth, England.

After five days of waiting and uncertainty, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, announced last night that the sailing dates of the American Line steamships St. Louis and St. Paul, now in the Port of New York, had been indefinitely postponed. This decision was reached by the Directors of the company at the offices, 9 Broadway, after the receipt of a message by long-distance telephone from the Secretary of State at Washington, which read:

The Government cannot give advice to private persons as to whether their merchant vessels should sail on a voyage to European ports by which they would be compelled to pass through the waters delineated in the declaration issued by the German Government on Jan. 31, 1917.

It, however, asserts that the rights of American vessels to traverse all parts of the high seas are the same now as they were prior to the issuance of the German declaration, and that a neutral merchant vessel may, if its owners believe that it is liable to be unlawfully attacked, take any measures to prevent or resist such attacks.

Consider Arming of Ships.

The American Line officials said last night that they had now taken under consideration whether to sail their steamships without protection or to provide guns, if they can be obtained, and gunners on their own account.

Mr. Franklin explained that the official message received from the State Department was in reply to the request made by the management of the American Line, asking if the Government would give any protection to the steamships carrying the United States mails, and whether it was advisable for them to go to sea under present war conditions.

A statement was received from Washington early yesterday that the Government would not provide any convoy for American ships bound through the war zone. On receipt of this information the American Line telegraphed to its agents all over the United States and Canada as follows:

Present situation makes it necessary to consider the sailing dates of American Line steamships, and until this is settled please stop booking passengers of all classes. Please tell all applicants for passage that the White Star Line has regular sailings, and that their ships are accorded protection by the British Government when they are in the territorial waters of the British Isles.

British Consulate's Warning.

On account of the dangerous conditions on the Atlantic the British Consulate advised all "women and children" to refrain from going abroad unless through dire necessity.

The crew of the St. Louis, numbering about 380, are still standing by the ship, and will be paid off when the American Line officials have decided definitely whether they will send the liner across to Liverpool armed, as permissible under the message received from the State Department.

One of the officials at the United States Shipping Commissioner's office said that the crew had signed articles for a commercial voyage carrying the United States mails from New York to Liverpool and back to New York. If the country should go to war with Germany then the circumstances would be different and if the vessel should carry guns it was probable that fresh articles would be drawn and signed. Under the new Seamen's act, members of the crew of an American ship may leave just before the sailing hour if a substitute can be found and on twenty-four hours' notice at any other time.

The St. Louis has now 5,000 sacks of mail on board and 3,300 tons of general cargo, including frozen meat, fruit, and provisions, which is to remain there for the present unless the Postmaster General decides to send the mails on the White Star liner Cedric, which sails for Liverpool Saturday or Sunday.

Mail Held Since Jan. 27.

No mail has been sent from New York to Liverpool since the departure of the American liner Philadelphia on Jan. 27. In addition to the 5,000 sacks on board the St. Louis, it is understood that another 2,000 sacks are waiting at the Post Office. The officials of the Ameri-

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German Dynamite Factory Explodes; 200 Killed

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7, (via London.)—According to Les Nouvelles of Maestricht, Holland, a dynamite factory at Schlebusch, near Cologne, was blown up on Jan. 27, causing the death of 200 persons, mostly women.

An explosion last Thursday on the railway between Aix-la-Chapelle and Louvain, this newspaper reports, caused the death or injury of 26 Belgian workmen.

SEND GERMAN GOLD TO SOUTH AMERICA

Berlin's Faith in Latin-American Neutrality Seen in Transfers from New York.

$2,000,000 TO BUENOS AIRES

May Also Serve to Help Quick Resumption of German Foreign Trade After the War Ends.

It was learned in quarters of high authority yesterday that large balances of German banks here, some on deposit in trust companies, had been transferred quietly but rapidly from this city since the new submarine campaign was announced. A significant factor in these transfers is that, while a part of the bank balances have been sent to Berlin, there has been a heavy movement to neutral countries, chiefly in South America.

The heavy remittances to South America for German account are considered of great significance in quarters where the opinion of Berlin bankers is known. They indicate, the bankers here assert, that, while German financial leaders are persuaded that the United States may finally come into a state of war with Germany, this country's action will not be supported by certain of the South American nations, and, therefore, funds lodged in those countries will be safe, whatever may develop here.

Rumors that gold was being sent to South America for German banks were denied in responsible quarters, although it was said that the volume of remittances in exchange had worked to stimulate gold exports. Yesterday between $700,000 and $1,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to the Argentina, and the total of such transfers this month is more than $2,000,000. Exchange on Buenos Aires has long been at a stiff premium, making remittances in gold cheaper than in exchange and local bankers have sought to make their payments in the Argentine in gold as rapidly as shipments have been made possible through the sailing of American steamers. The expansion of the demand for exchange, in sending German balances south, has helped to increase the premium and therefore quickened the export of gold.

The process of removing German funds to other countries has by no means been confined to New York. Bank deposits have been drawn down in practically all the larger cities of the country, according to a prominent foreign exchange banker, many millions of dollars having gone this week.

In so far as the Berlin exchange market has reflected the movement of funds, transfers actually made to Germany have been moderate compared to the flow elsewhere. The first pronounced strength displayed by reichsmark quotations in several weeks occurred yesterday, when concentrated buying orders caused the cable rate to shoot forward more than 3 cents to the four marks. From a rate of 67½ cents the quotation moved up to 70½ cents before noon. The rise from Tuesday's final price was more than 4 cents. It was reported that two orders, one calling for 450,000 marks and the other for about 325,000 marks, appeared and found the supply light.

The confidence with which the German banks have sent funds to South America has persuaded many financiers here that this may have a strategic import as regards commercial transactions after the war ends. A big accumulation of funds would enable Germany to forward rapidly purchases of goods for importation without making recourse to the credit market necessary. South American merchants have been accustomed for years to finance their transactions, both buying and selling, through London, and of more recent years through New York. It may be that German interests, fearing that the end of hostilities might find them without financial connections in either of these centres, for some time at least, desire to be strongly intrenched with actual funds in the Southern markets.

TEUTONS WITHDRAW MONEY.

Large Amount of Savings Taken Out of Boston Postal Savings Banks.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The withdrawal since Monday of large sums of money from postal savings banks here by Austrians, Germans, and Poles was reported today by Post Office officials. The total deposits in the postal savings banks in this city are approximately $2,500,000, most of which is in branches in the foreign section.

MIDLAND, Penn., Feb. 7.—About 1,000 Austrian coal miners drew their savings from two banks here yesterday, following a report that the severance of diplomatic relations with Austria would mean confiscation of their money by the United States. American depositors paid no attention to the flurry among foreigners when informed of the nature of the report.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK
"A Retrospect of Fifty Years."
JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Publishers, Baltimore, or at Book and Department Stores.—Advt.

GERARD SENDS WORD TO EGAN

Minister to Denmark Told That Americans Cannot Leave.

ENVOY CANNOT USE CODE

Berlin Wants Assurance of Safety of Bernstorff and the German Crews Here.

WASHINGTON IS STIRRED

Inclined to Question Report of Such Radical Action by Berlin Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 7.—I am authorized by the American Legation to say that Minister Egan today received several sensational dispatches from Ambassador Gerard.

The latter telegraphs that the German authorities will not permit Americans to leave Germany at present. He says that he, his staff, and all American Consular officials will be detained until the fate of Count von Bernstorff and the German crews from the captured German ships in America has been decided.

The German authorities are denying Mr. Gerard the right to telegraph in code. All correspondence with the Copenhagen Legation is now in plain English.

Ambassador Gerard advised Minister Egan that the sailors captured on the Yarrowdale will be detained on the same grounds as the other Americans.

Confirmation from Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (via London, Feb. 8, 5:40 A. M.)—Ambassador Gerard is still without instructions from the Foreign Office as to his departure. These seem to be withheld until arrangements regarding Count von Bernstorff's repatriation are concluded.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, (via London, Feb. 7.)—The Foreign Office thus far has received no definite information in regard to the former German Ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff, which probably must arrive before the details of Ambassador Gerard's departure can be decided.

Mr. Gerard has not yet received his passports, and does not know definitely when he will depart, although he has decided upon the route via Switzerland.

The rush of Americans seeking passports and information at the American Embassy lessened considerably today, and at the closing hour most of the work had been completed by the officials and employes.

REPORT STIRS WASHINGTON.

But Capital Hopes It Is Not True—Detention a Serious Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Press dispatches from Berlin, dated yesterday, and received in this country late tonight, have given a very sensational turn to the situation produced by the breaking of relations between the United States and Germany. These dispatches, read in the light of messages received previously, indicate that James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany and the members of his staff are being detained by the German Government as hostages to insure fair treatment of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, and the members of his suite.

Any such action by the German Government would give great offense to the United States and might result in a declaration of war by this Government if Germany did not immediately comply with a demand to relieve the American Ambassador and those under his protection from restriction of this character.

A report came to this country from Copenhagen yesterday that Ambassador Gerard would not be permitted to leave Berlin until definite information concerning the status of Count von Bernstorff had been received by the German Government. Tonight THE NEW YORK TIMES received a dispatch from its correspondent in Copenhagen saying he was authorized by the American Legation there to say that Minister Egan

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14 Vessels, of 29,997 Tonnage, Sunk Yesterday, Brings Total Tonnage Since Feb. 1 Up To 116,341

The destruction of shipping in the war zone since the announcement of the German blockade order, to take effect Feb. 1, was raised to 115,219 tons by the sinkings announced yesterday. The results attained to date follow:

Reported Sunk Yesterday.

Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
California, British	8,662	Ferruccio, Italian	2,102
Crown Point, British	5,218	Lorton, Peruvian	1,419
Azul, British	3,074	Saxon Briton, British	1,337
St. Ninian, British	3,026	Macarena, Spanish	1,122
Corsican Prince, British	2,776	Vistra, British	1,021
		2 trawlers, British	100
		2 fishing boats, British	50

Total reported sunk yesterday.....29,997
Previously reported sunk.....86,344

Total tonnage sunk since Feb. 1.....116,341

Summary of Ships Sunk Since Feb. 1.

American	Other Neutrals	British	Other Belligerents
1	21	32	5

BRITISH CONFIDENT U-BOATS WILL FAIL

Admiralty Official Says "We Knew It Was Coming and Prepared for It."

HINTS OF NEW MEASURES

Eight Vessels Fired at in One Day Escaped Without Damage, He Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Notwithstanding the heavy losses of shipping reported today, expert opinion regarding the submarine menace remains firm that the German hopes of starving out Great Britain are vain.

Admiral von Cappelle's statistics, published in the Lokal-Anzeiger, are alarming on their face value, and it is not denied even by the most optimistic that considerable reduction in the country's overseas supplies may be brought about by submarine agencies. The Germans assert that British shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons was sunk during December last and at the rate of destruction recorded in today's announcements, which show twenty-two ships aggregating 54,000 tons sent to the bottom, the 6,750,000 tons which von Cappelle calculates is all that Great Britain can utilize for bringing supplies into the country would be seriously reduced by the end of January next. It is pointed out, however, that the announcements made today do not mean that this toll of ships sunk is a criterion of what submarines can do. Some of the vessels were sunk several days ago.

Sir Norman Hill, Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, says that from the beginning of the war the Germans never in any single month sank more than 1 per cent. of British ocean-going tonnage, half of 1 per cent. having been the average, and he does not believe that the present submarine menace is on the whole seriously aggravated. It is further pointed out that the best antidote to any nervousness about the unrestricted campaign is provided by the new scheme for the insurance of British ships, which shows the new rates fixed by underwriters and brokers in consultation with the Government to be well below those hitherto quoted for neutral vessels carrying essential cargoes. The high rates charged for the insurance of neutral ships, prejudiced arrangements for the use of as large a quantity of neutral tonnage as possible, and the lower figure will bring more vessels into the freight market. Incidentally, The Westminster Gazette remarks that it will show the world that those in authority do not believe Germany will be able to carry out her fiercest threats.

This confidence is particularly marked at the British Admiralty. An official who was questioned by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today about the unrestricted submarine campaign said: "It is on. They are sinking everything they can."

He went on to say that although the Germans had sent out all the submarines they could, the British Admiralty had long been expecting the present campaign and the Germans had met with "some surprises."

"From the evidence we have had of German submarine activity there is no doubt in the world that the Germans are out to sink every craft afloat if they can." The official continued: "That means that sooner or later they are going to torpedo a ship with Americans aboard, perhaps an American ship itself. The Germans gave a warning months ago that they were going to try to starve Great Britain. They boasted that they could sink enough ships to starve us within a few weeks' time. They started on Feb. 1 with all the submarines they could send out. The British Navy was not asleep, however, and I can say that we have met their attack in a way quite satisfactory to us. It means that we have done just what we expected" was the reply.

"If Germans thought they would sink every ship in sight they made a miscalculation. As evidence of what they have failed to do I might say that at least eight British merchantmen, at

Continued on Page 6.

SHELLED EAVESTONE WITHOUT WARNING

Attack Made in the Open Sea 100 Miles from Land, Survivors Say.

CREW ENTERED TWO BOATS

Guns Turned on These When Two Ship's Lengths Away, Killing Wallace and Five.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8.—The Daily News says this morning:

"Survivors of the crew of the Eavestone who arrived yesterday, stated that there was no justification whatever for the submarine firing on them as everybody had left the ship. They were a hundred miles from land in the open sea for nine hours in tempestuous weather.

"A message from Queenstown says that the survivors stated that without warning the submarine commenced to fire shells at them. The crew of the Eavestone then got two boats over the ship's side into the water and succeeded in getting away from the vessel, which had been terribly damaged by shell fire.

"They were only two ships' lengths away when the guns of the submarine were turned on to the two boats, killing Richard Wallace of Baltimore and five others."

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Ambassador Page today forwarded to Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Cork, instructions from Washington to obtain affidavits from the members of the crew of the British steamship Eavestone for transmission to the State Department. The American Embassy here has been advised that the survivors have been landed on the Irish coast.

The steamship Eavestone, according to an official report, was sunk by a German submarine, which shelled the boats as they were leaving the sinking steamer, killing the Captain and three seamen, one of whom was Richard Wallace, an American negro, of Baltimore.

Fourteen Vessels Reported Sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Several lives were reported lost in connection with the sinking of thirteen more ships announced by Lloyd's Shipping Agency today. The fatalities occurred on the British steamers Corsican Prince and the Saxon-Briton. Seventeen members of the former's crew are still missing and two of the latter's crew were killed by shellfire from a German submarine.

Of the vessels destroyed today Britain was again the greatest sufferer in the matter of tonnage, the eleven vessels sunk under her flag having a total tonnage of 25,264. Only one neutral ship was listed among the new victims of the U-boats, that being a Peruvian vessel. The other ship destroyed was owned by Italians. The vessels announced as lost were:

The California, British; the Crown Point, British; the Azul, British; the St. Ninian, British; Corsican Prince, British; Ferruccio, Italian; Lorton, Peruvian; the Saxon-Briton, British; the Vistra, British, and two British trawlers and two British fishing boats.

The Corsican Prince was sunk this morning and part of her crew was landed. The Captain and fourteen others from the Saxon-Briton also have been landed. Twelve survivors from the Azul were rescued by a sailing vessel. Whether there was any loss of life on this vessel is unknown at the present time.

The Peruvian sailing vessel Lorton, while on a voyage from Callao, Peru, was sunk by a German submarine on Monday inside Spanish territorial waters, according to a British official announcement, which says:

"The Peruvian sailing vessel Lorton, on a passage from Callao, was sunk by

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COMPARTMENT CARS TO AUGUSTA.
Atlantic Coast Line, 9:15 A. M. Wed. & Sat. Standard Pullmans Daily. Office, 1196 B'way. —Advt.

AMERICAN, IN CREW, SAVED

Two Women and Several Children Among Missing; One Known Death.

TWO TORPEDOES HIT SHIP

Fired Without Warning from a Distance of 300 Yards, the Captain Asserts.

MAY BE THE 'OVERT ACT'

News Creates Great Excitement in Washington — Wilson Will Move Cautiously.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The State Department was officially notified tonight by Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, that the British steamer California of the Anchor Line had been sunk without warning off the coast of Ireland with 200 persons on board. Some of the passengers and crew, he reported, were still missing, including two women and several children.

There was at least one American survivor—John A. Lee of Montgomery, Ala., thought to have been a member of the crew, and who is reported by Consul Frost as having been saved.

Consul Frost's first message regarding the loss of the California reached the State Department late this afternoon, and was given out in paraphrase as follows:

"Anchor Line California has been sunk, bound for Glasgow, presumably from New York. Two hundred persons on board. One death, thirty hospital cases. Survivors reached here late tonight."

The State Department made public tonight additional information received from Consul Frost. This information is understood to have been received in a second message from the Consul, and declared that the California went down immediately, after having been fired at with two torpedoes, and that it was torpedoed without warning.

The text of Consul Frost's message containing this information was not given out by the State Department, but this paraphrase of the Frost message was issued:

"Consul Wesley G. Frost, at Queenstown, cabled the State Department tonight that the British liner California had been torpedoed without warning off the Irish coast, and that one American, known to have been on board, was saved. Some of the passengers and crew still were missing, including two women and several children.

"The Captain of the ship was quoted as saying the submarine did not hail or give any warning before firing two torpedoes from a distance of 300 yards. The American survivor was John A. Lee of Montgomery, Ala., who was supposed to have been a member of the crew."

The statement in Consul Frost's message that the California was sunk without warning at a distance of 300 yards, that women and children are missing, and that at least one American was on board, gives the California case a most grave aspect in the present crisis, and if this information is fully confirmed the cast may be regarded by the President as the overt act which he told Congress he was unready to believe Germany intended to commit.

Whether any Americans were or were not killed, complete proof that the vessel was attacked without warning without regard for the lives of men, women, and children on board, will present the gravest possible situation in the present crisis, as the mere presence of a single American on board means that an American life was jeopardized by an attack that is officially reported to have been without warning.

Consul Frost says that the Captain of the California is quoted as saying the submarine did not hail or give warning, but fired two torpedoes. Whether or not the Consul has been able to confirm the Captain's statement from other sources is not disclosed, but it is a fact that the announcement authorized by the State Department tonight, based on Consul Frost's dispatch, says without qualification or reservation the Consul reported that the vessel had been torpedoed without warning.

The mere fact that one American survivor was saved does not alter the issue as laid down in the various notes to Germany during the past two years, in which it has been steadily insisted upon, that the lives of Americans on any peaceful merchant steamers should not be "jeopardized" by unwarranted attacks.

If the steamer was attacked without warning and without affording safety for human lives, and lost no immunity through attempting to escape or through resistance while Americans were on board, the issue is as serious as if those Americans had been killed.

That an Amer[illegible] is as serious a

was saved is to be attributed, it is said, to luck or good fortune and not to the observance of humane and international law codes by the German submarine commander. This Government has always insisted that warning must be given and that no merchant vessel should be sunk without first having afforded the passengers and crews on board an opportunity to escape.

Manifestly, it has been the contention of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that this opportunity is not given if vessels that neither seek to escape nor try to resist are sunk without warning. In Secretary Lansing's note of June 9, 1915, to the German Government, the note that brought about Secretary Bryan's resignation, this Government's position was outlined in this phrase:

"Only her (the Lusitania's) actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy."

It was then contended and has since been the position of this Government that the lives of Americans must not even be put in jeopardy by unjustifiable attacks by German submarines, and that it is just as serious to jeopardize these lives in this manner as to bring about the actual loss of American lives, so far as concerns the principle for which the United States Government has contended.

The case of the California as thus far reported is clearly regarded as ruthless submarine warfare by Government officials, and only awaits complete and undoubted confirmation to be regarded as a deliberate disregard of the pledges which Germany gave to the United States Government in formal writing.

The following extract from the note which Secretary Lansing, by direction of President Wilson, sent to Germany April 18, 1916, in the Sussex case, is considered the keynote of this Government's attitude toward the jeopardising of American lives of peaceful merchant steamers by submarine attacks without warning.

"Again and again, no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. Great liners like the Lusitania and Arabic and mere passenger boats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, often before they have even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed ship of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatant passengers and crew have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification."

CANNOT FIND JOHN A. LEE.

Many Families of That Surname Live in Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7.—The name of John A. Lee, appearing as a survivor of the steamship California as coming from Montgomery, does not appear in the City Directory. No John A. Lee is known in this immediate vicinity.

Members of the various Lee families here suggest that John A. Lee may be the man of that name resident at Greenville, Ala., who is credited with having been much of a traveler.

CARRIED 31 PASSENGERS.

All British or Canadian, Say the Line's Agents Here.

The first news of the sinking of the California was received at the Anchor Line offices, 22 State Street, about 2:30 P. M. in a cable message that read: "California reported sunk. All believed to be saved." A later message from Glasgow said: "Advices indicate 160 survivors." From another source the agents were informed that a cable dispatch from Queenstown, received at 4:30 P. M., said that one life had been lost and forty persons had been injured.

The California sailed from New York for Glasgow on Monday, Jan. 28, with a crew of 196 and 31 passengers, mostly British and Canadians. Twenty-one members of the crew deserted when the ship was in port here, and four men, foreigners, were shipped at the British Consulate to take their places. So far as could be ascertained yesterday, there were no Americans either among the latter or passengers.

Here is a list of the passengers:

SALOON.

J. L. Broughton, Shanghai.

SECOND CLASS.

Mrs. A. Smith, Calgary, Alberta.
Mrs. J. Kidd, Calgary, Alberta.
Miss Edna Smith, 4 years, Calgary, Alberta.
J. W. Alderson, (Albertson?) Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. J. W. Alderson (Albertson?), Vancouver, B. C.
Master W. C. Alderson (Albertson?), Vancouver, B. C.
A. Gilchrist, New York City.
Mrs. A. Gilchrist, New York City.
Miss Rose Martin, White Plains, N. Y.
Alex. Martin, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Cornhill, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Mrs. Mary C. O'Donnell, Philadelphia.
Master Cornelius O'Donnell, Philadelphia.
Master James O'Donnell, Philadelphia.
Miss Mary O'Donnell, Philadelphia.
Neil Gillies, New York City.
Miss Margaret McLeod, New York City.
Miss Madge Roberts, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. Annie Chambers, Firthcliffe, N. Y.

THIRD CLASS.

J. Anderson, Boston, Mass.
Miss Marjoria Sinclair, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Jessie McKinley, Bridgeport.
Miss Jessie Robertson, Buffalo.
Mrs. Margaret Little, New York City.
Master John Little, New York City.
Miss May Little, New York City.
Miss Margaret Little, New York City.
Master Andrew Little, New York City.
Alfred Knox, New York City.
Miss Annie Forbes, Toronto.

Although many in the above list are recorded as coming from American cities, it was explained by the officials that all the passengers were nevertheless British or Canadians who either resided in them or booked from them.

The California was armed when she left here with a stern gun and carried a large cargo for the British Government, including, it was said, war supplies.

The liner was commanded by Captain John L. Henderson, W. F. Alger was surgeon, D. Ethrington, purser, and W. Hendry, chief steward.

In shipping circles yesterday it was said that the liner must have been near the Irish coast when she was torpedoed. The California was a steel twin-screw steamship of 8,002 gross tonnage, and was built at Glasgow in 1907. She was 470 feet long, 58 feet 3 inches beam, and 34 feet depth of hold. She had an average speed of fourteen knots, and was a sister ship to the Caledonia, which was sunk in nearly the same place by a submarine on Dec. 12, 1916.

Captain McLean and the officers of the Anchor liner Tuscania, which arrived last night from Glasgow with 150 American horsemen, did not hear of the sinking of the California until the ship reached Quarantine, and were shocked at the news. Three of the stewardesses, Mrs. Flora Collins, Mrs. Jeannette Atkin, and Mrs. Emily Evans, served eight years on the California, and only left the ship after the last voyage.

WHO THE PASSENGERS ARE.

Several Persons from White Plains Among Those on the California.

On board the steamship California, which was sunk off the Irish coast, were several residents of White Plains. Miss Rose Martin was a Red Cross nurse bound for the fighting lines, while Mrs. J. M. Albertson was traveling for her health. Mrs. Albertson's husband was a wealthy property owner of White Plains. Mr. and Mrs. Albertson moved to California a year ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gilchrist, who were among the second-class passengers, also resided in White Plains.

CASPER, Wyo., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Alexander Cuthill, a passenger on board the California, started out two weeks ago to visit her parents in Scotland. Mr. Cuthill has taken out his first papers of naturalization and has filed on a homestead here.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—Jessie Robertson, listed as from Buffalo among the passengers of the Anchor liner California, is a nurse whose home is in St. Andrews, Scotland. Miss Robertson was on her way home to visit her mother after three years spent in this country.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Miss Margery Sinclair, one of the passengers on the California, had been engaged as a nurse in this city and Brookline for three years, and was returning to her home in Leith, Scotland. She intended to remain there permanently.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Donnell and her three children, who

Anchor Line Steamer California, Sunk Without Warning

were passengers on the California, had been on a visit to relatives in Southern New Jersey. In applying for passage tickets at the local office of the Anchor Line Mrs. O'Donnell presented an order issued in Glasgow and no questions were asked as to where she lived. The family is Scottish.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—James Anderson, who was a passenger on the California, was a British subject, according to the steamship agent who booked his passage. Anderson's home was in Lynn. He was bound for Dundee.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—It is thought possible here that the Alex. Martin listed as among the passengers on the California and whose home was given as Detroit, may be Alexander Simpson Morton. Morton was employed at the Great Lakes Engineering Works, and, according to a friend tonight, he left here Jan. 20 to go to Glasgow to be married. Morton had lived here several years, but it was impossible tonight to learn whether or not he was an American citizen.

LEGAL TANGLE IN SINKING.

One Passenger Wife of Man Who Has Taken Out His First Papers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Legal authorities here were inclined to the opinion tonight that Mrs. Alexander Cuthill, one of the California's passengers whose husband had taken out first naturalization papers, could not be classed as an American citizen. It was explained that under the naturalization laws the granting of first papers merely shows that the applicant has signified an intention to become a citizen, and does not entitle him to the privileges of immunities of citizenship.

Because of the unusual complications surrounding the case in question, however, no official in a position to speak with authority would venture an offhand opinion.

PORT ADELAIDE NOT WARNED.

British Admiralty Says All Were Saved from the Passenger Ship.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—An official statement issued today by the British Government, concerning the sinking by a German submarine of the British passenger liner Port Adelaide, says:

"The British steamer Port Adelaide, carrying passengers from London to Australia, was torpedoed without warning on Saturday by a German submarine. The passengers were rescued by the Dutch steamer Samarinda and landed at Vigo. The master, however, was made prisoner aboard the submarine.

"Germany's withdrawal from her pledge to the United States not to sink passenger ships without due warning thus has been emphasized."

AMERICAN LINE CANCELS SAILINGS

Continued from Page 1.

can Line declined to receive any more mail at their pier yesterday.

The Post Office officials said that they could do nothing at present but await developments. As the registered mail on the St. Louis, for which the Post Office is liable, is very valuable, it is thought doubtful that the officials would risk sending it on a British ship.

Shipping men thought that the holding of American vessels in port through not being able to get guarantees of protection from the Federal Government would cause great injury to the business. To adopt the hint from Washington that American vessels might carry guns and gunners for protection in case of attack, shippers contended, would convert the steamers into privateers. The vessels, being in the allied ports, were armed, it was said, but that would be a different question, as their countries were at war with Germany and Austria.

C. V. Thomas, one of the managers of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said last night Germany had never made objection through official channels to the freight carried on the American Line steamships, which consisted of frozen meats, poultry, fresh and dried fruits, and other foodstuffs. Asked if the management would have refused any particular kind of freight if the German Government had objected to it, Mr. Thomas replied that the change would certainly have been made because the desire of the American Line was to maintain the mail service, which it had operated since 1889 between New York and Southampton and later to Liverpool.

There was a report in shipping circles that the Government was withholding protection from the American Line because the company's four steamships that would be wanted to be fitted out as auxiliary cruisers in case of war. The St. Paul, St. Louis, New York, and Philadelphia are all equipped with plates and mountings for guns and have a speed of eighteen to nineteen knots. It was said they would be useful to convoy troopships or keep open communication between the United States and Great Britain.

Clearances for the Day.

No American steam or sailing vessel cleared yesterday for any European or Far Eastern port. The following is a list of the day's clearances for foreign ports:

Dorrington Court, British steamship, for La Pallice, France.
Philadelphia, American steamship, for Curacao.
Maagen, Danish bark, for Aalborg, Denmark.
Alderney, Norwegian steamship, for Valparaiso via Baltimore.
Paloma, Cuban steamship, for Nuevitas, Manati, &c.
Tweedale, British steamship, for Kola Bay via Wilmington, Del.
Egremont Castle, British steamship, for Manila, Singapore, &c., via Panama Canal.
Port Augusta, British steamship, for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c., via Panama Canal.
Soestdyk, Dutch steamship, for Rotterdam via Norfolk.
Gwydyr Castle, British bark, for Lagos, &c.
Penarc, British steamship, for Avonmouth, England.
Scythian, British steamship, for London.

RULES AGAINST CONVOYS.

Washington to Act as if Blockade Order Were Never Issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The State Department announced today that no convoy would be given the American liner St. Louis if she decided to sail for England through the German submarine zone.

The Government is acting on the policy that Americans have an inalienable right to traverse the high sea; that the German submarine blockade is entirely illegal, and that any sinking of American ships in contravention of law would immediately lead to hostilities.

A statement of the position of the Government on the sailing of American vessels was drawn up at the State Department, but was not made public here. It is understood to be President Wilson's desire not to have the Government appear to go out of its way to make an official public announcement on the question.

It is stated also that no shippers have made a "direct request" for a convoy. It is understood, however, that the question has been discussed informally, and that it has been learned there are not enough American war vessels available to convoy the whole American merchant marine plying through the war zone.

Today's announcement is understood to mean that the United States is going ahead just as though the German blockade order had never been issued, and that no preparations such as convoying or arming will be adopted. It rests with Germany to commit the overt act that President Wilson has said would lead to war.

It was learned in official circles that the position of the Government with regard to convoying vessels was that no Government might undertake to convoy a merchant ship unless it could guarantee positively that the merchant ship carried no contraband of war. Officials of the Treasury Department think it would be impossible for this Government to furnish such guarantees. It has been suggested that a way out of the difficulty might be found by sending warships to convey American merchant vessels through the German forbidden area in the understanding that if a convoyed merchant vessel were held up by a German submarine the warship would not interfere while the submarine exercised the right of visit and search to ascertain whether the merchantman carried contraband. If contraband were found aboard the warship would not interfere while it was being thrown overboard by the submarine. The function of the warship would be to protect the lives of those aboard the American merchantman and protect the ship itself.

The statement to shippers was sent today to all who had previously requested a ruling by the department and included both freight and passenger carrying vessels. Among others it went to the Standard Oil Company, whose offices had ordered all their huge oil carrying fleet to hold to port. Whether the implied invitation given shippers to arm if they see fit will cause that policy to be adopted is unknown, but information at the Navy Department shows that guns are available in practically all navy yards, and the gunners could be quickly provided.

Passengers who intend to sail to Europe are referred by the State Department to the officials of the lines on which they are to sail, on the basis that such officials, if they wish, can show them the opinion rendered by the department as to their right to sail and explain to them any measures that may have been taken for safety. It is understood from this that the department will issue no further statement.

Hereafter the Government will seek to have kept secret the fact of departure of vessels for the war zone in order not to invite unnecessary risks. The Treasury Department has previously issued strict instructions against the publication of manifestos, and every effort will be made from now on to allow as little informations as possible to find its way to German submarine commanders.

SAIL UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

British Ships Now Navigated Wholly as Admiralty Directs.

Until the last German note was issued on Jan. 31 the Captains of British liners used their own discretion as to the course they should take across the Atlantic until they reached a certain position near the British Isles, and the freighters carrying ammunition were navigated in the same manner.

Now all vessels under the British flag sailing from the United States for European ports are under "sealed orders," which the commander opens and reads when he gets outside the three-mile limit. He has instructions what course to steer from the Ambrose Channel Lightship and when to send code messages so that his vessel is in touch with the Admiralty all the time.

From Liverpool, London and other British ports coming to America the orders are given in the same manner. The Captains of the British freighters under charter to the French Line get their orders from the British Consul in the same way. After leaving Bordeaux or Havre for New York these ships are similarly operated.

RYNDAM CALLED BACK WHEN NEAR ENGLAND

3,000 Miles From New York, the Dutch Liner Will Return With 122 Passengers.

After traveling 3,000 miles and being within twelve hours steaming of Falmouth, England, the Holland-America liner Ryndam has been ordered to return to New York, according to a cabled dispatch received yesterday from Rotterdam by W. Van Doorn, general agent of the company in America.

Mr. Van Doorn said that he had not received any message from Captain W. Krol, the commander of the Ryndam, but had cabled to the head office of the Holland-America line for further particulars and expected a reply today.

There were sixty-five cabin, thirty-two second class and twenty-five third class passengers on the Ryndam when she sailed from New York on Jan. 20, and some of them were booked for Falmouth where the liner was scheduled to call for inspection by the British authorities on her way to Rotterdam instead of going into Kirkwall.

When the Ryndam reached New York, about Feb. 10, she will have made a voyage which recalls that of the "gold ship" Kronprinsessin Cecilia. The Cecilia turned back in July, 1914, close to the English coast, after Captain Charles Polack received orders by wireless.

In shipping circles yesterday it was believed that the Dutch Government might have considered that a break in diplomatic relations with Germany was imminent and notified the Holland-America line officials to recall their ship to New York. The liner Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from Rotterdam for New York on Jan. 31 and was recalled to port on Feb. 2.

The cargo on the Ryndam, like that on all vessels under the Holland flag was consigned to the Netherlands Government at Rotterdam and was chiefly wheat and provisions.

DAMAGE TO TEUTON SHIPS CONFIRMED

Merchant Fleet in Harbor Here Put Out of Commission by Concerted Action.

NO FEDERAL INQUIRY MADE

Inspectors Barred from Below Decks Since Last Wednesday, When German Note Was Sent.

Notwithstanding denials and counter-denials by Germans, and the refusal of the Federal authorities to discuss the matter, THE TIMES learned authoritatively last night that the majority, if not all, of the German-owned ships held in this port have been damaged seriously by their crews, and that it will require months of work to put the liners in condition to go to sea again. The extent of the damage may be as great as that to the Kronprinzessin Cecilia in Boston.

The Federal authorities are keeping armed guards at the ships' docks, but have made no efforts to conduct inspections below decks. It was learned that no inspections of the sort had been made since Wednesday of last week, when Germany delivered her note announcing the adoption of a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.

It was understood that the officials maintained silence because of the delicate situation in the relations between Germany and the United States. Among well informed men in shipping circles, however, the belief was general that there was pretty definite information that the Captains or others in authority on the ships had acted, in damaging them, in a concerted movement, which had the approval of the German Government.

On Friday last THE TIMES said that fully two hours before the receipt here of Germany's note concerning its new submarine policy word was received by German ship officers in New York to destroy their papers and to render their ships useless by wrecking the machinery or removing vital parts. While those in authority disclaimed knowledge of such orders, the developments of the last few days have gone far to verify them.

It is known that a few days ago the officers of three ships, all of them small freighters, were a bit lax in their vigilance and that Government agents were able to get into the boiler rooms of these ships. In each instance it was found that the engines had been wrecked and that it would take weeks to refit the ships for service.

The orders to damage the ships, it is said, were sent to the chief engineers. Whether these orders were sent direct to the engineers or transmitted through a third person is one of the questions which investigators are attempting to solve.

Until noon of Wednesday of last week Government inspectors assigned to the German ships in New York Harbor were permitted at any time they desired to inspect the ships in Hoboken, New York, and Brooklyn. Since that time, however, the inspectors have been given to understand that no such permission could be expected in the future. The officers of the ships took the position that they were private property and that inspection of them could be absolutely restricted.

Some of those who should be familiar with the situation made the statement yesterday that, in their opinion, it might be impossible to repair the ships, because some of the parts removed or destroyed were made in Germany, and could not be replaced here. It was generally the opinion that the extent of the damage had been done already, and that no activity now could accomplish good.

Discussing the seizure of German ships in Panama Canal waters, made despite the fact that the ships were not interned, an official who has been in the Canal Zone said yesterday that on several occasions in the last two years Germans had been detected in the act of mapping the military trails leading to the canal reservations, and also sketching important points along the route of the canal. Some of these Germans, he said, were known to have been of the crews of the German ships since seized. He expressed the opinion that these activities were responsible in the main for the action taken by Colonel Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal Zone.

TOOK GERMAN SHIPS TO PROTECT PORTS

Government's Action Explained by Secretary Baker as a Simple Police Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The United States Government has taken possession of German merchant vessels that have for many months been tied up at anchorages in the Panama Canal Zone and in the Philippines, but it has not seized these vessels in the sense of taking over title to them. The reason for the step is explained in the following statement by Secretary of War Baker, under whose department rests the direction of American interests in the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines:

"In the harbors of Manila and elsewhere in the Philippine Islands, and at Colon, Panama, the German merchant vessels were discovered to have certain parts of their machinery removed, and in some instances evidences of preparation for the sinking of these vessels had been made.

"Solely for the purpose of protecting the several harbors and other shipping and property therein, steps have been taken to prevent damage, but none of the ships has been seized by the Government of the United States, and in all cases the commanders and crews have been informed that the Government of the United States has made no seizures, claims no rights to the vessels, and does not deny the right of the commander and crew to dismantle the vessel if they see fit, so long as the destruction is accomplished in a way which will not obstruct navigable port waters or injure or endanger other shipping or property.

"The breach of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the United States and Germany has not changed the relation of these ships and their crews to the Government of the United States or forfeited their rights to our hospitality, and the steps taken are limited to necessary police regulations to prevent injury to the property of others or the obstruction of harbor waters."

In reply to an inquiry, Secretary Baker said the War Department had no evidence that it was the purpose to sink any of these vessels in ship channels or to sink them anywhere except where the vessels moored.

The Navy Department has taken over control of the interned German auxiliary warships Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, because this Government is responsible to the German Government for the safety of these vessels so long as they are interned. The Department of Justice has likewise taken over control of the Appam at Newport News and of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Boston, because both those merchant vessels are involved in United States court libel proceedings, and they will be protected until the status of each vessel has been determined. The Appam is being claimed both by the German Government as a prize of war and by the British Government, which contends that the Appam should be restored to it.

More Vessels at Boston Damaged.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Evidence that most, if not all the vessels of the refugee German fleet at this port have been rendered useless by damage to engines, cylinderheads and valves is understood to have been found today by Captain John B. Coyle of the coast guard service, who is making a special examination of the vessels for the customs service.

The details of his report to Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Peters at Washington could not be learned here, but it was stated authoritatively that inspection of the liners America and Cincinnati and the freighters Wittekind and Köln developed evidence of damage as extensive as that found on the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecelie. Indications that the harm was done in December were uncovered.

CECILIE SUITS REMANDED.

Lower Court Will Hear Motion to Sell the Ship to Satisfy Judgment.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Damage suits brought by the Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank of New York against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, owner of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, tied up here, for failure to deliver a shipment of $4,000,000 in gold to bankers in Europe at the outbreak of the war, were remanded to the district court by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today. This was done in order that the lower court might assess proper damages, in accordance with a decree of the Appellate Court, and to hear a motion by the banks that the ship be sold to satisfy such judgment. The steamship company has asked for a review of the case by the United States Supreme Court.

Counsel for the complainants informed the Court of Appeals that the banks had paid all fees in connection with a guard for the Cecilie since libel proceedings were instituted nearly two years ago. This amount, it was said, had increased to $700 a day since the Federal Marshal took physical possession of the vessel on Saturday.

Counsel for the steamship company said the sale of the vessel at this time would make it impossible for the owners to protect themselves. The court also was informed that the owners had no knowledge of any damage to the Cecilie's machinery, as reported by Federal authorities, and that if any damage had been caused it was without authority.

SHIP ON FIRE AT HOBOKEN.

Small Blaze on Jamestown Enough to Start Investigation of Rumors.

Hoboken was thrown into excitement late yesterday afternoon when fire was discovered in the after hatch of the steamer Jamestown of the Old Dominion Line, being overhauled at the Tietjen-Lang Dry Docks at the foot of Seventeenth Street. Rumors were at once circulated that the fire had been started by Germans or their sympathizers in an effort to destroy the waterfront, and a vigorous investigation was begun as soon as the fire, which caused little damage, was put out. Assistant Fire Chief Thomas Daven at the head of several companies of firemen, as well as three fireboats, responded when the alarm was received. A heavy wind was blowing the smoke toward the full-rigged ship Tormada, lying at the other side of the narrow pier, and several other vessels, among them the steamship Neptune of the Old Dominion Line at anchor close by, were considered in danger.

The firemen discovered that the smoke originated in two large heaps of waste, each smelling strongly of oil. As members of the working crew, most of whom are negroes, were not permitted to smoke or carry matches on board, the way in which the fire started mystified the firemen. Officials of the Tietjen-Lang Company refused to believe that the steamer had been set on fire. It was only natural for such material, which is used in cleaning machinery, to smell of oil, they said.

EMPLOYES SCARED BY "BOMB."

Had to be Shown That It Was Only a Railway Torpedo.

Employes fled from the boilerroom in the main building of the American Dock Company at the foot of Aritta Street, Tompkinsville, S. I., when a coal passer yesterday shouted he had found a bomb in the stock of coal from which he was feeding the furnaces. From the pile of coal a copper cylinder, six inches long and an inch in diameter, with a cap attached, had rolled into his shovel, where it remained while the finder went to report to Superintendent Max Thaten. He called Captain Van Wagner of the Ninth Branch Detective Bureau at St. George.

The five piers of the Dock Company are used by many of the European neutral and allied freighters, and all the employes had been warned to look out for any attempt to injure property on ships loading cargo there. Van Wagner went to the building and said the "bomb" was a railway torpedo. The workmen would not believe this, however, and Van Wagner had to get several similar cylinders from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yards to induce the men to return to their work.

HOBOKEN INDORSES WILSON.

City Commissioners Pass Resolutions—Electric Flag for City Hall.

Hoboken, because the German steamship lines have their piers there and it has a large German population, has been strongly in favor of the Teuton cause as against the Allies. The town went on record officially yesterday as indorsing President Wilson's stand in a resolution passed by the City Commissioners, which said:

Resolved, That we do hereby express our unqualified approval and commendation of the action of the President in making known to the Imperial Government of the Empire of Germany that the United States will not submit to its dictates or to the dictates of any other foreign Government in an attempt by them to restrict the free use of the seas by vessels of the United States; and

Resolved, That it is our fervent wish and prayer that the friendly relations heretofore existing between the United States and the Imperial Government of the Empire of Germany shall not be marred by any overt act of the said Government in the cause of the prosecution of the warfare with the Empire of Great Britain and its allies, and that are long peace shall reign in all lands and among all people, who may become molded into a great brotherhood of men.

The commissioners also adopted a resolution to erect an electric flag on the City Hall, which will be lit at night. Recorder Adolph Carsten had an American flag draped behind the bench in his court yesterday.

TWO YEARS before a building at No. 1 Cherry Street was occupied as the Presidential Mansion (during session of the First Congress) Carstairs Rye was known to those prominent in social and civic life.

And today it's better than ever.

Established 1788

Carstairs Rye

GERMANS DISCHARGED FROM COAST GUARD

Similar Orders Will Be Put Into Effect in the Transport Service, It Is Said.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Unnaturalized Germans in the United States coast guard and lighthouse services were dismissed here today in accordance with orders issued at Washington. All men discharged had made declaration of intention to become citizens, but had not taken out their final papers.

It was said similar orders would be carried into effect in the United States transport service.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—All men of German birth not having full naturalization papers were discharged today from the crew of the coast guard cutter Comanche. The men discharged here had declared their intention of becoming citizens.

THE BERGENSFJORD SAFE.

Norwegian Liner Lands 332 Passengers at Bergen.

The agents of the Norwegian-American Line, at 10 Bridge Street, received a cable dispatch yesterday from Bergen stating that the Bergensfjord, which sailed from New York on Jan. 27 with 84 first, 40 second, and 199 third class passengers, had arrived safely. She did not go to Kirkwall and passed to the north of the Faroe Islands, which is outside the danger zone.

The Lapland of the White Star Line arrived here from Liverpool with mails and passengers after an eleven-day voyage, which was tempestuous, Captain James Bradshaw said. She began taking on coal soon after making fast to her pier at West Twenty-first Street, and it is hoped that she will be loaded with 1,500 tons of cargo and sail for Liverpool again next Wednesday.

The Cedric and the Bovic, both of the White Star Line, have both been loading all week for Liverpool and Manchester, respectively, and will sail either Saturday or Sunday. They do not carry passengers. The Lapland and Cedric have six guns mounted aft and the Bovic carries a four-inch gun.

REFUSE TO SHIP TEUTONS.

Coastwise Steamships Want No Subjects of Central Powers.

Patrick H. Quinn, United States Shipping Commissioner, received from the coastwise steamship lines yesterday a request to refrain from shipping any German, Austrian, Hungarian, or Turkish subjects on their vessels sailing out of this port.

The fact that any aliens had taken out their first citizenship papers would not make any difference, it was said, as they would not be Americans.

The request was made by the Mallory Line, the Clyde Line, the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, which is owned and operated by the Federal Government, and the Standard Oil Company.

An official of the Standard Oil Company insisted that a German sailor who had signed articles on the tank steamship Princeton, formerly the German tanker Sioux, be taken off the vessel before she sailed.

The American Line and all American vessels sailing to European or Far Eastern ports have not been carrying German, Austrian, or Hungarian seamen firemen, or stewards since the beginning of the war. The Shipping Commissioner said he was never troubled with Turkish sailors or firemen.

ASSERT DEUTSCHLAND SANK.

Lapland Passengers Say Aviator's Bomb Destroyed U-Boat.

Notwithstanding a Berlin dispatch in the newspapers yesterday stating that the merchant submarine Deutschland had never left Bremen several passengers on the White Star liner Lapland, which arrived here yesterday, said that the submersible had been sunk in the North Sea by an aviator, who descended within 400 feet of the surface before he dropped the bomb.

The force of the explosion was so great that it turned the aeroplane completely over, they said, and dropped the pilot and the gunner into the sea, but they were both rescued. The aviators did not know it was the Deutschland they had sunk until they noted the great bulk of the submersible as she was blown into pieces.

R. N. Smyth, a wealthy retired merchant of Montreal, who had gone to England to see his son and nephews when they were on leave from the front, said that the Admiralty was doing everything possible to protect shipping. In addition to minesweepers and trawlers dragging chains there were steel nets and all kinds of traps placed in various positions.

There were a number of fast airships 150 feet long called "Silver Toms," he continued, which were flying over the water in all directions, constantly on the watch for submarines. Three or four airships would follow a submarine, he said, and drop bombs when it submerged to force it into the directions where the traps were set.

Mr. Smyth said that there were 50,000 Canadian troops training at Folkestone when he left, and the number was being increased at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 a day.

The Lapland, which carried 100 passengers and mails, had one of the worst voyages that Captain Bradshaw had ever experienced. It took her eleven days instead of nine, to make the trip.

GOVERNMENT PUTS UP SHIP INSURANCE RATES

German Submarine Crisis Causes Advance in Some Cases as High as 900 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Government marine risk insurance rates were advanced today on hulls and cargoes running on all routes throughout the world. The increase is in some cases 900 per cent. No rates at all are offered on vessels running to Russian ports. This restriction is due in part to the fact that Archangel, the only available western port of Russia, is now icebound and will remain so for several months.

The advance was decided on because of the German submarine blockade and followed conferences between William C. De Lanoy, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and Secretary McAdoo, and the members of the new United States Shipping Board. The new and old rates are as follows:

	Old.	New.
	P.ct.	P.ct.
Atlantic ports to South America	1/10	1
Pacific ports to South America	1/10	1
U. S. to west coast Great Britain	¼	2
U. S. to London	¼	2
U. S. to east coast Great Britain	¼	2
U. S. to Rotterdam	¼	2
U. S. to France (various ports)	¼-⅝	2
U. S. to western Italy	¼	2
U. S. to north coast Africa	¼	2
U. S. to Scandinavia	¼	2
Pacific ports (U. S.) to Hawaiian Islands	1/20	¼
Pacific ports (U. S.) to China and Japan	1/20	½
Atlantic ports to neutral W. Indies	1/10	½

Fear that there may be a foundation for the rumors of the presence of a German commerce raider in the Pacific accounts for the large increase in the rates on vessels going to China and Japan.

AVOID URGING AMERICA.

But French Writers Speculate on Chance of Our Entering the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The press continues to devote the leading articles to the American diplomatic intervention, which, as the Temps remarks, already has created an appreciable change in the atmosphere of the war. All the writers, including notably Georges Clémenceau, are loud in praise of President Wilson's energetic action, the significance of which is considered all the greater in view of the former prudent and patient attitude. Although some leading papers such as the Petit Parisien and Excelsior consider that America inevitably will become belligerent, it is noticeable that anything resembling moral pressure to take the final steps is being carefully avoided by the press.

Of course speculation is rife as to what military naval aid America could contribute. Etienne Grosclaude in Figaro devotes his article to that topic. He thinks that doubtless many more American volunteers will be forthcoming for the Entente armies, even if America does not go to war.

DEPEND HOSPITAL SHIP ORDER

Germans Say British Need Not Send Wounded Across Channel.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The following Berlin wireless dispatch was received here today:

"German newspapers, discussing the British attitude toward Germany's action in prohibiting hospital ships in the Channel zone, point out that the German measures were taken on account of abuse of privileges by the British. They say that if the British, notwithstanding the German warning, expose their wounded to dangers in the Channel zone they will do so manifestly with the aim of saddling Germany with responsibility for these victims.

"In fact, there is no necessity of transporting the wounded to England, since they can be cared for as well in France. Moreover, hospital ships may navigate freely outside this clearly indicated Channel zone."

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What is a "Protective" Committee?

YOU often see the term in the newspapers. Its explanation is as follows:

Occasionally a corporation defaults in payment of interest or principal on its bonds. For common security, bond-holders then form a protective or re-organization committee. The committee usually names a well-known Trust Company as depositary for the bonds of holders—pending an agreement on re-organization.

The Columbia Trust Company is frequently selected by bond-holders' protective committees as such depositary.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

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IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

WILSON ON FRUITLESS CALLS

Lansing Out and Senate Busy, So He Goes Back Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Twice today President Wilson, like the man in the song, "walked right in, and turned around and walked right out again" without seeing the persons he intended to visit. The State Department and the Capitol were the scenes of these incidents.

Following the practice he adopted recently of calling on members of his Cabinet in their offices without summoning them to the White House, the President this afternoon walked across the street from the executive offices to the State, War, and Navy Building and entered at the State Department door. The watchman there recognized the President and did not demand the production of credentials required from practically everybody these days. With several Secret Service guards following the President went up in the elevator to the second floor to Secretary Lansing's office. He was recognized there also. It is learned that Mr. Lansing was attending a meeting of the Pan American Union in the Pan American Building. Would the President wait until Mr. Lansing could be called over? No, he would not wait, thank you, and Mr. Wilson and the Secret Service men, after trying to get out at a door formerly open but now locked, took a brisk walk around the south side of the White House grounds.

An hour later the President's motor car appeared at the Capitol, and Mr. Wilson got out and entered the building. He went immediately to the President's room, off the Senate lobby, where he has been in the habit of receiving Senators recently.

Arriving there, he learned that the Senate at the time was engaged in a debate over Senator Stone's resolution approving the break with Germany. The President came to the quick conclusion that it would be indelicate for him to wait when a matter affecting him so closely was under debate, and he hurried to the White House.

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WITH its famous Boardwalk, bracing air, unsurpassed hotels, sun parlors, unusual percentage of sunshine, and its quick, convenient train service, Atlantic City is the *one great Winter and Spring resort* within *three hours of New York City.*

EXTRA SERVICE ACCOUNT

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Feb. 9.
Lv. Penna. Station, New York, 1:20 and 2:16 P. M.

February 10.
Lv Penna Station, New York, 2:16 P. M.

February 12.
Lv. Atlantic City 4:00 (no coaches), 5:20, 6:15 (no coaches), and 8:00 P. M. for New York.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

February 21.
Lv. Penna Station, New York, 1:20 and 2:16 P. M.

February 22.
Lv. Atlantic City.....5:30 P. M.

February 25.
Lv. Atlantic City 6:15 (no coaches), and 8:00 P. M. for New York.

REGULAR THROUGH TRAINS TO ATLANTIC CITY LEAVE PENNA. STATION, NEW YORK, 10:12 A. M. (1:30 P. M. Saturdays only) 8:04 P. M. week-days, 8:12 A. M. Sundays.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY 9:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M. week-days, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 (no coaches) and 5:30 P. M. Sundays.

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Notice

The makers of Bell-ans for Indigestion will gladly send, free of all cost, to every user of the tablets, a thin, flat, metal box for easily carrying them in the pocket. Having Bell-ans with you and taking them promptly may mean saving your life in case of a sudden attack of Acute Indigestion, and it's a mighty fine thing to always have this sure relief right at hand should you have any discomfort or distress from overeating or drinking or food that does not agree with you. A postal card, with your name and full address, will do, and everyone who uses Bell-ans should send at once for this convenient box.

Address BELL & CO., INC.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
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SHELLED EAVESTONE WITHOUT WARNING

Continued from Page 1.

an enemy submarine Monday inside Spanish territorial waters.

"It is interesting to note that on the very day this dual affront to two neutral States was perpetrated, a German wireless press message was boasting of the consideration shown by Germany to the interests of neutrals."

Lloyd's announced today that two lives were lost in the British steamer Wartenfels, which was reported sunk yesterday.

The crew of the British steamer Palmleaf assert that after their vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine, the Captain and chief engineer were made prisoner by the Germans, who left the other members of the ship's company in open boats. The torpedoing of the Palmleaf was reported last night. She was last reported as having left Sabine Pass, Texas, Jan. 1 for Dartmouth.

Ambassador Page has been notified that the sole survivor of the Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse, which was sunk on Monday, has been landed in France. Mr. Page telegraphed this report to Ambassador Sharp at Paris, with the request that he get in touch with the survivor and forward his full account of the sinking to the State Department at Washington.

A Central News dispatch says the Lars Kruse was torpedoed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Latest shipping records here show that the British steamer Crown Point left Philadelphia on Dec. 18, and Wilmington, Del., on Dec. 23, with a general cargo and munitions. According to the records at the British Consul General's office, there was an American and a Swede among the British crew. The American was Thomas Iverson of Philadelphia, and the Swede, Emil Strom of Detroit.

The steamer Corsican Prince, of 2,776 tons gross, was built in 1900, and was owned by the Prince Line of Newcastle. The St. Ninian, one of 3,026 tons gross, was built in 1894, and owned in Glasgow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Peruvian sailing vessel Lorton, which was engaged in the carrying trade between neutral ports, was stopped at 2 o'clock this afternoon by a submarine flying the French flag, which, notwithstanding the protests of the Captain of the bark, sank the vessel. The submarine afterward hoisted the German flag.

Among the crew of the Lorton were a German officer and several German sailors, and when the submarine came in sight the Germans began cutting the rigging and sails with knives and hatchets, so as to prevent the ship from reaching Spanish waters. An officer was dancing about and singing, and he was taken aboard the submarine.

People on shore were able to see all this with the aid of glasses. The crew of the frigate was saved by a boat, which put out from the harbor.

MADRID, Feb. 7, (via Paris.)—A submarine has sunk the Spanish Macarena, of 1,122 tons, by gunfire. The crew was saved.

GERMAN ALLIANCE PLEDGES ITS LOYALTY

Hexamer Declares Organization Will Raise Regiments of Foreign-born, if Necessary.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.—Pledges of loyalty to the United States in the event of war with Germany were made early today by the German-American National Alliance, with a reputed membership of 3,000,000, at a meeting of delegates from twenty-eight States hastily summoned by Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, the President. It was two hours after midnight when the meeting adjourned.

In a statement later Dr. Hexamer said the alliance had adopted resolutions indorsing President Wilson's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and in case of hostilities the organization will organize regiments of German-Americans and "fight under the command of President Wilson, our Commander in Chief, as loyally as we did under Abraham Lincoln for the preservation of the union."

The statement said that the alliance has been collecting funds for the German Red Cross and for the German widows and orphans.

"But in case of war," it added, "we will turn these funds over to the American Red Cross and the widows and orphans of American soldiers who may fall during the conflict."

WOULD HONOR GERARD.

Henry Arthur Jones Calls for British Public Testimonial to Him.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8.—Henry Arthur Jones, the dramatist, in a letter to THE TIMES calls for a public expression of thanks by the British public to James W. Gerard, the retiring American Ambassador to Germany, for the services he has rendered British prisoners. Mr. Jones expresses the hope that Mr Gerard may be induced to visit London on his way to the United States, and adds:

"It is a duty to our brave sufferers in Germany and it will be an honor to ourselves to find some means for recognizing his efforts to mitigate the worst horrors of the prison camp."

CUBA ALSO PROTESTS.

Sends Prompt Reply to Berlin on Receipt of Blockade Note.

Germany's note regarding submarine warfare was received here this morning. President Menocal conferred at the palace with the Committee on Foreign Relations, and at 4:30 o'clock this evening the Government forwarded a reply to Germany protesting against her policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Four German Sailors Arrested.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 7.—Four German seamen on the American steamer Cacique at the shipyard here were taken in charge by the immigration authorities today and will have a hearing. Immigration Inspector Morton says that the men are charged with having escaped from interned German ships in Chile and having signed articles with the Cacique. The American owners of the steamer objected to their presence on the Cacique and instructed the Captain to bring the matter to the attention of the immigration authorities.

AUSTRIA APPROVES WAR ZONE ORDER

Would Regret Clash with Us, but Insists New Course Was Necessary.

OFFICIAL STATES POSITION

Thought America Would Help Europe's Stricken Peoples After the War Ended.

VIENNA, Feb. 7, (via London.)—Government circles today were calmly awaiting new developments with regard to the submarine controversy of the United States with Germany and Austria. A high official said that all the moves were in the hands of President Wilson, that the Austro-Hungarian Government was not seeking complications, and would do nothing that would enable the President to go before the American people with the assertion that he had been driven to radical action.

The Government's attitude appears to be of calm determination to follow the policy announced. The desire to continue on good relations with the United States is universal on the part of the press and the public. The Vienna newspapers occupy themselves largely with President Wilson's action in severing relations with Germany. Personal attacks on the President are not indulged in, though the assertion is made by many newspapers that the President has unmasked himself and his Cabinet, and that, contrary to being an ardent peace promoter, he is really a silent ally of the Entente, and, if Great Britain had ultimately faced defeat, would have rushed into the breach anyway.

All the newspapers express the hope that the American Congress will now be heard from. It is expected by the newspapers that this body "will consider the case on its merits and from a purely American standpoint." The leader in this thought is the Neue Freie Presse, which has been in the closest touch with the American Embassy, and in recent weeks has ardently supported President Wilson personally and his peace program.

The views of the semi-official Fremdenblatt, are virtually the same as those of the Neue Freie Presse, but more cautiously expressed, while the Neues Wiener Tageblatt goes a little beyond the Neue Freie Presse in its utterances.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, a Socialist newspaper, expresses the same views as the Neues Winer Tageblatt.

VIENNA, Saturday, Feb. 3, (via Berlin and by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 7.)—In an interview given by a high Government official today soon after the receipt of news that diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States had been severed, this statement was made:

"We had hoped that the American Government would take a different view of our situation, especially since we had waited more than a year before a decision in the question was reached, which was entirely a courtesy on our part toward the United States. During that time we had entertained the hope that it would never be necessary to give the submarine its full effectiveness, although we long ago had been convinced of such effectiveness.

"When President Wilson finally interested himself in behalf of peace we sighed in relief, because we hoped the Entente, after turning down our offer, would not dare step before the world with a war program which from start to finish was nothing but a declaration that the Entente was continuing the war for conquest. Our peace offer was made despite the fact that we were holding every military advantage. We took this action because our war was one of self-defense. The Entente refused to entertain our offer, leaving us no other way than the one now adopted.

"We hoped that the American public would see that this action was justified, and we still so hope, believing this because we are sure that the American people, if they were similarly cornered, would do the same in self-defense. For this reason we are not ready to abandon hope that peace between the United States and Austria-Hungary will be maintained.

"We still believe that President Wilson's high aims are reconcilable with our measure, because this measure is necessary if Austria-Hungary's people maintain neutrality, and in this has the unanimous support of the whole people, nor apparently is any pressure being brought by the Entente to persuade Switzerland to act otherwise."

The Times has received a letter from a Swiss correspondent in London, who says:

"The reason why Switzerland does not see its way to agree to President Wilson's proposal to break off with Germany simply is because we have in 1815 signed a treaty, acknowledging our neutralité perpetuelle, and that a treaty in Switzerland is not considered as 'a scrap of paper.'"

President's Note Embarrasses Greece

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says: "The American communication to Greece, requesting a definition of her attitude in view of the German submarine blockade, has somewhat embarrassed the Greek Government, which is sounding other neutrals before replying."

NEUTRAL NATIONS SEND PROTESTS

Continued from Page 1.

had received several sensational telegrams from Ambassador Gerard to the effect that Mr. Gerard, the embassy staff, and all American consular officers would be detained until news of the fate of Count von Bernstorff and crews of German vessels interned in America had been ascertained. It was said also that the German authorities would not permit any Americans to leave Germany now. Another statement in the dispatch was that Ambassador Gerard withstanding the severe exigencies of this terrible war, means of giving satisfaction to Spain's claims. These claims are based on the inexorable duty which binds a Government to protect the lives of its subjects and maintain the integrity of its sovereignty so that the course of national existence be not interrupted. For the reasons set out his Majesty's Government feels itself fully sustained in its position by reason and law."

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A Havas dispatch from Madrid quotes the Diario Universal as saying:

"If we were to prophesy we would say that the (Spanish) Government must stand on the double basis of a loyally interpreted neutrality and the defense of its rights and national necessities.

"Premier Romanones announced that he had handed Spain's note to the Central Powers, maintaining reserve as to its contents, but he added that the hypothesis of the press was well founded because the press knew just how far we could go and the point which we must not go beyond. Perhaps the note will not satisfy everybody, but the Premier counts more upon the prudence of the belligerents than upon their friends in Spain.

"Premier Romanones has received a great number of telegrams from different parts of the country congratulating the Government on 'its firm resolution to continue to maintain strict neutrality.'"

BRAZIL SENDS SHARP PROTEST TO GERMANY

Note Is Said to Declare the Closing of the High Seas Cannot Be Permitted.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 7.—The Brazilian reply to the German declaration of unrestricted warfare has been dispatched to the Brazilian Minister at Berlin, who has been instructed to make immediate delivery of it to the German Foreign Office. The German Minister here has already been informed of Brazil's position.

According to authoritative information the note protests against the violation of international law involved in the submarine blockade and points out that such a blockade could, if effective, close the entire high seas, a situation which could not be permitted. The note protests, by anticipation, against any hostile act from which a Brazilian merchant ship should suffer by virtue of the blockade and holds Germany responsible for such acts.

Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister, will confer again today with the representatives of the other South American countries. It is understood that Chile and Argentina will refuse to adhere to the terms of the Brazilian note. Argentina is said to hold that breach of relations between the United States and Germany has been delayed too long. Each South American Republic will make an independent reply to Germany, but the pourparlers between the Latin-American States will continue.

The Journal Do Commercio says it learns that Uruguay will make a formal protest against the German note.

Argentina Stands by the Law.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 7.—The Argentine Government this evening handed to the German Minister its reply to Germany's notification of the new zone of naval warfare established by that country.

The Argentine note declares the Government regrets that the German Emperor has thought fit to adopt measures so extreme and that Argentina will conform its conduct, as always, to the principles and fundamental rules of international law.

Peruvian Press Denounces Germany.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 7.—The Peruvian press is unanimous in condemning the action of Germany in respect of naval warfare. Several newspapers demand that Peru declare herself on the side of the United States. The Government is communicating frequently with other American countries with the object of formulating a common policy.

Chile to Stay Neutral.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 7.—The newspapers state that the Chilean Government has decided to adhere to its policy of neutrality. At the Foreign Office today it was said no decision had been reached other than that a reply would be made to the German note regarding the new naval measures.

SCANDINAVIA TO UNITE IN PROTEST TO GERMANY

Sweden Informs Our Minister President's Proposal to Sever Relations Cannot Be Considered.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7.—Sweden and the other Scandinavian nations have decided to unite in a joint protest to Germany over the latter's submarine blockade.

Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, had an interview today with Foreign Minister K. A. Wallenberg, who informed him that the King and Council had considered carefully President Wilson's invitation to Sweden to join with the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany and had reached the decision that such action was impossible under the existing circumstances.

Sweden's formal answer has not yet been delivered, but only its phraseology remains undetermined.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 7.—The Danish Government organ Politiken says that the conflict between America and Germany is the natural consequence of the earlier American policy. It is convinced that the result of the mutual Scandinavian negotiations will be a protest against the German blockade founded on international law.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 7.—Norway will not agree to President Wilson's suggestion in regard to breaking relations with Germany, the Aftenpost says. This newspaper asserts that European neutrals must decide on their policy toward Germany "according to their own interests, not according to American sentiments."

SWISS PROTEST TO BE MILD.

Council Fears to Provoke Aggression by Germany, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to The Times from Berne says:

"It is probable that the Federal Council will protest against the new German menace to neutrals, especially against the restriction of Swiss imports into the port of Cette, but the protest is not likely to be framed in terms calculated to provoke German aggression.

"It is both declared and denied that Switzerland will shape her course by that of other European neutrals. I think Switzerland's action will be individual, as the difficulties and dangers of her position are peculiar.

"Above all, the Government desires to

BERLIN PRESS PREDICTS NEUTRALS WON'T BREAK

Says Europeans, at Least, Will Be Deterred by the Fate of Rumania.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (via London.)—The morning newspapers continue to concern themselves with the American problem, devoting their leading editorials generally to a discussion of President Wilson's suggestion to neutrals that they sever relations with Germany. For this they assert they see a complete failure.

So far as European small powers are concerned, the newspapers say that protests are expected from many, if not all of them; but it is predicted that none of these powers will push its protest to the point of breaking diplomatic relations, while the entrance into the war by any of them, with what is termed the warning example of Rumania before them, is regarded as unlikely.

Among the newspapers taking this point of view are the moderate Vorwärts, the Tageblatt, and Germania, as well as the Chauvinistic Post. The military organ, the Kreuz-Zeitung, expresses the opinion that one or two of the South American republics, notably Brazil, may follow President Wilson's lead.

The Tageszeitung alone refers to the intimation that the American diplomats and members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium may remain in Belgium, and expresses doubt as to the advisability of permitting this.

The tone of today's editorial comment is marked by the absence of any excitement, or even much ill nature, though a number of the newspapers, even including the journals moderate in character, chide President Wilson for what they term inconsistency between his senate message on "peace without victory" and the evils of coalition and his present attitude of supporting one coalition, which they say is bent on the destruction of Germany, and endeavoring to form a second coalition of neutrals.

Yesterday afternoon's papers devoted columns to news from America which, with the exception of the weather, excluded almost everything else from their pages. Editorially they laid particular stress on President Wilson's move to induce Switzerland and other neutrals to follow his lead. The comments were temperate in general, although the President personally was more sharply attacked than before, and his peace efforts were ridiculed as utterly inconsistent with what was termed his attempts to foment more trouble in Europe.

By a curious coincidence, almost every paper took occasion to reiterate the allegation that President Wilson's every act had been induced by his insistence that Americans should be allowed to travel unendangered on Entente ships. Several papers repeatedly referred to this as the chief cause of the trouble between the two countries, and here and there an almost plaintive note made its appearance as the editors asked why President Wilson could not accept the German offer to allow one American ship weekly to go to England.

The Tuesday afternoon papers were frankly enthusiastic over the prospect that Switzerland and other neutrals would not fall in line behind President Wilson, and it was pointed out that the difference between the position of America and that of the European neutrals made it improbable that the President would have any success in obtaining followers. In this connection the papers emphasized announcements showing the inclination of the Government to ameliorate the lot of neutrals as far as possible, as, for example, the alteration of the blockaded area so that Holland might have an outlet, and the furnishing of coal to Denmark.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7, (via London.)—The Tageblatt of Berlin says:

"President Wilson must perceive already that his appeal to neutrals is a diplomatic mistake of uncommon magnitude. He ought to know that among the neutral powers of Europe the inclination to support America's action could not possibly exist."

The Post says:

"President Wilson's plan must be regarded as a failure if even one neutral fails him."

Count von Reventlow, commenting in the Tageszeitung on reports that the United States has seized German vessels in American ports, says that such a step would have no effect on the German submarine war, which can be influenced only by the question of military usefulness. The writer adds that such a seizure of German vessels would be a hostile act without any legal justification and that further information is awaited.

BERLIN DETAINING ALL AMERICANS

Continued from Page 1.

was prevented from sending his dispatches in the secret diplomatic code of the United States.

Diplomatic Rules Observed Hitherto.

In many respects this information is the most sensational that has come to light with respect to the international crisis since diplomatic relations with Germany were broken by this Government last Saturday. The detention of diplomatic officers, the refusal to accord them all courtesies, and holding them as hostages are things that are not tolerated in these days of well-defined rules of international intercourse. When Germany and England went to war the German Government complied with all the requirements of courtesy in seeing that the British Ambassador and his suite left Germany in safety. When passports were handed to Count von Bernstorff last Saturday the United States Government began arrangements for his safe return to Germany.

It was necessary in this case to request the British and French Governments that they give assurances of safe conduct for the Ambassador, his family, the members of his staff, and their families, and all German Consuls and their families across the Atlantic to German territory. No thought of detaining Count von Bernstorff or of treating him with anything but the greatest courtesy and consideration entered the mind of officials of the Washington Government.

The usual practice was followed. If it had not been, Germany would have had grave cause for offense against the United States. Developments here tomorrow will probably show whether this Government will take positive measures concerning the alleged detention of the Ambassador and those with him.

The news received by way of Copenhagen concerning the reported refusal of the German Government to permit Mr. Gerard and other Americans to leave German territory was regarded as so important that a copy of the dispatch containing this information was given to Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary of the President, for President Wilson's information. It could not be learned up to a late hour tonight whether the dispatch had actually been seen by the President before he retired, and no comment was forthcoming from the White House other than that official information to confirm the Copenhagen advices had been received there.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who dined this evening at the Swiss Legation, had just left there when the contents of the Copenhagen dispatch were read to Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who has taken charge of German interests in the United States. He expressed doubt of the correctness of the information. At the German Embassy it was said that Count von Bernstorff had retired, and that he could not be disturbed.

State Department Mystified.

The State Department is mystified as to the whereabouts of Ambassador Gerard, and probably will make an effort early tomorrow morning to ascertain whether he has left Germany or is being held there, as asserted in Copenhagen. The department's uncertainty in the matter is due to the fact that it received two dispatches today which indicated that Mr. Gerard might be in Berne, Switzerland.

One of these came from Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador at Madrid, and stated that he had received a dispatch from Mr. Gerard purporting to come from Berne, and indicating that Mr. Gerard was at the Swiss capital. Later the department received a dispatch signed "Gerard" and apparently also sent from Berne, but not stating that Mr. Gerard had arrived there.

The mystery in the matter arises from the circumstances that while both dispatches were dated Berne, it has been the custom of the American Embassy in Berlin to address to the American Legation in Berne its dispatches to the State Department with instructions to forward them to Washington. This arrangement was due to the experience that the method of relaying through Berne insured greater accuracy in transmitting Berlin messages to Washington.

As a result of the practice dispatches from Ambassador Gerard were sometimes dated at Berne, the signature of Mr. Gerard at the end indicating that they had been sent by him from the German capital. In these circumstances the State Department was unable to say positively whether Mr. Gerard had left Germany or was still in Berlin.

Doubt Copenhagen Reports.

The inclination in official circles here is to believe that Mr. Gerard and his staff have reached Berne. That belief implies doubt of the correctness of the advices from Copenhagen indicating that the Ambassador and members of his staff were being held in Germany, virtually as hostages. It would be unusual for even an enemy country to treat diplomatic officers in this manner. Germany had no reason to suppose that the United States would treat Ambassador von Bernstorff and the members of his suite other than as diplomatic usage required.

Some doubt is expressed also of the truth of the report that the German Government is refusing to release the American seamen who have been held as prisoners of war. The doubt in their case arises from the official dispatch received yesterday saying that the German Government had agreed to release them. Two of them are reported to have arrived in London.

"A FLAGRANT ACT OF INSULT."

Legal Authorities Call Gerard's Treatment Defiance of All Law.

Authorities on international law said last night that the action of the Berlin Government in holding Ambassador Gerard and his fellow-Americans in Germany was without precedent in the relations of civilized countries. They characterized it as the grossest kind of national insult to this country.

"The holding of our Ambassador in Germany, if it has been done," said Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University, "is a flagrant act of insult. It is in all violation of international law. The retaining of Americans in Germany would be an anticipatory reprisal unworthy of a civilized nation. It could only be construed as another German violation of express treaty provisions.

"It is hard to believe such an act possible. I am sure the American nation will know how to resent the insult."

Paul Fuller, Jr., an authority on international law, said there was absolutely no precedent for Germany's action in holding Ambassador Gerard.

"It is one of those many things the Teutons have done that it is hard for the American mind to understand," he said. "It is an illustration of the truth that Germany hates it more than she does the English, the French, or the Russians. It is simply the Teutonic way of showing hatred for America and Americans.

"In this whole war there has been only one instance where diplomatists have been shown any discourtesy except by Germans. Our courtesy to Ambassador von Bernstorff is known the world over. This is the Teuton way of showing their appreciation. There is absolutely no possible precedent in international law for the action of Germany. Her action, coming after the courteous way in which the United States has treated von Bernstorff, and her refusal to believe Washington's assurances that the former German Ambassador would be treated in the best way, is an even grosser insult than the other hypocrisies of the Teuton. After a forbearance on the part of the American Government that has amounted, some people say, to neglect of our best interests, what Germany has done is an insult that should not be overlooked by the American Government."

When the dispatch telling of the detention of Ambassador Gerard was read to Professor Franklin H. Giddings last night he said:

"Congress ought to declare war on Germany at noon tomorrow. This is outrageous. There are no words that can be printed which can express what should be said about it. Every decent American should rise up and put some common sense and backbone in that bunch down in Washington. They don't realize what they are up against.

"It is perfectly apparent that Germany intends to force war between this country and herself. It is the last play of the German Government. The German Government knows it is beaten, and it wishes to place itself in the position of being able to say to its people that it couldn't handle the whole world.

"I hope that there will be no disposition on the part of the American people to take reprisals on Germans in this country. We must continue to treat Count von Bernstorff with the greatest courtesy. Because the Teuton isn't civilized is no justification for our acting in an uncivilized manner."

"The latest insult of Germany should be taken by the Washington authorities as the last bit of proof needed to convince our Government that the German Government is looking for trouble, and we should deal with the Teutons on that basis from this moment."

MAY LET FREDERICK VIII. PASS

Report That British Will Not Make Bernstorff Stop at Kirkwall.

It was learned last night on good authority that the British Government would permit the Frederik VIII., with the former German Ambassador on board, to proceed to Copenhagen without calling at Kirkwall, if the liner carried a cargo of coal that was consigned to the Danish Government.

Halvor Jacobsen, general manager of the Scandinavian-American Line, returned yesterday from Washington, where he said he had been in conference with the State Department over the proposed departure of Count von Bernstorff and his staff.

"What we discussed," Mr. Jacobsen said, "was the chartering of the steamship Frederik VIII, to sail from New York for Copenhagen on Tuesday, Feb. 13, if the British Government would issue a safe conduct permit for the German officials, which I understand will be granted.

"Count von Bernstorff's party would not exceed 200, I have been told, and the Frederik VIII. has cabin accommodation for 525 passengers.

"All these things require the consideration of the home office of the Scandinavian-American Line, and I have cabled particulars to Copenhagen and expect to receive a reply tomorrow."

Mr. Jacobson explained that, as the cancellation of the sailings of the Hellig Olav and Frederik VIII. had been ordered from Copenhagen, it would be impossible to give any sailing instructions to the commanders of the two liners without hearing from the head office.

Take Portraits of Embassy Staff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A photographer went to work at the German Embassy today taking pictures of every man, woman, and child connected with the staff, to be attached to passports. Copies may be furnished to British and French naval officials, who will be asked to honor the safe conducts to be obtained for the German party by the United States.

The Swiss Minister, Mr. Ritter, who received word today to take over German diplomatic interests here, telegraphed to Swiss Consuls to take over the German Consulates in Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Manila.

Instructions to the Swiss Consuls are to take over the German Consulates immediately, so that the Consuls and their families may join Count von Bernstorff and his staff in New York before Tuesday. The business of twenty-three honorary German Consuls in the United States will not be taken over by the Swiss; no provision to do so having been contained in the instructions received by Minister Ritter.

Franz Bopp, German Consul General at San Francisco, and his aids, Vice Consul E. H. von Schack, Lieutenant George Wilhelm von Brincken, and C. C. Crowley, will not be permitted to accompany Count von Bernstorff and the German Consular representatives when they depart from the United States. The men, being under sentence for violation of the American neutrality laws, will not receive safe conduct from the Entente Governments.

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New Spring models especially designed for the Miss 14 to 20 years of age

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Misses' Spring Coats are shown in a remarkable variety, from the cravenette proof tweed weather coat, motor or sport coats for general wear, to handsome silk evening wraps.

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Misses' Dress Shop

Dresses that reveal distinctively new Spring Fashions. Coat or Paletot Dresses of serge, Poiret twill or wool jersey is the latest Paris mode.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

BELGIUM FACES STARVATION NOW

Government Says Berlin Can Only Prove Sincerity by Passing Relief Ships.

NEW ORDER IMPRACTICABLE

Vessels Compelled to Call at British Port for Coal and Food Supplies.

COST ALSO GRAVE FACTOR

Failure to Grant Immunity Will Increase Expenses of American Committee and Suffering of People.

HAVRE, Feb. 7.—The Belgian Government, replying to inquiries made by The Associated Press respecting the effects upon Belgian relief work of the rupture between the United States and Germany, has made the following statement:

"The German Government, after having notified President Wilson of its determination to begin unrestricted submarine warfare, charged the German Administration at Brussels to communicate its determination to the American, Spanish, and Dutch Ministers at Brussels, and to the President of the National Committee for Belgian Relief and Supplies, making known to them the terms of the blockade decreed against England and in the Mediterranean. The German administration made at the same time a declaration affirming that the German Government did not wish to hinder the feeding of Belgium by the Committee for Relief in Belgium, but that it intends to impose henceforth upon ships transporting food for Belgium or Northern France the new rules imposed upon navigation.

"The German Government by this communication has evidently desired to lead Belgian opinion to impute to England responsibility for all hindrance or trouble that might result for the feeding of Belgium by the application of the harsh regime decreed by Germany.

Says England Is Co-operating.

"This representation of the situation is inexact. England has always given active co-operation to the feeding of Belgium by the vessels of the Relief Committee, and if the continuance of the work depended upon the decisions of Great Britain the Belgian Government would not have the least anxiety. The obligation for relief ships to submit their cargoes for inspection as to contraband has never caused the least obstacle in the past and would not in the future. The actual difficulties placed by the German communication are elsewhere.

"The first is inherent in the physical condition of navigation, in that the vessels of the Relief Committee must call at a port to take coal necessary for the return voyage, and this port of call in the present circumstances must be an English port, because there is no other at which coal may be taken. The second circumstance is that the commission obtains in England one-fifth of the food necessary to provision Belgium. However one may look at the question, the feeding of Belgium is seriously obstructed by Germany unless the vessels of the Relief Committee are allowed to penetrate the zone of blockade.

"Germany is aware of it. If, nevertheless, she maintains her general threat of destruction, without excepting the ships of the Relief Committee, she will oblige neutrals and Belgium to conclude that she is not sincere when she affirms that she does not wish to hinder the feeding of Belgium. In reality, the only way in which the German Government may prove its sincerity, and not interfere with this provisioning, is to guarantee complete immunity, and without reserve, to the Relief Committee's ship. It must not be overlooked that she has not done so in her notification to the Ministers at Brussels protecting the Relief Committee, and that she has not offered to give such a guarantee eventually.

Question Calling for Answer.

"The first and only question is what will be the German Government's practice at sea toward Relief Committee ships, independent of any decisions to be asked eventually of the British Government. Yes or no—will immunity be assured them, that they can carry out their humanitarian mission under conditions inherent to navigation? Yes or no—are they to be protected from all attempts at destruction when they have brought from England a fifth of the supplies of food which the Relief Committee buys in that country? Yes or no—will ships en route, and which it has been impossible to warn, be attacked and sunk, if, conformably to their navigation orders, they penetrate into the new prohibited zones?

"It is known that Mr. Hoover has given orders to vessels finding themselves in American, Argentine, Indian, and European ports to remain there provisionally. The question is urgent. It is complicated by the vital question of costs. The cost of food put on sale in Belgium by the Relief Committee is necessarily affected by variable conditions of freight, and particularly by the return freights that these ships may find. If these ships have no immunity in navigation it will result in seriously increasing the cost of the food of the Relief Committee, which will painfully aggravate the condition of life, already almost intolerable, in occupied Belgium.

"It appears, then, that all affirmation of good will given by German authority at Brussels is vain, because it lacks the essential element which alone would entitle it to faith—that is to say, complete immunity assured to the ships of the Relief Committee. That immunity depends only upon the German Government.

"The opinion of neutral countries will certainly be in accord with Belgian opinion—to demand it from Germany as a pledge of sincerity and as a right that is vital to the Belgian population.

"As to the British Government, whose favorable disposition is well known, Belgians are assured of finding from that side all support desirable to solve the practical difficulties resulting from the evolution of the war."

TO CONTINUE RELIEF WORK.

American Committee Will Seek to Aid Belgians Whatever Happens.

W. L. Honnold, director in this country of the Committee for the Relief of Belgium, said yesterday that in the event of war between the United States and Germany some neutral nation would be asked to step in and take up the work where America left off. He added that confirmation had been received by the committee of Germany's assurance not to interfere with the work while her relations with this country remained in the present status, but he explained that, despite this assurance, the shipment of supplies from this country to Belgium was at a standstill because the ships stop at Falmouth and then proceed to Rotterdam through the English Channel, although in so doing they have to pass through a region the Germans have declared to be barred. The Germans had advised that the relief ships should go around to the north of Scotland and thence to Rotterdam, paying no attention to the English requirements. This has created a deadlock. Pending a settlement all Belgian relief ships here are being held up.

The committee sent yesterday to all its agents and branches a statement of the relation of the diplomatic situation to the relief work, in which it said:

"Briefly, our attitude is that, regardless of the break in diplomatic relations, and even in the event of our country being forced into hostilities, the work we have established must continue. The position today is that our men have been instructed to remain in Belgium, and, although our status in the existing diplomatic situation is somewhat vague, we think it probable that, barring our country's active participation in the war, a way will be found for continuing the work as at present.

"But, in any event, we feel quite sure that the sentiment of the world and the interests of those concerned will call for a continuance of the service, and that if Americans have to get out of Belgium, representatives of some other nation, probably Holland, will take their places. In that case our country would be under fully as great obligations to support the work as in the past. In other words, America's relation to it would then be the same as that of France and England heretofore."

GERMANY DEPORTING THE MEN OF RUMANIA

Diplomat Charges All Males From 16 to 67 Years of Age Are Taken on Flimsy Pretext.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs telegraphed today to the Rumanian Legation in Paris that Germany had begun to transport for internment in Germany all Rumanian males from 16 to 67 years old, although the French, Russians, Italians, and Portuguese protected by the Spanish Legation are being left in the country.

"This treatment, so the Germans say," reads the telegram, "is because Rumania gave up to Russia the Germans in its power and these were transported to Siberia. It is absolutely false that Rumania has ever delivered German subjects to Russia. It has not, then, been possible for them to be sent to Siberia.

"The German Government itself counts so little upon the pretext invoked that before announcing its decision to transport Rumanians to Germany it proposed to the Rumanian Government the exchange of Germans interned in Rumania for Rumanians in Belgium.

"The Rumanian Government can do nothing but protest against this new attack upon its rights by appealing to the universal conscience, which at the proper time will aid Rumania in exacting all the compensations due her."

POLICE MAY RELIEVE THE NATIONAL GUARD

Special Service at Public Works Is Being Continued, However, by the State.

POLICE HEAR OF BRIDGE PLOT

Torpedo Boats' Searchlights Keep Flashing for Hostile Craft Off New Rochelle.

The National Guardsmen who have been watching the city's public works since the diplomatic break with Germany probably will be replaced by policemen and special deputy sheriffs in a short time unless new developments make it necessary to continue the special service of the guard, according to National Guard officials. At first the guardsmen thought that they would be called away from civilian pursuits for a long period, but efforts are now being made to permit them to return to their regular occupations.

Although a considerable part of the territory that the guard is now patrolling is outside the city limits, it is anticipated that the city eventually will take over the entire task in view of the fact that it is the city's water system that is being guarded for some ninety miles up-State. The guard at present extends to the Ashokan Reservoir, near Kingston, and is composed of companies of the First and Tenth Infantry.

A military guard also has been established to patrol the south shore of Long Island for about twenty-six miles, it was learned yesterday, and it is hoped by the guard officials that this duty will also be taken over by the police. This guard is protecting the water supply from the Ridgewood Reservoir to Massapequa.

The Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan's headquarters it was denied yesterday that members of regiments not already on guard duty were to be called out to relieve the present guard, unless present plans are changed.

At the Naval Militia headquarters it was said last night that there had been no new developments and that recruiting was going on at a gratifying rate.

The Brooklyn Bridge was guarded with special care last night and all who crossed it were questioned by the police, as the result of information of an alleged plot to wreck the structure which was contained in a letter sent to Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock by The New York World. The letter said that the bridge was to be blown up last night. The alleged plot, the writer said, was laid in a hotel at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

An alarm was sent to all precincts and Inspectors Faurot and Cray and Captain Tunney of the bomb squad were notified. Patrolmen attached to Bridge Squad A, Harbor Squad and the Oak, Madison and Clinton Street police stations were ordered to watch for suspicious persons.

Long sticks of locust wood were distributed yesterday among the uniformed guards of the Stock Exchange who watch at the entrances. This was the first time the guardians of the Exchange were ever armed in so conspicuous a fashion. The purpose was to prevent cranks from trying to enter the Exchange.

The Executive Committee of the Curb Association considered a proposal to stretch a big American flag across Broad Street near the market place, but decided to take no action.

Two torpedo boats are now patrolling Long Island Sound, and at night their projectors flash across the water from the New Rochelle shore to Long Island. Searchlights are also used at Fort Schuyler and Fort Slocum to search out any suspicious craft on the sound. The New Rochelle naval militia are guarding the new bridge over Hell Gate.

A company of guardsmen from Newburg arrived yesterday at Kensico Dam, where they will keep a strict guard as well as at the mouth of the Catskill Aqueduct, which empties into the Kensico Reservoir. The Westchester County Board of Supervisors yesterday passed a resolution, offered by Supervisor Robert P. Smith, pledging support to the President.

Guardsmen Patrol Aqueduct.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Feb. 7.—Four companies of the Tenth Regiment of the National Guard are distributed over sixty miles of the city aqueduct system tonight on the west shore of the Hudson, from Ashokan to Cornwall. The guardsmen are tramping about in a foot of snow in a temperature of 34 degrees. Most of them are without overshoes, and few have heavy gloves. They face the prospect of sleeping tonight in shacks which were built for the laborers on the construction work or in gatehouses along the system. They have been getting their food from traveling soup kitchens, which supplied hot coffee and sandwiches along the route.

Lieut. Col. Albert Saulpaugh is in command of the force. Colonel John F. Klein, commander of the regiment, is on his way here from Florida. The officers here have placed a strict censorship over the movements of the force. Headquarters are at New Paltz.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The First Battalion of the Tenth Regiment, Albany's unit of the National Guard, entrained today for points down the Hudson, where they will assist in guarding public properties. The troops were well equipped for protection against the weather. Company K, Tenth Regiment, entrained at Poughkeepsie today for St. Elmo, where they will form part of a battalion guarding the aqueduct.

MORE WIRELESS GUARDS.

Tuckerton Station Under Close Watch—Germans All Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—A third detachment of United States marines has arrived at the big wireless station at Tuckerton, four miles from here. They are under command of Lieutenant E. A. Richtenstein, and have established a continuous patrol about the plant which covers about 100 acres. The station is now in complete control of United States forces, all the German operators having been relieved by Americans.

Tuckerton is a sending station, few messages being received. The plant, the ownership which is before the New Jersey courts in a suit between French and German stockholders, is one of the tallest structures in the world, being 900 feet high, and built of concrete and steel.

MACHINE GUNS ON BRIDGE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Guards Line to Jersey Camp Grounds.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Feb. 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has placed a strong guard on its three-mile bridge across Barnegat Bay at this place to prevent its destruction. Three machine guns, one at each end and one in the centre of the span, were set up today at the bridge, while searchlights capable of sweeping the bay for miles in every direction, were erected. The bridge furnishes the connecting line between the State camp grounds at Sea Girt and Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 7.—The Atlantic City Lighthouse, which for years has been the first stopping point of sightseeing parties and one of the resort's main attractions, was closed today to visitors. Marines have been dispatched there, and the premises are under rigid guard. About a dozen amateur radio plants in this vicinity have been shut down.

$500,000 TO ASSIST AMERICANS ABROAD

Lansing Asks for Appropriation —$2,750,000 Already Turned Over to Relief Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—An emergency appropriation of $500,000 for the relief, protection, and transportation of American citizens in Europe was asked of Congress today by Secretary Lansing.

The Secretary did not mention specifically the situation in which many Americans in the Teutonic countries were placed by the break with Germany, merely calling attention to the continued extraordinary expenses of the State Department on account of the war, and suggesting that the necessary money be provided immediately. "In view of the important developments in the international relations of the United States within the last few days."

When the European war began, Congress appropriated $2,750,000 for relief of the thousands of Americans stranded abroad. Relief was discontinued more than a year ago except in the most meritorious cases.

Secretary Lansing also asked for the appropriation of $450,000 to buy embassy property at Petrograd. The department already has informed the Foreign Affairs Committees that the American Embassy there is put to shame by those of other countries, and that the purchase of suitable quarters "would have a great effect upon the prestige of the embassy as well as upon our trade relations."

CITIZENSHIP RUSH IS LED BY AUSTRIANS

Subjects of Dual Monarchy Outnumber the Germans in Naturalization Bureau.

MORE SAILORS SEEK PAPERS

Woman Born in Fatherland Wants to Serve United States as a Red Cross Nurse.

Another new record was made yesterday in the county naturalization bureau in the Hall of Records. There were 460 applicants for first citizenship papers, of whom 250 were Austrians and 150 Germans. It was the first day since the rush for citizenship began that the Austrians took the lead. The applicants all seemed to be of the well-to-do class, many of them having been in this country for years. One applicant said he had been in this country thirty-nine years.

"Why didn't you become a citizen before?" asked County Clerk Schneider of several. "Was it because you wanted to evade jury duty and other duties incumbent upon a good citizen?"

Many applicants said it was simply neglect. One who applied was Sergeant Ernest Derner of the army Signal Corps at Fort Wood. He arrived here from Germany in 1880, enlisted in 1891, and has been in the army continuously since.

In commenting on this applicant, Mr. Schneider said the army and navy forces included many aliens.

"They take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States when they enlist," he said, "but that is all. So many are not citizens that I should think the authorities at Washington would take cognizance of the matter."

Mr. Schneider asked one man how long he had been in this country.

"Twenty years," was the reply.

"Why didn't you apply for citizenship before?"

The man drew from his pocket a worn paper, which showed he had declared his intention of becoming a citizen many years ago.

"You see, I intended to," said the applicant, "but I never could find the time."

"They can find the time now, when something stirs them up," said Mr. Schneider.

Several of the applicants were former members of the crews of German ships here since the war. Among them were Johann Buchecker Ritter von Foral, Assistant Purser of the steamship Vaterland; Karl Josef Ollert, a waiter on the same ship; Paul Killig, of the crew of the Koenig Albert, and Frank Kayser, Quartermaster of the steamship Vard. Among the other applicants were many women. Nurses predominated among the latter.

Mr. Schneider said he had assigned to the Naturalization Bureau all the clerks he could spare from the County Clerk's Office, and that he was going to try to finish up the work each day so that none of those who applied for their papers would have to make a second visit.

Among the 316 persons who received their first papers in the Federal Bureau were Robert Arthur Shaw, a banker, living at the Colonial Hotel. Another was Miss Minna Hoffman, a nurse, who was born in Germany, but who intends to join the Red Cross here if her services are needed. Others were Oscar Edgar Veit, a manager, of 596 Riverside Drive; Marie Olympia Bauer, a nun, known in her religious order as Sister Roshka, and Gustav Herman, an actor.

The County Clerk's office in Kings County was also kept busy during the day with applicants for papers. Nearly all were Germans and Austrians. The Queens County Clerk's office in Jamaica has been rushed since Monday in the naturalization department. Nearly 300 aliens, a majority of them Germans and Austrians, have applied this week.

PREDICTS TURKEY WON'T BAR RELIEF

Morgenthau Appealing for Armenians Says Break in 'Friendly Relations' Is Unlikely.

Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, in a statement issued yesterday for the Armenian Relief Committee, emphasized the improbability of Turkey changing her "pleasant relations with the United States" because of the submarine crisis. Mr. Morgenthau and the members of the committee considered the situation thoroughly following his return from Washington yesterday. In addition to the former Ambassador, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles R. Crane, Dr. James L. Barton, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton and Dr. Stanley White were present.

"The situation of the Armenian Relief Committee was carefully considered," the statement by Mr. Morgenthau said in part, "and it was concluded that there was no probability that conditions will arise which will interfere at all seriously with the distribution of funds among the suffering Armenians and Syrians.

"The probabilities of Americans leaving Turkey are very remote, because America has been Turkey's truest and most disinterested friend of all the nations, and it is not likely that Turkey would like to change her pleasant relations with the United States. The millions of dollars that America has put in Turkey have never been attached to them any political or national object. The interest of America in Turkey has been humane, and not commercial or political. Turkey realizes this fact and, furthermore, looks to America for assistance after the war for its rehabilitation.

"Even if a more difficult situation arises, the committee has many avenues to reach the sufferers. Among some of its most self-sacrificing and effective distributers of relief among the Armenian refugees are German, Swiss and Swedish missionaries. Besides Turkey, a large proportion of these funds are sent to Persia, Egypt and the Caucasus, from whence the demands are steadily increasing. Recent telegrams from these sections report 'Destitution increasing,' 'Hardships of this Winter greater than last,' 'Acute distress among refugees,' 'Suffering of widows and children intense,' 'Thousands of orphans require immediate help.'

"If all the resources in the hands of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief should be concentrated upon work among Armenian and Syrian refugees who have fled beyond the Turkish Empire, there would still be insufficient funds to meet the needs. But there are still other hundreds of thousands of Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, and other innocent, helpless women and children within the Turkish Empire whose names and needs are listed at the committee's relief stations and whose very lives depend upon the continuance and upon the increase of relief, which can go to them only from America.

"The committee therefore strongly urges all those interested in the Armenian relief work to give as generously as possible while the suffering lasts."

ORDERS COAST GUN MOUNTS.

Baltimore Company Gets $1,000,000 Contract from the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—The Poole Engineering and Machine Company of this city has received a large order from the Government for gun carriages for heavy coast defense guns. The order, which represents an expenditure of close to $1,000,000, will be rushed with all speed.

The Poole Company has done similar work for the United States Government for several years. Although the company has been filling munitions orders for the Russian Government totaling approximately $18,000,000, these orders will not interfere with the contract received from the United States Government.

TRUST CO. EXPLAINS GERMAN 'VACATIONS'

Guaranty Says Suspensions Were for Protection of Itself as Well as Teutons.

TO SAFEGUARD GOVERNMENT

Inquiry Shows That Other Big Banks Have None of Kaiser's Subjects in Their Employ.

The Guaranty Trust Company, which gave fifteen German clerks "indefinite vacations" on Tuesday, issued this statement yesterday:

"Misleading reports which have been current in regard to the position of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York concerning the employment of citizens of Germany make necessary a plain statement of the facts concerning this matter.

"The Guaranty Trust Company of New York feels that because of the international character of its business, and because of the recent break in diplomatic relations with Germany, for the present at least it should not have in its employ subjects of the German Government, and therefore such employes as are German citizens have been suspended temporarily on full pay. This action has been taken as a matter of protection to the men themselves as well as to the company and its customers, and if no further complications arise it is not at all unlikely that they will all be back at their desks again in the near future. The company feels that in times like the present it should take wise precautions so that there may be no opportunity for our Government to be embarrassed in any way by knowledge which subjects of another Government might be able to obtain regarding international operations.

"The company wishes to emphasize the fact that the statements appearing in certain of the morning papers with regard to the presence in Europe of its President, Mr. Sabin, are without foundation. Mr. Sabin's trip to Europe has nothing to do with foreign contracts nor with international business deals of any kind."

Inquiry among the National City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Equitable Trust Company, and other institutions yesterday resulted in replies that action similar to that taken by the Guaranty Trust had not been necessary, for the reason that no Germans were employed. Employes of German descent, it was said, had all taken out their first papers or were full-fledged citizens, and no discrimination was made against them.

A clerk of the National City Bank, it will be recalled, got into trouble with the Federal authorities last year because of improper use made of documents passing through his hands. It was learned yesterday that at that time other German employes of the bank were dismissed, and none had been taken on since who were not in line for citizenship.

Reserve Fleet Takes on Shells.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—A large consignment of eight and twelve inch shells from Fort Mifflin was transferred to battleships of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today.

Your Future

Your financial independence in the future will depend on the efforts you are now making to that end.

By the deposit of as small a sum as $200. you may open a checking account with the *Franklin Trust Company* and thus establish a banking connection which will be of service to you all your life.

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United States District Court
Middle District of Tennessee
Nashville Division

Mercantile Trust Company
vs. 1106. Equity
Tennessee Central Railroad

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, on November 16th, 1916, Equity Journal A, page 268 et seq., I, as Special Master, appointed for such purpose by said decree, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the property of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company hereinafter described, in bar of and free from all its rights and equity of redemption, and upon the following terms, to wit:—ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,350,000.00) in cash, which will be the minimum bid, and the balance of said purchase price, if any, may be paid in bonds or interest coupons secured by the mortgage in suit, as provided in the decree of sale, or by two payments evidenced by notes, due in six and twelve months after the date of sale, and lien retained to secure their payment.

No bid will be accepted by a party offering to bid for the property who has not previously deposited with the Special Master Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash or a certified check on a Bank in Nashville, Tennessee, St. Louis, Missouri, or New York, New York.

Said sale will be made at the South Door of the County Court House of Davidson County, Tennessee, in Nashville, Tennessee, at twelve o'clock noon on

Thursday, February 15th, 1917.

The property that I will offer for sale is described in the bill of complaint in this cause and the decree of sale, and is as follows, to wit:

All and singular the main line of railroad of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, extending from the City of Harriman in the County of Roane and State of Tennessee westwardly through said county and through the counties of Cumberland, Putnam, Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Cheatham and Montgomery, in said State of Tennessee, and into the County of Christian, in the State of Kentucky, to the City of Hopkinsville, in said State of Kentucky; also a branch line of railway in said County of Smith and State of Tennessee, extending from the main line to the Cumberland River, opposite the town of Carthage, in said County of Smith; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Putnam, in the State of Tennessee, extending from the town of Monterey, in said county, northwardly into the counties of Overton and Fentress, in the State of Tennessee; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland, known as Millstone Spur; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland formerly known as the Cumberland Plateau Railroad; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Montgomery and State of Tennessee known as the Red River Furnace Branch Railroad, embracing in all the lines of railroad, including the usual and necessary sidings, about 341.86 miles;

Also all lands, tenements, hereditaments, ways and rights of way owned, held or possessed by the said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining; also all other branch lines of railroad owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all extensions thereof and all sidings, switches, spurs, tracks, bridges, depots, stations, station yards, section houses, tanks, warehouses, freight houses, engine houses, car and machine shops, and all other buildings, fixtures and improvements of whatever kind and description owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in said States of Kentucky and Tennessee; also all locomotives, tenders, stationary engines, cars, trucks, pushcars, handcars, and all other rolling stock and equipment, and all tools and implements, machinery, material and supplies owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, with their appurtenances; also all other property, real, personal and mixed, and all rights, privileges and franchises owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, or to which it has any interest, to the extent of its interest; also all reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, rents, issues and profits of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in and to all property owned, held or possessed by it or in which it has any interest, to the extent of its interest; and also the interest of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in any contracts or leases held by it; also all rights, franchises, easements and privileges accruing to the company under and by virtue of its lease from the Nashville Terminal Company running for the period of ninety-nine (99) years from the first day of May, 1902, and the first day of April, 1911.

Dec. 14, 1916. E. L. DOAK, Special Master.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

The Indefinable Something of Formal Evening Dress

There's something about a dress suit which takes its wearer and his thoughts away from the cares of the day. Men can't tell you just what it is—but you'll find it in these

Full Dress Suits at $24.50

(Coats and Trousers)

This something may be in the style, for these suits embody all the new features of the season.

It may be in the tailoring, for they are finished with all the care and skill that a man expects to find in out-of-the-ordinary clothes.

It may be in the materials, for the garments are made of fine quality black unfinished worsteds, silk lined throughout, with silk galloon binding around the collars and cuffs.

It may be the correct combination of style, tailoring and fabric—but, at any rate, that quality is present in every one of these suits.

Annex—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Custom Stock Dress Shirts $1.98

An important, yet inexpensive, part of a man's dress-up wardrobe, with all the quality he looks for in a higher-priced shirt. Made in our own custom shirt workrooms on the premises. Fine linen bosom and cuff facing with flat thread lining to insure good wear. Body of sheer cambric. Carefully finished with hand-made buttonholes.

Sizes 14 to 17. Sleeve lengths, 34, 35, 36 in.

Main Floor, 35th St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

354-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

After-Inventory Prices —on Furs of Superb Quality

$2500 DARK RICH KOLINSKY COAT (Of extra fine choice skins)	$1500
$1700 MOIRE CARACUL COAT (Original Drecoll model) / $1650 HANDSOME BROADTAIL COAT (Trimmed with pointed Kolinsky)	$850
$1000 BABY CARACUL COAT (Kolinsky trimmed) / $795 FULL MODEL MOLESKIN COAT (Trimmed with Fox)	$550
$750 PARIS MODEL MOLE COAT / $650 FOX TRIMMED MOLE COAT / $595 IMPORTED HUDSON SEAL COATS	$350
$475 and $575 HUDSON SEAL—NEUTRIA and LEOPARD COATS	$295
$325 to $395 COATS—OF HUDSON SEAL—CARACUL and MOLE	$195
$195 and $225 HUDSON SEAL and CARACUL COATS—Also FUR MOTOR COATS	$95
$2500 HANDSOME RUSSIAN SABLE STOLE AND MUFF	$1800
$1400 HUDSON BAY SABLE SET (Handsome large stole and novelty muff)	$750
$295 and $325 LONG KOLINSKY STOLES	$195
$195 and $225 KOLINSKY and MOLE PELERINES	$75, $95
$150 to $225 SETS OF RED FOX—CROSS FOX—TAUPE FOX—WHITE FOX and SKUNK	$95
A FEW ODD SETS OF BLACK FOX and RACCOON—Formerly $65 to $75	$35

A FEW ODD MUFFS—Formerly $35 to $75—at $18 & $35

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

We have reproduced and shall offer today

A Very Charming Model in

Women's Serge Dresses at $15

One of the most attractive dresses introduced for present wear, showing many distinctive style touches.

Fashioned of all-wool serge, embroidered in contrasting color, and trimmed with buttons. Collar and cuffs are of white satin. To be had in Navy or Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

$15

In a specially prepared sale today

Women's Winter Coats Reduced to $19.50

The majority of these coats have not been in stock more than two weeks, and every garment in the collection has been tailored with that skill and care characteristic of apparel bearing the Saks label.

Made of Broadcloth, Fancy Mixtures, Wool Velour, Salt's Arcadian Lamb, and Furtex, trimmed with fur, plush, or self fabric. Lined throughout and warmly interlined. All sizes, but not in each model.

Wavy Hair Switches

A well made, perfectly matched switch insures a smart coiffure. The naturally wavy hair used in the switches we are selling today, tomorrow and Saturday

at $5.95

is of the finest quality and the workmanship is of the best.

In a Special Display Today

New Binner Corsets for Spring

The whole matter of correct corseting may be summed up in the selection of the model. This presentation of new Binner Corsets for Spring includes a wonderful range of models for every type of figure, made of the very newest materials and trimmings. Our expert corsetieres will help you in selecting a model specially suited to your individual requirements. No charge for fittings.

Prices: $5.00 to $15.00

For Extra Size Figures: $6 to $16

We have also planned for today a

Clearance of Corsets at $2.35

Former Prices: $3.50 to $8

Discontinued numbers of Regaliste, C. B., La Vida and Modart Front-laced Corsets. Sizes 19 to 30, but not in each model.

ASSEMBLY VOTES TO GET STATE READY

Indorses Senate Action on $1,000,000 Appropriation, Two Socialists Voting No.

SUFFRAGISTS OFFER AID

Constabulary Bill Urged—State Unlikely to Levy Special "War Taxes."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Opposition from the two Socialist members somewhat retarded the pasage in the Assembly today of the Sage bill, carrying an emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 for National Guard purposes. The measure was passed by unanimous vote in the Senate yesterday. When it came before the Assembly for concurrence today and was put on final passage, two votes were recorded in the negative, those of Abraham I. Shiplacoff and Joseph A. Whitehorn, both Socialists and both from Brooklyn, where Mr. Shiplacoff represents the Twenty-third and Mr. Whitehorn the Twenty-first Districts. Governor Whitman will sign the bill tomorrow. Delay in engrossing the measure retarded its transmission to the Executive Chamber.

When the bill was brought up in the Assembly Simon L. Adler, the majority leader, at once moved a suspension of the rules, to dispense with the formality of sending the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. Assemblyman Shiplacoff, amid expressions of dissent and disapproval from his colleagues, made an objection, which automatically prevented the immediate passage of the bill.

"I have a great respect for the man at the head of our nation," Mr. Shiplacoff said in his speech of explanation, "and I believe that his intentions are of the noblest. He has, by his actions, shown an earnest effort to keep us out of this insane state of self-destruction and extermination of our fellowmen, but I feel that the parties financially interested in the outcome of the world catastrophe have brought extraordinary pressure to bear upon the powers that be so that even this great and noble man is swerving from his original path.

"I believe that there is no man, or group of men, good enough to decide the fate of millions. It is for these reasons that I object to any appropriation or other measure tending to encourage war and aggravate present conditions and bring on hostilities with any other country."

There was loud applause when Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, leader of the Democratic minority, arose to oppose the Socialist member. He asserted that Mr. Shiplacoff had addressed himself to something entirely foreign to the bill before the House.

"The question of war or peace," said the minority leader, "is not in our hands. We all feel, I dare say, that that question is in competent hands. We all hope, trust, and pray that the representatives of the people will not find it necessary to vote for a declaration of war. We feel that they will do everything in their power to preserve peace and yet uphold the dignity and honor of the United States."

Only about half an hour's delay was caused by Mr. Shiplacoff. Leader Adler, the moment Mr. Shiplacoff rose to speak, got in touch with Speaker Sweet over the private telephone which connects the desk of the Floor Leader with the Speaker's rostrum. Then he went up and took a seat beside the Speaker while they conferred.

When Mr. Shiplacoff, after making his attitude on war clear, failed to withdraw his objection, as every one had expected he would, the Speaker ordered a recess long enough to have the bill formally sent to the Ways and Means Committee and formally reported by that body. It was all an empty formality, but Mr. Shiplacoff's objection rendered it necessary. Once the bill had been reported Governor Whitman's emergency message rendered further delay unnecessary. The measure was put to a vote at once, all the members present with the exception of the two Socialists voting for it.

It was learned today that Governor Whitman, as an emergency measure, had been urged in telegraphic communications from many sources to send a message to the Legislature, urging the immediate passage of the State Constabulary bill now pending. The Governor said today that he scarcely thought this would be necessary, and that the measure surely would be passed at this session.

"I think the present situation emphasizes the need and value of the establishment of a State police force," the Governor said. "It will make it measurably easier to recruit men for the National Guard if that body is relieved from the police duties now imposed on it. The State police would be an effective force to fall back upon when the militia is wanted for other purposes."

The Finance Committe of the Senate was to consider the bill in secret session this afternoon, but postponed action as the result of demands for a public hearing, which has been scheduled for next Tuesday. There is still a great deal of opposition to the bill among labor organizations.

Carrying out resolutions adopted at a suffrage meeting in New York yesterday Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chaiman of the New York State Women Suffrage Party, called upon Governor Whitman today accompanied by a delegation of local suffragists, and offered the service of women active in the suffrage cause, in the event of war. Mrs. Whitehouse made an address, in which she said:

"Other groups of women in this State are offering to organize for national service. We offer an organization of half a million women already trained for service and the hardships that go with it. We make this offer with the more confidence because of the recent testimony in official speeches of Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England; Mr. Asquith, the former Premier, and other leading men abroad, that the war could not be successfully conducted without the assistance of the women and that the suffrage training was largely responsible for the willingness to undertake responsibilities and face hardships that had been seen abundantly displayed by women."

Governor Whitman said in response:

"I am sure that your presence here, representing, as you do, a great body of the women of this State and nation, is prompted solely by a desire to render service that I think you are abundantly able to render, and by a desire to show your patriotism. I am more than glad to see you. Of course, I know you share the hope with me that an emergency which will require such service shall not arise. If it does, there will be no more valuable aid rendered than that which would be rendered by the loyal and patriotic women of the United States."

No special war taxes are contemplated by the leaders here, but adequate provision will be made before the Legislature adjourns sine die against any emergency that may arise, so that funds may be raised without delay and without the necessity of calling the Legislature back in extraordinary session.

It was said today that in all probability advantage would be taken of the broad powers conferred on the Legislature by Section III. Article 7 of the Constitution. This section provides that the State may raise money necessary to repel invasion, quell an insurrection, or for the public defense in any amount necessary and without submitting the question to the voters on a referendum.

It was learned tonight at the Adjutant General's office that in many instances civilians had offered to house guardsmen free at points to which they had been ordered. While the Adjutant General is much gratified at this display of practical patriotism, none of these offers will be accepted. The guardsmen will pay their way wherever they go. In the case of the contingents sent to guard the New York City water supply, the city will foot the bill, amounting to $15,000 a day.

No effort will be made at present to accelerate recruiting for the National Guard. When a guard regiment is ordered out on field duty, however, a depot squad will be left at its armory with a view to possible future recruiting and training.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.—Advt.

SENATE APPROVES WILSON'S ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

pertinent diplomatic correspondence with Germany leading up to the break. He voted for the resolution, however.

Among the strongest supporters of the President was Senator Hustig of Wisconsin, whose constituency has a large German element.

"I am from a State that contains foreign-born inhabitants to a very large extent," he said, "and many of them are intensely interested in the issue of war or peace. I share their anxiety, and I would do nothing to bring about war with Germany or any other nation. Of course, we want peace; the only question is how it can be preserved. The issue that is presented here this afternoon is not a new issue. It has long been before the country. The President has not changed, the country has not changed, Congress has not changed. Germany and her allies are the ones who changed."

Purely An American Issue.

One of the noticeable elements of the debate was the insistence by many Senators that the question be considered purely as an American issue, without regard to the fortunes of either set of belligerents. Senator Borah declared that unless he was sure the President was insisting solely on America's rights as a neutral he would not support the resolution. Senator Stone urged that the nation keep from being carried away from the consideration of its own interests by the opinions of either set of belligerents.

Great care was taken by the supporters of the resolution to insist that they were in no sense advocating hostilities, and that whole-hearted support of the President was the only proper way to assure peace. Nearly every Senator expressed the hope that war would be averted, while asserting that they backed the President in standing firmly on American rights.

Among the men who supported the President's course on the floor were Senators Stone, Lodge, Martine, Pittman, Sherman, Husting, McCumber, Thomas, Phelps, Myers, and Hardwick. Forty-three Democrats and thirty-five Republicans voted for the resolution. They were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson of South Dakota, Lee, Lewis, Martin, Martine, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Walsh, and Williams—43.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Clapp, Clark, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, du Pont, Fall, Fernald, Gallinger, Harding, Jones, Kenyon, Lippitt, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, and Weeks—35.

The Stone resolution follows:

Whereas, The President has, for the reasons stated in his address delivered to the Congress in joint session on Feb. 3, 1917, severed diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government by the recall of the American Ambassador at Berlin and handing his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding this severance of diplomatic intercourse, the President has expressed his desire to avoid conflict with the Imperial German Government; and

Whereas, The President declared in his said address that, if in his judgment occasion should arise for further action in the premises on the part of the Government of the United States, he would submit the matter to the Congress and ask the authority of the Congress to use such means as he might deem necessary for the protection of American seamen and people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate approves the action taken by the President, as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of the Congress, as above stated.

Resents Foreign Influence.

Senator Stone, in asking for the adoption of the resolution, referred first to a newspaper article telling of the enthusiastic reception of the news of the President's action in London, and warned the American people not to allow foreign influence to determine their course.

"A great number of articles of like import," he said, "have been appearing from day to day in the American press. I cannot foretell what eventualities may result from the regrettable international entanglements in which we are now involved. Plainly we are facing a situation in which, unhappily, our diplomatic relations are sorely strained with respect to some of the belligerent European nations, but I desire to impress my conviction and to express the hope that we shall not lose our equilibrium and be swept off our feet, at least at the instance of any foreign power or under the influence of a foreign propaganda put forth for the purpose of exciting us into war.

"In a matter of this grave import I resent and repel any attempted foreign dictation, no matter from what source it emanates or in what form it comes. We should take our own course in our own way, insisting that foreign powers and foreign or semi-foreign peoples attend to their own business. At the same time I venture to express the hope that the officials and people of the United States will avoid any speech of a partisan character calculated to excite passion in our own country.

"I have presented this resolution because I think we should let the world know that we support the President of the United States whenever, acting within his constitutional power, he speaks authoritatively for the country. There are Senators who thought it would have been the better part of wisdom if the President had postponed the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany at least until Germany had committed some overt act offensive to this Government and sufficiently aggravated to warrant a step so grave in possible consequences; but the President took a different view, which with great ability he strongly supported in his address before the Joint session on the 3d instant, and as, according to my view, he acted within his constitutional authority, I think it both wise and advisable for the Senate to say officially that it accepts and approves this action of the nation's chief magistrate."

Not a Time for Divisions.

"In my opinion," Senator Lodge said, "the President did what was demanded by the honor, the safety, and the future security of the United States. The Constitution of the United States has vested the President with the conduct of our foreign relations up to the point when war is the next step. Of his right under the Constitution to dismiss a foreign representative I have no question. The power which can alone receive must in the necessity of things be the power which must dismiss. In the exercise of his constitutional power and with the high responsibility of his office resting upon him, the President has taken this action. It has placed us in controversy and created a strained situation with a foreign nation.

"Under these circumstances, so far as I am concerned, party lines vanish, and any criticism of the past or the present is silenced for me. When my country is in controversy with a foreign nation I can see for myself but one duty, and that is to stand by and to support the recognized constitutional authority of the Government in our dealings with foreign nations.

"I see no place here at this moment for the discussion of an embargo on munitions of war. I think the President was quie right in refusing to impose such an embargo if he desired to preserve neutrality. It seems to me also quite out of place to attempt to apportion blame or praise among other nations. This is not the time nor the place for the expression of sympathies for one side or the other in this great war. There is only one question before us, and that is our relations with one of the great powers of the earth at this moment.

"The President has taken grave action. I feel it to be my duty, as I have said, to support him to the utmost of my power. He is the President of my country, the President of the United States. And, Mr. President, if, as we all pray, further difficulties are to be avoided and we are to be saved from war, in my poor judgment there is one step more important than any other, if we are to preserve our peace under existing conditions, and that is to show to the people of the country that we are without divisions at this moment; that we are thinking only of the United States and its representative in all international questions. If we exhibit divisions we exhibit weakness, and weakness is the temptation to those intolerable aggressions which would surely bring the war that we all seek honorably to avoid.

"My earnest hope is that at this time personal feelings, political feelings, political enmities will all be laid aside, that we may remember only that we are citizens of a common country; that we are all Americans, and that our first duty is to stand together in this controversy, which has unhappily arisen with another nations, and let that nation and the world know that when the President speaks, as he has spoken, he has the Congress of the United States and the people of the United States, no matter what their race or origin, behind him in the one simple character of American citizens."

Senator Works, attacking the President's position, said:

Encroachments by Both Sides.

"With a profound sense of my own responsibility as a representative of the American people, I protest against this or any other movement that tends toward war with Germany for no greater cause that has yet been given us. It is charged against the German Government that she not only violated the rights of American citizens on the sea, but that she has violated her solemn promise, made to this Government, not to further engage in the sort of submarine warfare that resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania.

"That Germany has violated the rights of our people on the sea under international law no one can deny. But Great Britain and France have violated our international rights just as plainly and comprehensively as Germany, but not in the same way. Our ships and others carrying our products, not to Germany, but to other neutral nations, were seized, the cargoes held, and our mails rifled.

"Let us assume that all this was done as a war measure against Germany and not an act of aggression against us. But so is the act of Germany directed against her enemies and not against us. She may do it in a more brutal and more effective way, but one is as much an encroachment on our rights as the other, and should be judged by the same standard. Therefore, we cannot consistently sever our relations with Germany and continue them with Great Britain.

"But, Sir, was the President right in saying to Germany that we would, if she continued her then mode of warfare, have no choice but to sever our friendly relations with her? On the contrary, there is another and far better choice open to us, and one that leads to our continued peace, while the choice made means almost certain war.

"The German Government has declared a danger zone about its enemies and given notice that any vessel found in that zone, with certain exceptions, will be sunk. What should be our choice under such conditions? I say to keep our ships and our people out of this danger zone until the war is over or the embargo removed.

"I am not willing to commit my conscience or my patriotism to the President of the United States or anybody else. I am asked by this resolution, as you are, to take affirmative action upon this question. It may be that there are members of this body who are now ready to declare war upon Germany, but I am not. Now we are asked to take steps that will lead to war with Germany, and I am going to take the course that I believe to be right, and I am not going to commit my responsibility to the President. If there was ever a time when members of this body should act strictly upon their honest convictions, certainly this is the time."

Reviewing the Lusitania case at length and branding it as a "cruel and unjust wrong to our people and to the nation," the Senator said it was well to consider how far "we ourselves, by our course of action, contributed to this loss of American lives."

"Our Government," he said, "knew what was threatened, but we allowed the ship to sail, carrying American citizens into the very jaws of death. Germany was fighting for her life. So were England and France and the other nations engaged in the war. What could have been expected of Germany under such circumstances? What moral right had we to tempt her to this fearful act by this threat against the lives of her people?

"This Government cannot shield itself from the fearful responsibility it is bound to accept for this dreadful tragedy. We have continued from that time on to aid the enemies of Germany in the same way. We have not been neutral as a nation; many of our people have not attempted to conceal the fact of their unneutrality. If we had been wholly neutral, as we professed to be, we would never have been brought to our present relations with Germany."

Neutrality is Forbearance.

"I do not believe," Senator Vardaman said, "that the President's course was wise, prudent or justified at this time by the facts and for the best interest of the American peoples and the peoples of the world. I admit that American citizens have the technical right under international law to enter the war zone. Their forbearance from exercising that right at this particular time would rebound gloriously to the peace and permanent prosperity of the world. It would be the highest evidence of perfect neutrality if the United States Government should see that our citizen forbear to exercise such a right. For our country to be drawn into this vortex of blood and plunder would be a blunder on the part of this Administration."

"I regard it as a preliminary declaration of war," said Senator Kirby. "If the resolution shall be voted upon favorably today. Therefore, I shall not vote for it. I do not believe the time has come in the history of this country when we shall side with Germany or when we shall side with the Allies. If Germany ought to be thrashed in this great war—and I am not saying that she should not be—it is not the province or business of the United States to do the thrashing. The time has not come, in my opinion, when it should be done, and we should commit ourselves by the adoption of this resolution to any policy that the President may hereafter pursue. Under the Constitution and the law he has no power to declare war, but he has in fact the power to plunge the nation into war and to make it necessary for Congress to declare it; and he has almost done so."

Criticism for Pacifists.

"I believe," Senator Pittman said, "that the sentiment of the people of this country is known to every Senator here, and I don't believe there is any reason why we should disguise that knowledge from ourselves or from the country. If there is another Lusitania incident, this country will go to war. If this country is forced into war, in my humble opinion, it would be largely by reason of the misdirected efforts of some of those whom assume all of the burdens of peace in this country.

"There was only one course for the President to pursue, under all of the prior declarations and in view of the sentiment of the people of this country, and that was to say that the character of the warfare that brought on the Lusitania incident will not be tolerated again by this country. Other announcements have been made to the warring powers with regard to the intention of this country. But those declarations to those belligerent powers have been minimized, if not destroyed, by pacifist speeches such as we have heard on the floor of this body today."

Opposed to Any Alliance.

"Believing, as I have from the beginning," Senator Borah said, "that it was our duty to firmly and positively maintain and support our neutral rights, I cannot do otherwise, of course, than to vote for this resolution, which I believe to be an indorsement of that which the President fully believes to be the proper way to maintain those rights. What most disturbs me is that, in all probability, if the worst should come to the worst, we shall no longer be able to keep the position which we have professed to occupy before, and that we find ourselves, through a course of circumstances practically beyond our control, an ally of one of the belligerent powers or of one set of the belligerent powers. That, in my judgment, would be the most disastrous thing that could possibly happen to this country.

"If I supposed for a moment," he continued, "that the President was in any instance to be forced from his attitude of conducting this nation along neutral lines, I certainly should under no circumstances give my indorsement to the action which severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and the people of this country would not approve and would not support it even if the very worst came to pass.

"I want this nation to hold itself in that position where all that it may do it shall do as a great neutral nation, a great neutral Christian power, drawing nothing from the situation and nothing from the task performed other than that obligation which we, as a Christian nation, owe to justice and humanity. I am opposed to entering into this conflict in such a way or under such circumstances, if the worst comes to the worst, that we shall not at all times occupy that position. I want no alliances; I want no leagues. I want this nation to stand alone in this crash of nations, representing the moral and Christian power to sympathize and deal with those who have made the mistake from a neutral Christian standpoint."

Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois pronounced the German declaration of ruthless submarine warfare the most unjustifiable proclamation to nations of the world "since the days of the Corsairs, since Jean Lafitte and Frobisher, when pirates sailed the seas."

"Men, women and children," he said, "are to be indiscriminately slaughtered. Even Atilla, the Hun, on his march to conquer Christian Europe, gave orders that the noncombatants be spared."

PREPAREDNESS PLANS RUSHED IN COMMITTEE

Commandeering of Shipyards and Taking Over of New Ships Are Provided for.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Although calendar business precluded the resumption of debate on the Naval Appropriation bill in the House today, the preparedness program was advanced when the House Committee on Naval Affairs, by a practically unanimous vote, approved the Administration legislation authorizing the President to commandeer shipyards and munitions plants and expend $150,000,000 in rushing to completion ships needed by the navy.

This legislation, submitted in the form of amendments to the Naval bill yesterday by Chairman Padgett, will now go before the House as committee amendments. Debate on the naval budget will be resumed tomorrow.

The Naval Affairs Committee made only one material change in the amendments as drawn by Mr. Padgett after consultation with the Attorney General. The section empowering the President to draft employes of private shipbuilding plans and munitions factories into the naval service was eliminated. It was decided that this conscription would be unnecessary and the legislation would be effective without it.

The committee added to the Padgett amendments a stipulation that in expending $1,000,000 to acquire the basic patents to an aeroplane to be used for war purposes, a bond should be exacted of the patentee. This is to protect the Government in the event any patent should be declared invalid by the courts.

The action of the Naval Affairs Committee had a preparedness echo in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries when Chairman Alexander introduced amendments to the ship purchase law which would give the President the power to take over any ships now being built in American shipyards, whether they are being constructed for foreign or American account.

In voting for the Administration amendments to the Naval bill today the Naval Affairs Committee practically assures the passage of a budget for the navy in excess of $500,000,000. The $150,000,000 lump sum appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the President is to be expanded solely in his discretion in the hurried completion of warships, submarines, destroyers, and other vessels needed to put the navy in a state of preparedness. This sum is to be covered by the issuance of 3 per cent. bonds, payable in five years or less time.

As adopted by the House committee the amendments empower the President to force shipyards and munitions plants to give preferential consideration to all orders for the United States Government at prices declared to be fair by the Secretary of the Navy. Government work is to take precedence regardless of private contracts. Should it become necessary the President is empowered and authorized to commandeer all the facilities of such establishments and operate them.

Offers Tickets to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—There was a discussion in the lower house of the Legislature today over resolutions indorsing the action of the President in the U-boat crisis. Action was deferred until tomorrow in order to combine the resolutions. In the course of the discussion Assemblyman Martin Rappel said as he waved a checkbook: "I am of German descent and the father of five boys, but we are Americans. I will buy a ticket back to Germany for any member of this house who flinches on this proposition." The Senate today indorsed the President's action.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

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Now in Progress—Annual February Sale of

Men's Furnishings

An important event, comprising men's shirts, neckwear, woolen and silk mufflers, pajamas, bathrobes, house coats and other furnishings—an accumulation from GIMBELS best stocks—now on sale at greatly reduced prices. An opportunity, indeed. Take advantage today.

Neckwear at Three Attractive Prices

Open end silk scarfs that were in regular stocks at 50c and 65c. Now 3 for $1; each **35c**

Choice of a superb lot of silk ties that were $1 and $1.50. Now **65c**

Neckwear left over from our regular $2 lines. Rich qualities. A rare value. At **95c**

Men's Shirts at 95c and $2.25

Negligee Shirts, 95c
Formerly $1.50 and $2
Some with soft cuffs, some laundered; some are fine white dress shirts. There are shirts of woven madras, Russian cords, silk-striped pongees, mercerized cotton pongees, etc. Sizes 14 to 17.

Fine Silk Shirts, $2.25
Priced Originally $3.50 to $3.65
Fit to go back in regular stocks, but new goods are crowding them for room and in this clearaway they go. Satin stripe silks as well as plain colors.

Pajamas

$1.50 Pajamas, $1.15
Some slightly mussed; madras, percales and cotton pongees. All exceptional value at $1.15.

Usual $1.10 Pajamas, 85c
Plain colors or stripes; percales and cotton pongees.

Mufflers

Men's Silk Mufflers, $2.65
Formerly sold at $3.85
Accordion reefers; some crocheted; mostly the popular black and white effects.

$1.50 to $2.50 Mufflers, 85c
Fibre, and fibre mixtures; from regular stocks. Also some "seconds" of same grades.

Bath Robes, House Coats and Other Furnishings

Men's Dressing Gowns, $13.50 to $18.50
Regularly $18 to $25
All our Lounging Robes and gowns reduced about 25%. Many of the popular silk poplin gowns are included. Fourth floor.

Men's $5 House Coats, $3.50
Double-face cloth House Coats. Mostly 36, 38 and 40. Fourth floor.

Men's Terry Bath Robes, $2.95
Regularly $3.85
Terry cloth (Turkish Toweling) Bath Robes in Jacquard effects—some are mussed. Fourth and Main floors.

Men's Suspenders and Sets, 40c
Regularly 50c and 75c
Men's elastic web Suspenders, fibre silk and lisle webs—leather ends, sets contain suspenders and garters.

Men's Vest Edgings, 25c
Regularly 50c
Men's white Bird's-eye and Pique vest edgings, one piece with buttonholes.

Men's 25c Garters, 10c a Pair
Men's Garters—a lot that we got from a concern who retired from the leather business.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Walking Sticks, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2

All new. Latest styles in handles, some mounted. Many woods, well seasoned and finished. Regularly $1 to $3.75.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

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To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

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Zimbalist

Hear these famous Victor artists

Zimbalist at Carnegie Hall on February 10
Schumann-Heink at the Metropolitan Opera House on February 11

Then hear their Victor Records

The recitals of these great artists are events of importance to the music-loving public. They present the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of their exquisite interpretations for comparative consideration with their historic Victor Records.

Attend the concerts of these great artists, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify their renditions.

Then visit any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by the same artists. You will be instantly convinced that on the Victrola you actually hear these artists true to the very life.

It is this absolute fidelity that emphasizes the supremacy of the Victrola, so firmly established on a basis of great things actually accomplished; a supremacy readily recognized and acknowledged by the world's greatest artists who make records for the Victrola exclusively.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. All Victor Talking Machines are patented and are only *licensed*, and with right of use with Victor Records only. All Victor Records are patented and are only *licensed*, and with right of use on Victor Talking Machines only. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture; and their use, except with each other, is not only unauthorized, but damaging and unsatisfactory.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

BRITAIN TO LAY OUT SAFETY SEA LANES

Lord Curzon Also Hints at New Inventions to Find and Destroy U-Boats.

KING OPENS PARLIAMENT

Asquith Welcomes Action by America "to Frustrate the Enormities" of Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In opening Parliament today King George declared England's unchangeable resolution to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion, affirming that "threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination more."

Speaking in the House of Commons, ex-Premier Asquith referred to "the stern and resolute determination of the other great English-speaking power to frustrate the enormity of the German Government's action. In the House of Lords, Earl Curzon, after announcing that the Government was meeting the new submarine peril by developing inventions for the discovery and destruction of U-boats and by organising sea lanes of safety for neutral ships, warned the country that it must expect early restrictions of imports and consumption of commodities of a drastic character.

Asquith on "German Savagery."

Addressing the House of Commons in the course of the debate on the King's speech, Mr. Asquith described Germany's new naval policy as one of "undisguised savagery." He said it was not worth while discussing the motives which actuated the German Government. The novel feature of it was that it was a direct and defiant challenge to the conscience and to the interests of the entire neutral world.

"This declaration of war on neutrality," continued Mr. Asquith, "is a challenge which has been taken up with dignity and without delay by the greatest of neutral States. It is not for us to forecast the bearing of this memorable event upon the future of the war. Still less is it fitting for us to tender advice or suggestion to a Government which is well able to take care of itself. We shall hail with acclamation, with a strain of family pride, the stern and resolute determination of the other great English-speaking power to frustrate the enormity of those who have abundantly earned for themselves the title of enemies of the human race."

Law Hopes to Replace Lost Tonnage.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed satisfaction with what he alluded to as the perfect manner in which former Premier Asquith had voiced the feeling of the country on the role of the neutrals in the face of the submarine menace.

Noting that more and more merchant shipping was coming under the direct requisition of the Government, and that the Shipping Controller was putting down a larger number of new ships, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not minimize the submarine danger, but that some of the best brains in the country at large and among naval men were concentrated upon the problem. Altogether, he declared, he was not without hope, whatever the ravages of the submarines might be, that something might be done to replace the lost tonnage by new ships.

Mr. Bonar Law did not wish to say anything about the action taken by the Government of the great republic, except to point out that President Wilson had shown throughout, indeed, to an extent which had led some people to criticise him, that he desired to preserve neutrality.

"He has shown," continued the Chancellor, "that he desires peace—I won't say peace on any terms, but on any terms which the Allies can be induced to accept. The fact that the United States Government has broken with Germany is, in itself, the best testimony to the justice of our cause and the illegality of the methods whereby our enemies are trying to secure victory."

In seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons today, Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, Unionist member from Portsmouth, said:

"We have every reason to hope the same success which attended the destruction of Zeppelins is in a fair way of being realized to counter the submarine trouble."

In the House of Lords, Earl Curzon, Lord President of the Council, alluding to the action of the United States in severing relations with Germany, said:

"When, after patience almost unexampled, the United States, through its President, refused to have further to do with an unclean thing, it justified the saying that the moral judgment of the world would be delivered against Germany."

He said that some neutrals would undoubtedly follow the example of America, and that there were other nations which would like to follow it if they could.

Means to Combat U-Boat Peril.

Lord Curzon thought that the Allies were approaching the real and terrible crisis of the war, and that things would be attempted by the Central Powers "surpassing in horror and monstrosity anything hitherto tried." Recognising the seriousness of the peril, he said, Great Britain was multiplying destroyers, arming merchantmen, developing scientific inventions for the discovery and destruction of submarines and endeavoring to protect neutral shipping by organizing sea lanes of safety through the danger zones, and in addition accelerating shipbuilding.

"Ere long," he added, "the Government must call upon the country to accept a restriction of imports and consumption of commodities far in excess of anything yet known. We must be ready with all our resources to beat the enemy."

The Marquis of Crewe, reviewing the situation much as Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had done in the House of Commons, said that Germany had thrown aside the mask of humanity by her latest utterance, and had promised a warfare of unequaled savagery which was staggering, not in the sense its authors hoped, but to those who contemplated Germany's moral position.

The speaker said he knew of no parallel in modern history for Germany's act. Even Napoleon and Frederick II., he said, unscrupulous as they were, would have shrunk from such a threat. The action of the United States Government in the face of the German menace, he added, would be founded on a high moral basis. He hoped, however, that nobody would suppose that the action of America would make it less incumbent upon the Allies to do the utmost possible to win the war.

King and Many Peers in War Array.

The scene within the House of Lords as King George read his speech presented a striking military spectacle in marked contrast to the usual civil procedure. The ing wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. The escort of their Majesties was distinctly military or naval, with Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord; Lieutenant General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander in Chief of the Armies in the United Kingdom, and others, in full uniform, these high officers replacing the usual train of court functionaries.

Even the ranks of the Peers took on a martial aspect, at least half of the members being younger Peers from the front in khaki. Of fifty Peers massed at the left of their Majesties, thirty-one were in khaki, as were the members of the House of Commons entitled to wear it.

The Royal Gallery in the House of Lords was set apart for wounded soldiers. For the first time in the history of Parliament the importance of the foreign press was recognized by the allotment of seats in the press gallery to correspondents from allied and neutral countries.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, occupied a front seat in the diplomatic box immediately to the right of the thrones. Recent events had made him the centre of marked attention, the Lord Justices, Bishops and Peers leaving their places to greet him. The Lord Chief Justice, in impressive robes, paused as he entered the chamber for a cordial exchange with the American Ambassador. Lords Bryce, Northcliffe and Beresford were among those who exchanged greetings with Mr. Page.

The weather was clear and crisp, and as the royal procession passed from Buckingham Palace to the House of Parliament dense crowds lined the streets.

The Speech from the Throne.

The speech from the throne follows:

"For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures of which you are aware have been made by the enemy with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis for peace. My people throughout the empire and my faithful and heroic allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization.

"In response to an invitation by the President of the United States of America we have outlined, so far as can be done at present, the general objects necessarily implied by these aims. Threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination more.

"During the Winter months my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and enforced with rigor the blockade of the enemy. My armies have conducted successful operations, not only in Europe, but in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and East Africa, and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle in close and cordial co-operation with my allies on every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion.

"I invited representatives of my dominions and my Indian empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my Ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. The steps so taken will, I trust, conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of the empire.

"You will be asked to make necessary provision for effective prosecution of the war. Accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand will entail unsparing demands on the energies and resources of my subjects. I am assured, however, that my people will respond to every call necessary for the success of our cause with the same indomitable ardor and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began. I therefore confidently comment to your patriotism the measures which will be laid before you, and I pray that Almighty God may give His blessings to your counsels."

SAYS POPE HAS SENT PROTEST ON U-BOATS

Milan Correspondent Declares Vatican's Sympathies Are Leaning More Toward the Entente.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Corriere Della Sera says there is reason to believe that the Vatican has already presented a remonstrance to the German Government against its new submarine policy.

"I am able to announce on good authority that Wilson's action in severing relations with Germany caused an enormous impression in Vatican circles. The Pope's allocution at the last consistory deploring certain barbarities which the whole world knows are practiced only by the Central Empire, and his marked silence at the time of the German peace proposals were symptomatic of the growing distinction which the Vatican is making between the moral causes of the two groups of belligerents. The change of tendency was further accentuated by Cardinal Gasparri's letter to Cardinal Mercier regarding the Pope's efforts on behalf of the deported Belgians.

"According to my informant, the latest German threat of unlimited piracy has completely alienated what Vatican sympathies remained with the Germans and, followed as it is by the firm attitude of the United States, it is bound to create tension in the relations between the Pontiff and the Germans. Three foreign nuncios are now waiting to cross the seas, and it should not be forgotten that during the war the Pope has had to depend almost entirely on American Catholics for his enormous war benevolences.

For Postcard Referendum on War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The American Union Against Militarism headquarters here announced tonight that it had undertaken a nation-wide postcard referendum on the question of whether the United States should go to war to uphold the rights of its citizens to go into the war zone.

BRITISH CONFIDENT U-BOATS WILL FAIL

Continued from Page 1.

which submarines fired torpedoes in the last few days, got safely away without being hit. It is not always easy for a submarine to get its target. Oftentimes merchantmen are able to escape without a submarine getting a chance even to fire a torpedo.

If they carry the campaign into American waters we may expect a flare like that of the U-53, and the American navy can be depended upon to put an end to it. There is no doubt in my mind that the Germans in desperation will try to sink transatlantic liners, for it is certain they cannot win in this new campaign, and they are not going to hesitate at liners under the American or any other flag in the mad attempt. But with the liners armed, the submarines will have the odds against them, and we may expect any such effort to be abortive.

"Estimates of the German strength in submarines have been made, running from 300 to 500. It is nowhere near 300. The Germans have made an awful bluff, trying to frighten the Allies, America, and everybody. There is nothing to be afraid of. They won't be able to starve Great Britain any more than they could America."

It is generally understood here that the British have accounted for many German submarines in the last year.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—"We are not alarmed at the sharpened submarine war. We knew it was coming and prepared for it. Time will tell how our confidence is justified."

This statement was made to The Associated Press today at the Admiralty, and it was added:

"It must be remembered that one submarine may cruise whole days without getting a victim. For instance: On one day since Feb. 1 torpedoes were fired on sight at seven of our merchantmen without getting a single hit. We have taken measures, which we have every reason to believe will frustrate the U-boat warfare. Of course, it is obvious that we cannot reveal them. The daily reports of the decrease in sinkings will be the best evidence of our success."

FORESEES SUBSIDENCE OF U-BOAT ATTACKS

Interval of Replacement Must Come, Says Minister Lacaze—Commends America's Act.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, in a statement to The Associated Press today, said:

"The German submarine campaign cannot, in its spirit and in the quality of its acts, be worse than it has been. The crews of vessels torpedoed, whether belonging to neutrals or the Allies, have been put adrift in open boats during all this Winter to die more cruelly of cold and hunger than if they had been shot at once. Ships' boats during this season of high winds and bitter cold cannot keep the seas.

"Now we shall probably have a month or two of torpedoing more active than heretofore. We have had these declarations of the intention to submarine ships regardless of sea rights two or three times before, following intervals during which the Germans accumulated submarines. A larger number will be sent out now; then probably we shall have another period of relative inactivity, during which the submarines lost will be replaced and those damaged repaired."

Admiral Lacaze had on his desk reports of the torpedoing Sunday night of the Danish steamer Lars Kruse, loaded with food of the Belgian Relief Committee for the Belgians and the inhabitants of the invaded districts of France.

"The vessel was torpedoed without notice toward midnight," he said. "Every man of the crew of nineteen perished except one. He was rescued by a French torpedo boat."

Turning to another paper, the Admiral said: "Here is the report of the torpedoing the day before yesterday of a Peruvian four-master, with a cargo of nitrate, within two miles of the Spanish coast, that is to say, within Spanish territorial waters."

Admiral Lacaze spoke with animation of the severance by the United States of diplomatic relations with Germany and its significance for the Allies.

"The most important result," he said, "is the moral weight of the measure against Germany's illegal and inhuman practices. Germany will be crushed under the moral condemnation of the world; she cannot endure it. The Government of the United States has been holding to even neutrality throughout this long struggle between the two groups of belligerents.

"President Wilson has founded his policy in every instance upon the principles of right, patiently expounding and insisting upon them. Finally Germany's avowed determination to place force above right, to suppress ethical and spiritual perceptions under material and egotistic aims, has left America still unyielding in her contention that the war must be carried on under the sanctions of humanity in international law. The effect is tremendous."

Admiral Lacaze believed that if the United States entered the war her smaller warships would do really effective service in hunting down submarines.

Full of good spirits for you and your friends.

Club Cocktails

always ready for the unexpected guest—a credit to your good taste and your hospitality.

OUR ENVOY IN PARIS CHEERED IN THEATRE

Audience, Recognizing Sharp, Cries "Vive l'Amerique!"—Orchestra Plays Our Anthem.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—When William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Sharp entered the Opera Comique this afternoon to attend a performance given for benevolent purposes, the audience recognised them and began cheering with extraordinary enthusiasm. There were many cries of "Vive l'Amerique" and "Vive les Etats-Unis," and the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience standing. After this there was renewed cheering.

Ambassador Sharp was visibly affected by the enthusiasm, and bowed repeatedly. The Italian Ambassador to France, Marquis Giuseppe Salvago Raggi, also received an ovation.

SAY PAGE WILL REMAIN.

Ambassador to England Consents to Serve On, According to Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Friends of Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, said tonight that he had decided to remain in the diplomatic service at the request of President Wilson. It was said Mr. Page had indicated his desire for several reasons to leave the service, and that his personal wishes might have prevailed, despite the Administration's preference that he should not resign, except for the international situation created by Germany.

Ambassador Page is said to have conveyed to President Wilson, through the State Department, an expression of his appreciation and gratification at the President's commendation of his services as head of the London mission.

MRS. PENFIELD CLOSES SHOP.

Ambassador's Wife Winds Up Her Relief Work in Vienna.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Feb. 6, (via London, Feb. 7.)—Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador, today closed the workshop where for thirty months, at her own expense, were produced millions of bandages and wound dressings, an effort to which the late Emperor Francis Joseph gave his recognition by conferring on Mrs. Penfield a high order.

SWISS TAKE UP GERMAN WORK

Ambassador Page in London Turns Over Teuton Interests.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Switzerland has taken over German interests in Great Britain. The Swiss Minister today informed Ambassador Page, whom he met at the opening of Parliament, that he had received instructions to this effect. Later in the day the Minister called at the American Embassy, where he talked for two hours with the Ambassador.

Mr. Page formally turned over German affairs to the Swiss Minister and acquainted him with the details of the work. The Minister immediately made plans to enlarge his staff.

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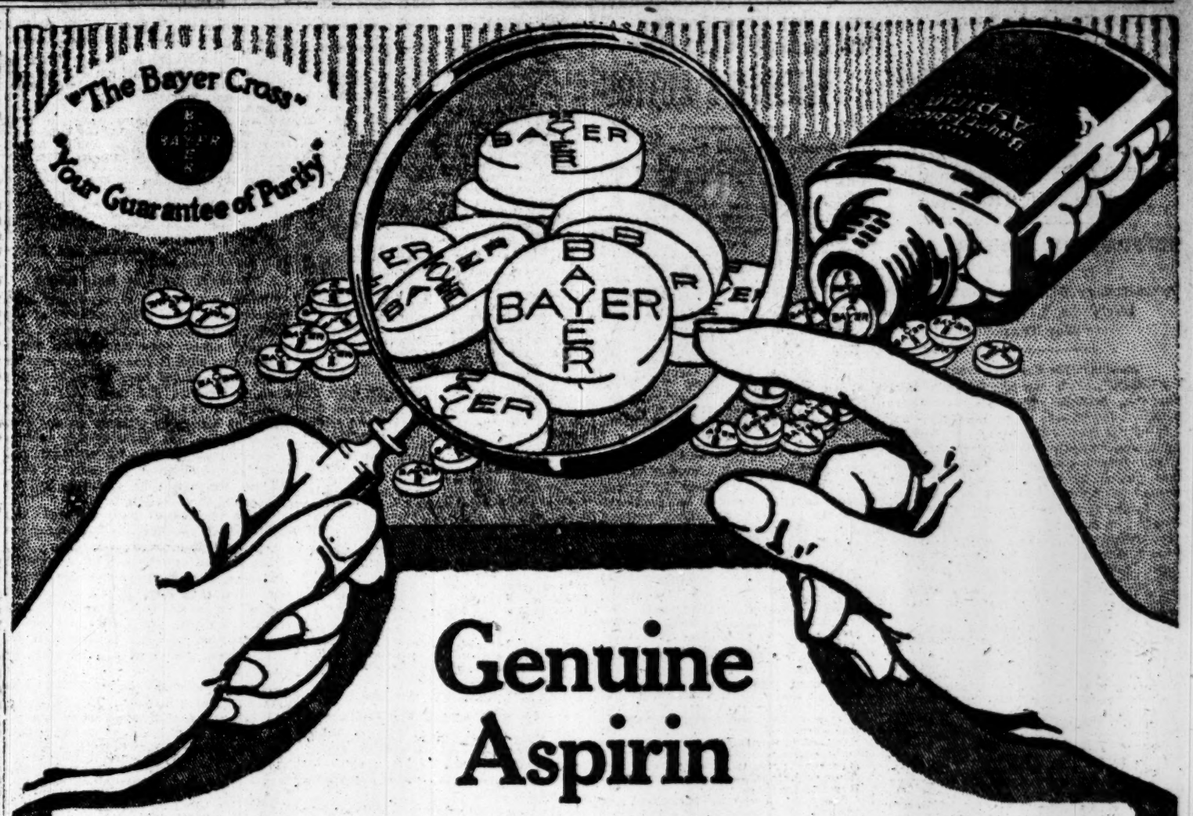
"Your Guarantee of Purity"



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VERY SUPERIOR quality. Wrist length and mousquetaire styles.

Colors and Black

The accumulation of past seasons' broken assortments.

All Perfect Goods.

Formerly priced from 1.75 to 3.50 per pair.

Reduced to $1.15

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RAILROAD BONDS	3,105,420.00
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CASH IN BANKS	2,152,855.62
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Total Assets (Value as at 31 December, 1916)	$15,827,439.35
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	10,366,693.76
Surplus	$5,460,745.59

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They mean comfort and freedom from holes and excessive hosiery expense, without the slightest sacrifice of style, fit, finish or appearance—the most serviceable hosiery that men or women can wear.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.75; Mercerized - - $2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs - $3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, $2.40; Silk Lisle - - $3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs - $3.30

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It is not the food you eat that causes indigestion and stomach distress. It is your lack of saliva, gastric and digestive juices. Your circulation is poor. You do not excrete the waste from your body. That's where the trouble comes. Man-a-cea, that clear, non-laxative table water, helps to stimulate and regenerate the secretion of these digestive juices, increases the circulation and the action of the excretory organs, and by re-establishing normal digestion enables you properly to assimilate all the good, nourishing food you eat. Try Man-a-cea Water with your next meal and see if it does not make a difference. Sold by druggists and leading grocers. Served at hotels and cafes.—Advt.

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A tiny fraction of your loss on an ill-chosen hat or gown

Will Save You $200

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown. Gloves, boots and hats that just miss being what you hoped for are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Why take chances this year when, by spending $2 for 12 issues of Vogue, you can insure the correctness of your wardrobe for the entire Spring and Summer—and save yourself from costly gowning errors—errors that may mean $200, $300 or even $400 a year.

The Numbers of Vogue That Unfold the New Spring Mode

Vogue suggests that before spending a single penny on your new clothes, before you even plan your Spring wardrobe, you consult these six issues of Vogue—the first six numbers you will receive on Vogue's special offer of 12 issues for $2

Forecast of Spring Fashions — February 1st
The earliest and most trustworthy forecast of the Spring mode. Authentic information on the correct fashions for the coming season. An insurance against the most costly of all wardrobe errors—a wrong start.

Spring Millinery — February 15th
Smart hats, bonnets, veils, coiffures fresh from Paris. Everything pertaining to the smart accessories of the new Spring mode. The best 100 model hats that Paris has produced for the season of 1917.

Spring Patterns and Materials — March 1st
Practical advice on how to plan and build your Spring wardrobe. Over 250 pattern designs at once stylish, simple to make and sure to hold their style. An interesting number to the devotee of fashion; an indispensable number to the woman who makes or plans her own gowns.

Spring Fashions — March 15th
The last word on Spring models including many that hark forward to the styles of Summer. Gowns, tailleurs, blouses, hats, wraps and all the necessary accessories will be pictured and described so that at one glance you can tell what all the dressmakers and shops are showing.

Paris Openings Number — April 1st
This is the "All Paris" Number devoted to the newest French creations. Every noteworthy gown, hat, wrap, cloak or suit produced in Paris this Spring will be faithfully reproduced. The best creations of the smart couturiers showing the accepted sleeve, skirt and collar lines.

Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes — April 15th
To dress well one must have either taste and time or taste and money. Time to plan things economically or money to buy them extravagantly. This number shows how you can curtail your dress allowance and still be in the height of taste and fashion. A help to the woman with an inflexible allowance.

VOGUE

PRICE CHANGES ON FEB. 15th.

Owing to the higher cost of labor and materials, the price of Vogue, after February 15th, is $5 a year. So this is your last chance to get Vogue at the rate of $4 a year (24 numbers) or in this offer 12 for 12 issues. By using the coupon below you will, with one stroke of the pen, solve your entire clothes problem.

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TO SEE HISTORY IN THE MAKING.

The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only 24-page rotogravure illustrated publication issued anywhere in the United States. It appears every Thursday, presenting what is most historic, most beautiful, most thrilling, and most interesting on land and sea in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America! What a privilege to see History in the Making, to possess as priceless souvenirs the precious mementos of the most eventful episodes of history in the incomparably soft tones of rotogravure! All news stands. Every Thursday—24 pages, 10 cents a copy. Mailed, postage prepaid, to any address, one year, $5.00. Times Annex, New York.

BRITISH ON ANCRE TAKE GRANDCOURT

Pressure from West and South Forces Germans Out of an Important Position.

FRENCH BUSY IN LORRAINE

Counterattack Drives Teutons from Salient They Had Occupied—Active Patrol Fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The British troops on the Somme front have forced the Germans out of the village of Grandcourt, on the Ancre River, the War Department announced tonight. The British are in complete possession of the village, which lies over two miles northeast of Thiepval.

The British advance on Grandcourt and Miraumont, two fortresses covering Bapaume from the west, has been successfully progressing for the last few days The capture of Grandcourt village is regarded as of considerable importance.

The British troops now seriously threaten the strong German position at Le Transloy.

The text of the statement follows:

As a result of our continuous pressure on both banks of the Ancre River, the enemy has been forced to evacuate the village of Grandcourt, which is now entirely in our possession, together with a defense work adjoining it. We secured a few prisoners. During the operations of the last few days the enemy suffered heavy losses in the neighborhood.

A hostile raid attempted during the night in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt broke down under our barrage. Early last night we entered the enemy's lines southwest of La Bassée and killed a number of Germans and destroyed several dugouts. We took a few prisoners.

The mutual artillery activity was most marked north of the Somme in the neighborhood of Courcelette and between Armentières and Ypres. Effective counter-battery work was carried out by us during the day at a number of places along our front.

Bombing operations by our airplanes continued yesterday with success. There were many air fights. Three German machines were driven down damaged; two of ours are missing.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—German troops after a spirited bombardment forced their way yesterday into the French positions at the Salient of the battlefront near Embermenil in Lorraine, but were driven out again as the result of a French counterattack, says the report issued this afternoon by the War Department. The text of the announcement follows:

In Lorraine, after a spirited bombardment in the vicinity of Embermenil, German forces yesterday attacked a salient of our lines. A counterattack followed immediately and the enemy was driven out of the advanced positions, where he had secured a footing. Our line was entirely re-established. We have taken some prisoners in the forest of Parroy, to the south of Gremecey, and in the Domevre sector.

On the right bank of the Meuse in the course of the night we conducted successfully several raids which brought us in about twenty prisoners.

In upper Alsace an enemy attack in the region of Seppois was completely checked by our fire.

During the day of Feb. 6 three enemy planes were brought down by French pilots. These machines were the twentieth enemy airplane to fall in an engagement with Lieutenant Heurteaux's the fifth for Adjutant Casale and the sixth for Adjutant Madon.

German airplanes yesterday threw down several bombs on Dunkirk. No one was injured and no damage resulted.

The official communication issued tonight says:

There were patrol encounters south of the Somme in the region of Deniécourt, and east of Soissons, near Vailly.

In the Argonne, a German surprose attack on one of our trenches in the direction of Boureuilles only resulted in enemy losses. Artillery fighting was quite active in the sectors of Le Mort Homme, Louvemont, and Les Chambrettes. Calm prevailed everywhere else.

The Belgian communication says:

In the region of Ramscapelle and Dixmude and in the direction of Steenstraete there was artillery activity on both sides during the afternon, and violent bomb fighting in the neighborhood of Het Sas.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Unfavorable weather conditions continue along the Franco-Belgian front and only minor operations are reported in today's Army Headquarters statement regarding this war area, which says:

Because of gloomy weather the fighting activity was in excess of the normal in only a few sectors.

Southwest of Sennheim (Alsace) a French company attacked before noon after strong artillery fire, but was repulsed and left several prisoners in our hands.

In successful reconnoitring raids near the coast, on both sides of the Ancre, on the northeast front of Verdun, and near Parrey Forest, in Lorraine, sixty prisoners were taken and three machine guns captured.

A supplementary report issued this evening says:

It is officially reported from all fronts that there was only fighting activity of a limited character.

An English air squadron made an attack on Bruges. Through a hit on a school one woman and sixteen Belgian children were made victims. No military damage was done.

CHARITIES.

She Was Old She Was Sick, She Was Alone

Her working days were almost over and so she came to us for help. We learned of a legacy in Ireland--$600--that legal technicalities had prevented her from receiving. One of our volunteer workers, a lawyer, obtained the money for her. With it she then was able to enter an old folks' home. Some people cannot become self-supporting. Them the Charity Organization Society tries to help in other ways. This is one example.

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RUSSIANS EJECT FOE IN RIGA TRENCHES

Report Repulse of Teutons in North and Across Frozen Sereth in Rumania.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The War Office today issued the following official communication:

Western (Russian) Front—On the Beresina River the enemy, after a violent bombardment of our position in the region of the village of Zaberesina, undertook an offensive against our trenches in the neighborhood of that village. He succeeded in taking a small island in the river and a trench occupied by one of our companies. A counterattack by our reinforcements threw the enemy back into his own trenches.

Rumanian Front — Our advance guards dislodged the enemy from trenches in the region south of the River Sloniou and repulsed enemy counterattack. During the course of the night the enemy, two companies strong, crossed the Sereth, which is frozen, in the region of Sural, southeast of Focsani, and attacked our trenches. He was driven over the river by our fire.

Caucasus Front—There is nothing to report.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Successful raiding operations were carired out yesterday by German troops in the Beresina region and in Volhynia, on the Russian front, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement reads

East Front.—Front of Prince Leopold—On the Beresina raiding detachments entered the hostile lines and returned, after destroying the dugouts, with two Russian officers and fifty men as prisoners and nine mine throwers. Also, on the Kovel-Lutsk Railroad, an attack by storming detachments was completely successful; eighteen prisoners and one mine thrower being brought back from the Russian trenches there.

Front of Archduke Joseph—Northeast of Kirlibaba an attack by two hostile companies failed.

Mackensen—Along the Putna and the Sereth there was a temporary increase in artillery fire. Several outpost skirmishes occurred.

Macedonian Front—In the bend of the Cerna and on both banks of the Vardar there were strong outbursts of artillery fire at isolated points. Otherwise there was little fighting activity.

TURKS RECOUNT SUCCESSES

Tell of Slaughtering British on Tigris and Gains on Other Fronts.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following Turkish official communication, dated Feb. 5, was received here today:

Tigris Front—South of the Tigris there has been a violent artiliery combat. On the Felahie position there have been infantry and artillery firing and combats between reconnoitring patrols, which resulted in our favor. From intelligence received from prisoners it has been ascertained that during the combat of Feb. 1 two hostile battalions, each of seven hundred men, which succeeded in entering our trenches, were completely annihilated.

Persian Front—We captured from the enemy a caravan of 335 loaded camels.

Caucasus Front—We have repulsed hostile attempts to attack our right wing.

According to later news received of our shelling of Tenedos, one anti-aircraft squadron [battery?] and the lighthouses of the island were destroyed and eight lighters sunk. Inhabitants who fled from Tenedos declared there was no hospital on the island, and, therefore, the enemy, by hoisting Red Cross flags at the moment of the shelling, violated anew the Geneva convention.

A hostile ship which was attempting to approach a hostile cruiser formerly sunk by us near Castellorizo was sunk by our artillery fire.

GRAVES LIKELY TO GO FREE.

Departure of German Embassy May Save Him from Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There will be no further prosecution of the case against Karl Armgaard Graves, self-styled international spy, who was charged with attempting to extort $3,000 from Countess von Bernstorff. Graves is now out on bail pending a preliminary hearing set for March 6. Government agents handling the case have abandoned all plans respecting it because the principal witnesses against Graves are connected with the German Embassy, and who will have departed from the United States before the time set for the arraignment.

When the case is called March 6 representatives of the District Attorney's Office will read into the record that their witnesses are unavailable, and Graves, in all probability, will be discharged.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASES.

Growth of Nearly $30,000,000 in Cotton Imports Last Month.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Board of Trade figures for January show that imports increased £15,629,000, principally in raw material, including £6,000,000 in cotton.

Exports increased £10,103,000, chiefly in manufactured goods, of which £5,000,000 was in cotton textiles.

WAR BREAD FOR FRANCE.

More Whole-Wheat Flour to be Used Hereafter.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—War bread is soon to make its appearance in France. What kind it will be has not yet been definitely decided, but experiments now are being made with a new bread that will contain more whole-wheat flour than that now sold.

ABRUZZI RESIGNS HIS POST.

Thaon di Revel Succeeds Him in Command of the Italian Fleet.

ROME, Feb. 7, (via Paris.)—The Duke of the Abruzzi has requested that he be relieved of the command of the Italian fleet. He will be replaced by Vice Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, who will also assume the duty of Chief of the General Staff of the Navy.

Gunfire Grows on Italian Front.

ROME, Feb. 7, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—"The artillery fighting was more intense in the Astico Valley," says the War Office bulletin today. "In the Sugana Valley an enemy detachment, which attempted to attack our advanced positions on Monte Maso, was put to flight, leaving arms and ammunitions on the ground. On the Julian front artillery fighting occurred. The enemy fired a few rounds on Gorizia."

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right living more than medicine. So keep out in the open air—fresh air is the life of your blood. Depend on rest and sleep, the handmaids of health and beauty. Take regular exercise, and eat only the plain blood-building foods. Often—we admit—it seems impossible to keep up a diet so well balanced that it provides all the elements required to feed the blood, muscles, nerves, brain, etc. Then *Pepto-Mangan*, "The Red Blood Builder," proves especially valuable as a blood food.

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WALKS INTO A SEWER AND IS SWEPT AWAY

Unidentified Well-dressed Man Fails to See Opening as He Steps From Behind Car.

A gang of workmen who had been dumping snow into the sewer opening between the car tracks of the eastbound line at Greene and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock last night, saw a well-dressed man, about 45 years old, step from behind a car bound for Manhattan and walk rapidly toward the manhole. Apparently he failed to see it, as it was dusk, and the opening had been hidden by the car.

The workmen shouted warnings and ran forward. George A. Everett, foreman of the gang, reached the manhole at the moment that the man plunged into it and dropped sixty-five feet into the waters rushing toward the East River. Everett was able to grab the man's gray felt hat, but it provided no clue to his identity. The man was described as 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighing 200 pounds. He wore a dark suit of clothes and a black overcoat.

The workmen, helpless to give aid themselves, summoned the firemen and the police. Fireman William Devlin, taking a long coil of rope and a strong flashlight, dropped into the sewer, where he found a current six feet in depth rushing through the basin, fourteen feet in diameter. Further exploration was impossible.

The sewer makes an abrupt turn at Hanson Place, but men who dropped into the opening there found no trace of the missing man. Others searched the De Kalb Avenue turn, but after an hour's hard work they admitted that there was little chance that the man was alive. Inspections at all the manholes was continued until late at night, while watchers where the sewer empties into the river remained all night. After investigation by the police the foreman, Everett, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

There are four lines of car tracks at the point where the accident occurred, and several cars bound to and from Manhattan were passing at 6 o'clock. The opening through which the missing man fell, which is egg-shaped and about eight feet in length, was directly between the eastbound tracks.

Honolulu Censorship Is Abolished.

The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that the censorship, established Monday at Honolulu on its cable line between Honolulu and the United States, had been abolished.

CONVICT WOMAN MOTORIST.

Special Sessions Judges Hold She Was Intoxicated.

Mrs. Carley St. John, wife of Joseph M. St. John, a cotton goods broker of 236 Church Street, Manhattan, and living at 37 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, was convicted in Special Sessions in that borough yesterday of operating her automobile while intoxicated. Justices Kernochan, Moss, and McInerney continued her bail until Feb. 16, when sentence will be imposed. Mrs. St. John is 26 years old and is prominent socially.

She denied she was intoxicated when, on Dec. 21, her automobile crashed into a Church Avenue car near Flatbush Avenue. She was on her way home from decorating a Christmas tree at the Willoughby Place Settlement. Mrs. St. John admitted, however, that she stopped at a Flatbush restaurant and had had a cocktail and a glass of hot gin before the accident. She asserted that when she was arrested she was suffering from hysteria.

Policeman J. J. Donnelly of the Flatbush Precinct and Inspector Minnerly, employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, testified that Mrs. St. John was suffering from the effects of liquor. Assistant District Attorney Cooper read an ambulance surgeon's certificate that she was suffering from "alcoholism and hysteria." Mr. St. John testified that he saw his wife at the police station after her arrest and that she was not intoxicated.

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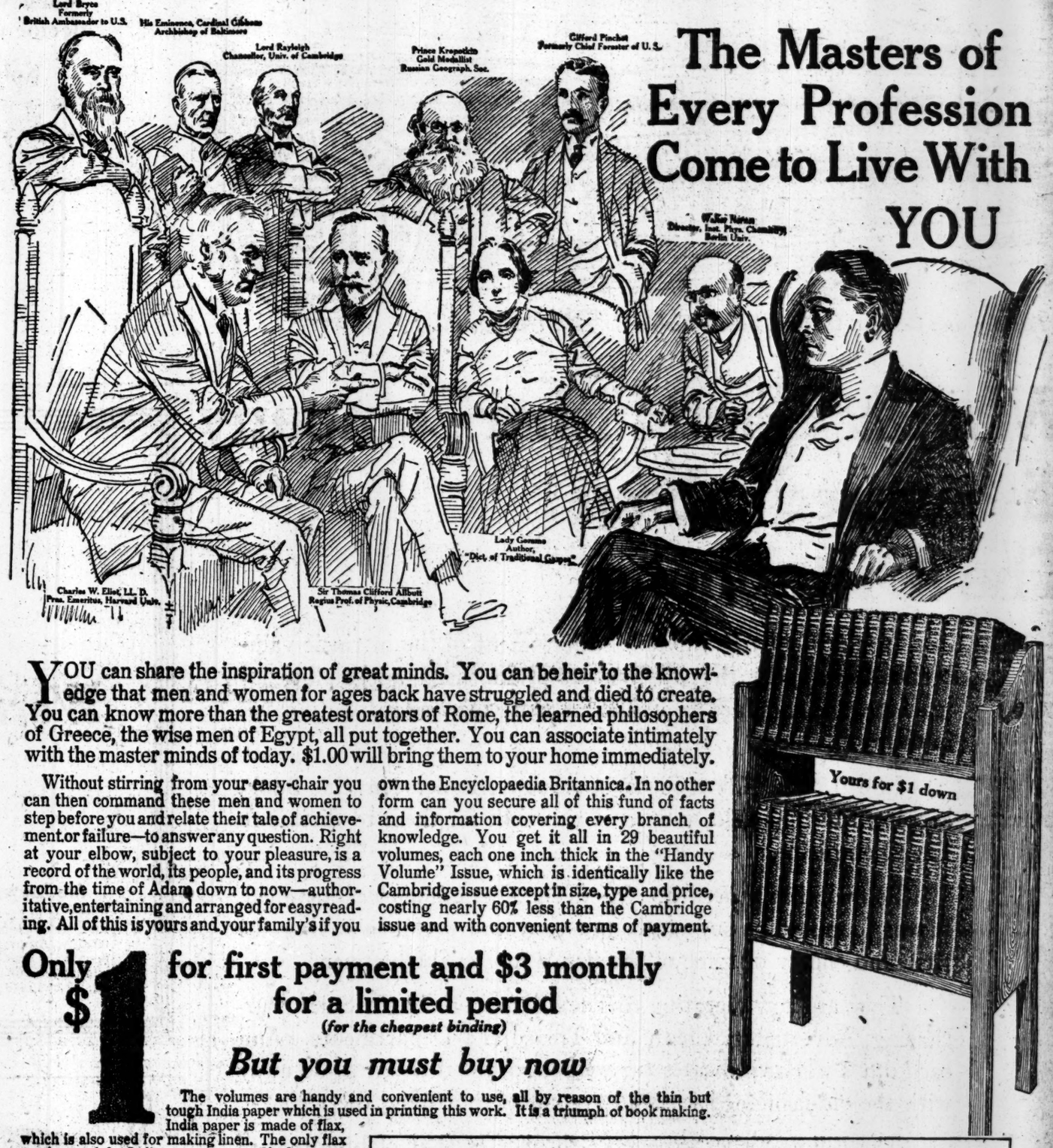

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Dramatists to tell you how plays are made.
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q-43

SWANN HOLDS LABOR CASES WERE FAKED

Four Indicted for Getting Men to Give False Evidence of Strike Assaults.

LED TO SWANN CHARGES

District Attorney Says Defendants He Sought to Release Were Held on Manufactured Testimony.

The Grand Jury on information obtained by District Attorney Swann returned indictments yesterday charging subornation of perjury against four men who figured in one of the cases of assault brought against east side labor leaders in the garment strike of 1914. The application for the discharge of bail in this assault case and in several similar cases formed the nucleus for the charges of misconduct in office made against the District Attorney by James A. Delehanty when he retired as a Judge of General Sessions. Formal charges based on the original accusations of Mr. Delehanty were later made to Governor Whitman by the City Club.

Those indicted and arrested yesterday were Max Sulkess, a private detective, who refused to give his address; David Manushevitz of 502 Grand Street, and William Levine of 17 Cannon Street. The fourth defendant's name was not divulged, as he had not been arrested. Sulkess was held in $25,000 bail and Levine and Manushevitz in $5,000 each, by Judge McIntyre in General Sessions.

According to the Assistant District Attorney, who has prepared the evidence against the men, Manushevitz accused Benjamin Crean, Jacob Goldstein, Max Sigman, and Harry Goldberg, labor leaders, with assault in the first degree, although he knew at the time that his assailants were not these men, but two members of the "Dopey Benny" Fein gang. Manushevitz testified before the Grand Jury, according to the Assistant District Attorney, that certain men whom he named saw the assault. Five of the alleged witnesses have declared to the District Attorney that they were not present when the assault was committed and knew nothing about it.

"Sulkess, who ran a spurious labor union, the purpose of which we understand was to injure the real unions, schooled the witnesses Manushevitz named before the Grand Jury," Assistant District Attorney Markewich said. Manushevitz falsely accused men of assailing him at the direction of Sulkess.

Levine and the fourth defendant were aids of Sulkess, the Assistant District Attorney declared.

To "Americanize" Chelsea District.

H. H. Wheaton of the Federal Bureau of Education discussed plans with representatives of seventy Chelsea neighborhood, civic and social agencies last night for the Americanization of the Chelsea District, Fourteenth to Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue to the Hudson River, at a dinner given by the Chelsea Neighborhood Association. Other speakers were Henry E. Jenkins, Superintendent of Evening Schools; the Rev. Joseph F. Smith, rector of St. Bernard's Church, and S. D. M. Hudson.

WIFE WANTS ALL IN HOME.

Mrs. Clark Insists Even the Bootjack Belongs to Her.

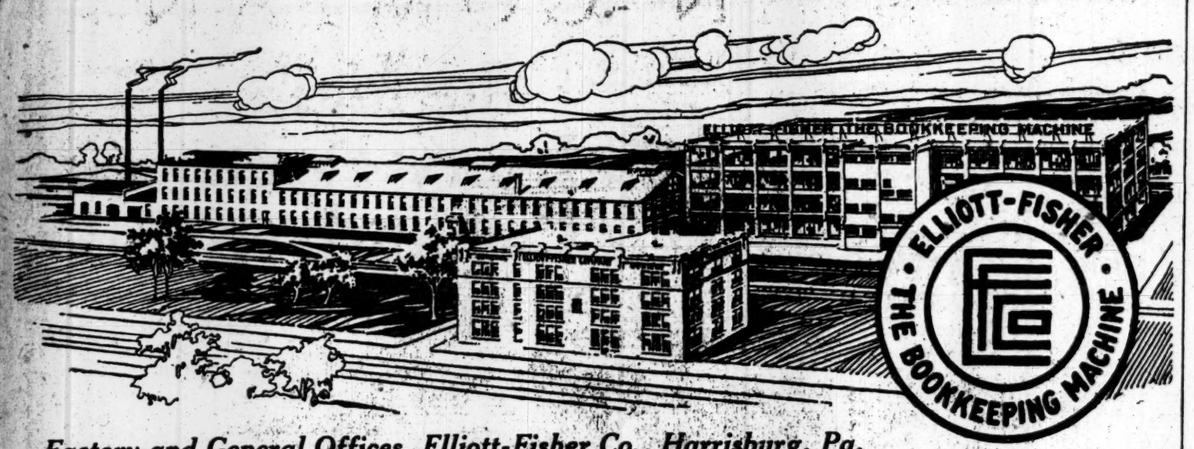
Mrs. Amy Philbrook Clark, who is suing her former husband, John W. Clark, a contractor of 23 West Eighty-ninth Street, to recover household effects worth $44,000 which she alleges he withheld from her after she left him, testified before Supreme Court Justice Ford and a jury yesterday that she believes everything in a home belongs to the wife, regardless of the manner in which it comes into the possession of the family. She conceded that her husband's bootjack was his nominally, but she believes that legal ownership rests in her.

"How about the things your husband owned before he married you?" asked Max D. Steuer, counsel for Clark.

"They are all mine," replied Mrs. Clark. "Of course I wouldn't take everything from him, but he has told me I had a right to do so if I chose."

"What about the wedding gifts that came from your husband's friends who didn't even know you?"

"All the wedding gifts go to the bride," replied the witness. The trial will continue today.



Factory and General Offices, Elliott-Fisher Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

What the Elliott-Fisher Company discovered about The Dictaphone

It is a peculiarly valuable endorsement of the intrinsic value of The Dictaphone that the makers of another modern efficiency machine, the standard in its field, should have adopted it for use in their own offices.

In 1915 the Elliott-Fisher Company, leaders in the Bookkeeping Machine field, judged it was time for them to dictate to The Dictaphone.

So first they proved it. Then The Dictaphone was installed. It was found to be supremely practical and useful in saving the time and energy of some of the firm's most valuable men.

They are now dictating to The Dictaphone in the Sales, Purchasing, Advertising, Credit and Treasurer's Departments. And each day's work vindicates the wisdom of the decision to do away with the old-fashioned wasteful system of shorthand dictation.

The Elliott-Fisher experience duplicates that of hundreds of firms, some of which write only twenty letters a day and some a thousand. The Dictaphone principle is always sound.

Find out about The Dictaphone for your business; let us send you "The Man at the Desk." It tells the whole absorbing story of The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail.
The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street
Please send me particulars.
Name.....
Address.....
Address personally Mr.....

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

KOLYNOS is different from men. It is good without having any grit. It cleans your teeth beautifully without sandpapering them. When you get up in the morning, a pinch of Kolynos on a tooth-brush brings the sunshine in through the windows.

It gives your mouth a feeling of cool cleanliness which puts a spring in your vitality. That cleanliness is real. Kolynos literally makes you feel that you are helping your dentist. When you use it, you know you have done something your doctor would commend.

Kolynos, as a dental cream, produces a condition of cleanliness which is like a moral tonic. It contains no grit—but it fills you with it.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

Write today for a free sample tube of Kolynos Dental Cream to The Kolynos Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Were You Ever in Jail?

The Lawyer's Number of LIFE, dated February 8, on sale to-day

All News-dealers—10 Cents

Are Lawyers a Barrier to Progress?

Answered in the centre page cartoon of this week's LIFE, which contains every week more original pictures by America's leading artists than any other periodical. LIFE is everything you need boiled down into capsules of thought. A blend of pathos, fun, art, wit and sanity. Every page an intellectual treat.

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The break with Germany brings it close to home. Follow history in the making in the

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Beautiful pictures in exquisite rotogravure.

Authoritative articles.

Among the striking features in this week's issue are:

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE. The Flagship Pennsylvania and the men who will lead our battle line at sea.

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Recent memorials to the Best Loved American, including a striking portrait cover and some new Lincoln stories.

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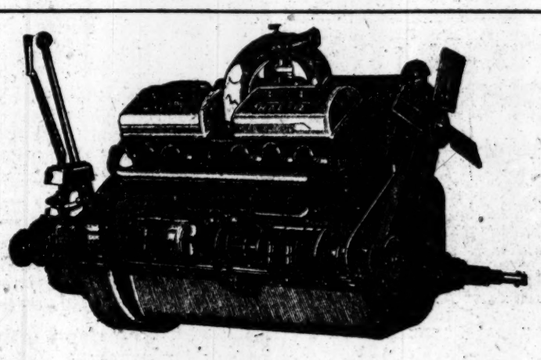
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is an invaluable record of the most momentous period in history.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of THE NEW YORK TIMES



The Hal Twelve

After you have driven the Hal-Twelve for a short time probably you will admire its economy in fuel, oil and tires almost as much as you admire its great smoothness and remarkable power. The motor is a valve-in-head twelve, developing 87 horse power (brake test). The car weighs 3975 pounds.

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E. R. Hollander, Manager
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WANTED
Civil Service Examiner
(Mechanical Engineer)
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Applications received at Municipal Building, Room 1400, to February 15 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 2; Duties, 2; Oral, 2. Requirements: Five years' experience in Mechanical Engineering of a nature tending to qualify for the duties of the position. Consideration will be given candidates completing a full course of study in a recognized technical institution. Minimum age 25 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," Published daily, or apply
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Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for twenty years.

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GOMPERS WILL DEFY STRAUS WAGE BOARD

Tells Service Commission Street Car Men Would Strike, Regardless of Proposed Law.

FIRST OPEN OPPOSITION

Declares Laborers May Be Forced Into Lawbreaking, but Not Into Slavery.

The plan of Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, to have a law enacted providing for a wage board to settle disputes between street railroads in this city and their employes and thus avert strikes, was vigorously opposed yesterday by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. His was the first open opposition to the idea, and it greatly stirred Mr. Straus and his fellow Commissioners. The hearing was held in the rooms of the Public Service Commission, 120 Broadway. Near the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Gompers said:

"We will oppose the proposal step by step, and will not yield one inch in opposing it during all its progress. We will fight it in the courts, and, if beaten there, we will exercise our God-given natural right, the law notwithstanding. You may make us lawbreakers possibly, but you are not going to make us slaves."

Mr. Gompers was followed with deep interest by counsel for railroad interests, whose turn to discuss the plan will come today. Mr. Gompers led up to his attack by telling what happened to workers in ancient times, the heavy punishment visited upon them and its failure in preventing the men from doing what they knew would end in the branding iron and stripes. Taking as his keynote the declaration that any attempt to prevent men from quitting work by law would curtail the liberty of the citizen, Mr. Gompers said that a republic could only exist where the men were free. He was sure that Mr. Straus's plan would need strengthening later, and still more strengthening and so on, to create "more freedom" all the time.

Mr. Gompers said that no plan could be devised that would prevent employers from getting rid of men they did not want, and was sure nothing could prevent acts of injustice. And then, he said, when a man folded his arms and did nothing, exercising the natural, normal right to stop working, it was to be called a misdemeanor and punished. Referring to the strike of the coal miners some years ago, the speaker said:

"If the miners had not struck work," he said, "and there had been such a wage board in Pennsylvania as you propose, the miners might have waited a century or two before getting what they got. If they had not struck, not one of them would have dared tell the misery, the horror, the tyranny, and the brutality which existed there.

"The change in conditions in the needle industries of New York was accomplished by a strike. The employers could have convinced any wage board that they could not pay more wages, and they would not have made the sanitary improvements which the strike brought."

Mr. Straus asked Mr. Gompers if any method suggested itself to him which would afford full justice to both employers and employes without strife, and Mr. Gompers replied:

"I have tried to show that, no matter what laws you enact, no matter what decrees may be issued, even to imprisonment and death, you are not going to attain uninterrupted service on the street railroads of New York. You are not going to do it. I tell you the theory of it is wrong."

Mr. Gompers said the strike on the surface roads last Summer taught both sides a lesson. Then he asked:

"Have you ever seen, in all history, so large a number of men as is employed on the steam railroads of this country hold themselves in restraint? For eighteen months they have had a strike under consideration. They are even now holding themselves in leash. Of course, if a strike occurs, there is inconvenience, but the lesson it teaches to all of us is of transcendant importance."

The Presidents of the various railroads in the city will discuss the plan this afternoon.

VOTE ON SUFFRAGE BILLS.

Measure Beaten in New Hampshire —Reported by Maine Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 7.—By a vote of 16 to 7 the Senate today defeated a bill giving women the right to vote in Presidential, State, county, and town elections. The measure had been favorably reported by a committee.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today reported unanimously in favor of a resolution providing for woman suffrage by constitutional amendment. The question would be voted on next September.

Canada Has No Use for Berlin.

A notice from the Post Office announced yesterday that the town of Berlin, in Western Ontario, Canada, would hereafter be known as Kitchener. There are twenty-nine Berlins in the United States, besides Berlinville and Berlinsville and many other places known as Berlin Centre, Berlin Crossroads, &c. There is also a group of islands known as Kaiser Wilhelm Islands.

During the Civil War the public realized that war profits would not last forever, and stock prices dropped fully a year before Lee's surrender.

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The two sources of information provided for the telephone subscriber are:
1—The Telephone Book; 2—"Information"

Learn to look in the Telephone Book—FIRST

"INFORMATION" looks in the current issue of the telephone directory LAST, because she assumes that you have looked there FIRST.

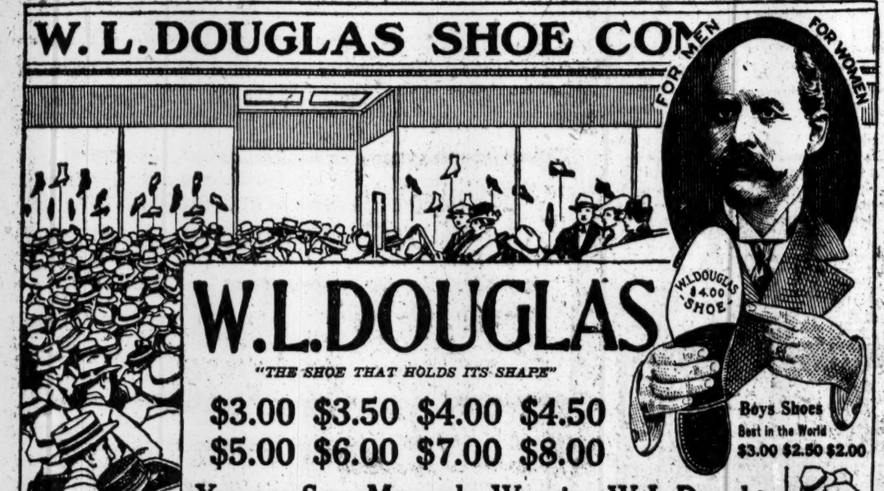
In order to be of the greatest service in the greatest number of cases, she consults her *special records* first, to see if the number you need is among those that have been added or changed since the last directory was printed.

So it's a better plan to look in the telephone book *first*, and then, if you do not find the number you need, call "Information."

By following this practice you will not only *save your time*, but you will *help "Information"* to be of even greater service to all telephone users.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.



W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50
$5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

Boys' Shoes Best in the World $3.00 $2.50 $2.00

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 103 W. L. Douglas Stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free

W. L. Douglas, President, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

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None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom
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*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
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*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas shoes for women.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

In BROOKLYN, 11 Flatbush Ave. In MANHATTAN, 29 West 42nd St. In THE BRONX, 367 E. 149th St.

"A Phonograph So Highly Perfected as This One is a Necessity In My Home and Yours"

MANY of my friends at one time or another have been interested in the talking machine. But I have noted that almost without exception their interest has declined rapidly after the initial enthusiasm.

The reason was not clearly apparent to me until I heard the Aeolian-Vocalion. The wonderful full rich tone of this instrument afforded the clarifying comparison.

By way of explanation I cite this parallel:

I had upon my desk the other day a color print—an ordinary commercial reproduction of a well known masterpiece. It caught my eye at first. Very good it was. Compared with the original it might be rated as a reproduction eighty-five per cent perfect.

Yet, even as I sat examining the print I realized that it was tawdry, flat, lifeless. A mediocre original painted by an amateur would have greater emotional quality—be more stimulating and inspiring than this passably good reproduction of a masterpiece.

At home, I have another print—after the same great painting. It is, let us say, a ninety-five per cent perfect reproduction of the original. I study this print time and again. It has much of the power, much of the moving, thrilling emotionalism of its famous counterpart. It has permanent interest and value. It is in itself an exquisite work of art.

Still it is but ten per cent better than the superficial little commercial print. A short step, but one that spans the gap between art and the ordinary!

When I heard the Vocalion I realized that here was the ten per cent better reproduction of musical tone. Here was inspiring, thrilling quality. Here was music that would compel attention, that would be as fresh, as full of interest at the tenth playing of the record as at the first.

From an orchestral record I heard the great bass notes of a tuba sounding. Tone of three dimensions truly—nothing of the thin surface quality so characteristic heretofore of the phonograph. From a vocal record I heard the rich phrases of a tenor, the limpid sweetness of a soprano—tonal color of the most gorgeous and subtle hues.

Here was reproduction that was in itself art. No radical step in advance of the talking-machine familiar to us all, yet the Vocalion, I understood, was a true musical instrument—an instrument of art!—an instrument well past the small gap between the ordinary and art!

A phonograph so highly perfected as this one is a *necessity* in my home and yours. For it has a *permanent* interest and value for all.

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The new Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

We invite you to come in and test the perfection of the Vocalion music reproductions personally. You must try also the remarkable Vocalion tone control device—the Graduola. This device brings you all the enjoyment of musicianship—gives you the power to play with the tones of all instruments and voices. It is one of the most interesting inventions in the history of music.

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350 (35 to $75 models without Graduola). Magnificent Art Styles to $2,000. Terms as low as $5 monthly. Your present phonograph taken in exchange.

CATALOGS ON REQUEST

Buy Columbia Records at Aeolian Hall

FOUR PLAYERS STILL UNBEATEN IN NATIONAL SQUASH TITLE PLAY

ONE-SIDED MATCHES IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Riley, Dana, Winston, and Cordier Reach Semi-Finals in National Title Play.

IRVING AND APPEL BEATEN

Former Falls Before Riley and Latter Is an Unexpectedly Easy Victim of Cordier's Force.

The national squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club narrowed down to four players yesterday, the semi-final round of the event being reached. In the upper half of the draw those who came through were A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club and Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club, while in the lower half the men in opposing brackets are Eric S. Winston of the Harvard Club, the present titleholder, and A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club. The success which attended the efforts of Dana and Winston was not in the least surprising. Their victories were foreshadowed before play began, but in the cases of Riley and Cordier, while it cannot be said that their advance was a surprise, at least it was not certain, in the minds of followers of the game, that they would be able to force their way through the fourth round. In each instance, however, they not only did just this, but they did it by scores that were convincing proof of greatly superior skill.

Opposed to Riley was E. du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club, a man of sterling worth as a squash tennis player and a formidable contestant even against the best. Still he fell before the aggression of his Princeton Club rival by a score of 15—6, 15—7. Irving has not been playing a great deal of tournament squash recently, and Riley fairly smothered his attack in each of the games. Cordier succeeded in forcing the abdication of another formidable player, J. W. Appel, Jr., one of the strongest of the Harvard Club men. The latter has the reputation of being a hard hitter, and he did not belie it yesterday; but more than hard hitting was needed to offset the brilliancy of the attack which was brought to bear upon him by Cordier. The Yale Club man kept the ball low on most of his shots and repeatedly was so successful that Appel could not make any return of drives that came away from the front wall like bullets.

It took Cordier just six hands to win the first game, one of them netting seven aces. Appel was completely outclassed, but the gallery confidently expected to see him strive with better success in the succeeding game. The Harvard Club man, big and rangy, is not a quick starter in any contest. The playing of the second game against Cordier, however, saw him unable to rally his forces, and although the struggle was a bit closer it was still not so much so that Cordier was ever forced to worry as to the outcome.

The work of Winston was watched eagerly, for there is a firm conviction in the minds of many that he is destined to succeed to his third championship as a result of the present competition. There was little chance to see the title holder at his best, however, for F. S. Keeler proved a weak opponent against such superior skill as was flashed by the Harvard Club contestant. The defeated Columbia Club player tried to make it a close match, but Winston, without even breathing hard, was able to win at 15—9, 15—1. To show how little the game took from his stamina it is only necessary to say that the champion, immediately after completing this match, played a hard contest against Steven J. Feron, the Harvard Club professional.

D. R. Noyes of the Squash Club was the antagonist of Dana, and the latter won, with the score in each instance reading 15—8. Noyes has not played a great deal of squash during the Winter, and he was hardly prepared to withstand the strong attack of his opponent. Although he won rather easily, Dana showed a command of the game which made him favored to oppose Winston in the final round, although there is some uncertainty as to the outcome of the match between Cordier and Winston. In a team competition not long ago Cordier won from the title holder.

The summaries:

Fourth Round.—A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—7; A. Dana, Harvard Club, defeated D. R. Noyes, Squash Club, 15—8, 15—8; E. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—9, 15—1; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—11.

64 IN INDOOR TENNIS SERIES.

O'Ryan Sanctions Use of 7th Regiment Armory for National Tourney.

It was determined yesterday that the national indoor tennis championships would begin as scheduled at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday, unless there were some unforeseen developments in the situation between this country and Germany. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan announced that no order had been issued barring athletic events from the armories of the State, and in view of this spectators will be admitted to the tennis tournament.

The draw for the event was made yesterday at the Seventh Regiment, an entry of sixty-four contestants having been received. Included are the names of Robert Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls, the title holder of a year ago; Watson M. Washburn, and Dean Mathey. All of these are first ten men in the tennis ranking. A number of other well known players are entered, including S. Howard Voshell, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Craig Biddle, Carleton Y. Smith, and King Smith.

The draw is as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

E. T. Appleby, Corey M. Ammerman, D. E. Roberts, Merle Johnson, T. A. Bruno, V. C. Arguimbau, Danforth Geer, Jr., Dean Mathey, Kenneth Hawks, Horace Taylor, A. S. Cragin, C. A. Sparks, L. H. Rogers, Thomas M. Day, Jr., B. H. Letson, Willard Botsford, E. A. Walbridge, R. C. Doggett, H. H. Manchester, M. T. Ackerland, John Matthews, George King, J. S. Myrick, Count Otto Salm, C. A. Anderson, R. L. Murray, Hans S. Rothschild, W. J. Gallon, Ingo F. Hartman, Earl Jolliss, T. R. Pell, S. H. Voshell, W. M. Washburn, Paul Goold, Ludlow Vanderventer, C. P. Goodhue, C. B. Herd, A. Bassford, Jr., Elliott Binzen, B. M. Phillips, H. L. Bowman, J. L. Anderson, G. A. L. Dionne, William Rosenbaum, Harold L. Taylor, Craig Biddle, George S. Groesbeck, Howard Notman, J. H. Steinkampf, Carroll J. Post, Carleton F. Smith, G. G. Greuz, King Smith, R. B. Haines, Charles Chambers, J. N. Thurlow, F. T. Hunter, A. F. Von Bernuth, S. R. MacAllister, Michael Machshond, H. Waller Robinson, Henry S. Parker, Nell C. Stevens, A. H. Man, Jr.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONS WIN.

Brooke and Wear Retain Club Title in Easy Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—George H. Brooke and J. W. Wear retained the racquets doubles championship of the Racquet Club by defeating W. J. McGlinn and George Bernard this afternoon in the final match for the title. It was an easy victory for the national title holders as Bernard's service, usually his strongest asset, was not working well. The team play of the losers was faulty also.

Used Pierce-Arrows

Several Closed Cars at Attractive Prices

An exceptional opportunity for the man who wants the maximum of efficiency and luxury at the cost of a medium priced car.

Harrolds Motor Car Co.
233 West 54th Street
Used Car Department

NOT OPPOSED TO PLAYERS.

White Rats' President Favors Their Entry Into Labor Ranks.

James William Fitzpatrick, President of the International White Rats, the vaudeville actors' union, with which the Baseball Players' Fraternity will have to affiliate itself to join the American Federation of Labor, stated yesterday that his organization would welcome the baseball players within its ranks. Fitzpatrick denied emphatically that the White Rats were objecting to the effort of the players to join the federation.

He said that there had been no objection on the part of the actors, and that they were ready to co-operate with the baseball players in their effort to improve their conditions.

There seems to be no question in the minds of the labor organizers that the baseball players come under the class of public entertainers, and as the White Rats have jurisdiction over all public entertainers, there can be no other organization in the federation with the same jurisdiction.

President John K. Tener of the National League stated yesterday that he did not know of any definite action the club owners may take at their meeting here next week in regard to the players who have not signed their contracts. He stated that no set campaign had been decided upon, although he believed that they would probably decide on some action, especially if the relations between this country and Germany took on a more serious aspect.

President Tener stated that he believed that the club owners might, in the event of war being declared, decide to send our contracts to their unsigned players and place a time limit for signing. Then, if the players did not agree to the terms within that time, new contracts would be made out, with large salary reductions. President Tener said that the players would be brought to realize what the unsettled conditions really meant, and that, although a war would not result in the suspension of the game, it would undoubtedly have a serious effect on the attendance.

President Tener said that the club owners considered themselves fortunate under the conditions in not having signed all their players at the salaries which were at first submitted to them. He again stated that he did not believe that the threatened strike was of such a serious nature as to cause a change in the league's plans for the coming season.

NEW BRAVES IN READINESS.

Haughton Obtains Class A A Players to Use if Regulars Walk Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—President Haughton of the Braves, acting with Manager George Stallings, has secured options on the baseball services of eight or nine Class AA stars, and within a few days expects to have that number increased to fifteen, as a precautionary measure in the event of a baseball strike.

These players are from the International League, American Association and Pacific Coast League. They will go south to Miami, Fla., with the Braves, and will be used in what is described as the capacity of strikebreakers if there should be a strike.

"We'll go South to Miami as scheduled," said Haughton today, "and I'll have a good team. Of course, we hope that we will not be forced to go to extreme measures, but we cannot afford to be caught napping."

TIM MURNANE DROPS DEAD.

Was Noted as a Professional Player and Baseball Writer.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Timothy H. Murnane, former President of the New England and Eastern Baseball Leagues, Vice President of the National Board of Professional Baseball Clubs, and baseball editor of The Boston Globe for thirty years, dropped dead at a theatre here tonight. He was 65 years of age. Murnane was a professional player for fifteen years before he began writing on the game. He was one of the most widely known baseball reporters in the country.

QUAKERS BOOK 25 GAMES.

Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton on Baseball Schedule.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Twenty-five games will be played by the University of Pennsylvania baseball team this season, according to the schedule made public today. The season will open on April 4 with Holy Cross, and will close with Cornell on June 16. The remainder of the schedule follows:

April 7, Swarthmore; 12, Cornell; 14, Yale; 17, Williams; 19, Holy Cross, at Worcester; 21, Princeton, at Princeton; 25, Columbia; 28, Gettysburg, at Gettysburg; May 1, Villanova; 5, Harvard; 8, Fourth Street Club; 11, Dartmouth, at Hanover; 12, Yale, at New Haven; 16, Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; 19, Michigan; 22, Cornell, at Ithaca; 23, Swarthmore; 26, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 30, Haverford; June 2, Harvard, at Cambridge; 6, Columbia, at New York; 9, Princeton; 11, Lafayette, at Easton.

Conn. Aggies Easy for Seton Hall.

The Seton Hall College basket ball five defeated the Connecticut Agricultural College quintet by a score of 34 to 19 last night on the Seton Hall courts at South Orange, N. J. Dickinson, the Connecticut left guard, scored four field goals and five fouls.

Fordham Eleven to Play Norwich.

Fordham University added another game to its football schedule for next Fall yesterday when negotiations were closed with Norwich University for a contest at Fordham Field on Oct. 13. Efforts were being made to arrange a special Columbus Day game with Catholic University at the Bronx gridiron, but the Washington team was unable to play another game during October, and the Maroon accepted a challenge from Norwich for a meeting on the following day instead.

Skating at the Parks.

Central Park—Skating yesterday.
Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.
Prospect Park—Skating yesterday.

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"Super Six" Hudson, $950; Oldsmobiles, "Fours," "Sixes," "Eights," $450 up; Stearns-Knights, $800 up.

Buicks, 1911 to 1916, $165 up; Nationals, $200 up; Stutzes, "Fours," "Sixes," $450 up.

Packards, $200 to $1800; Scripps-Booth, "15" and "16" Models; Chevrolets, Studebakers, $200 up.

Overlands, $250 up; Flats, "Fours," "Sixes," $450 to $1660; Hupmobiles, Ford, 1917, Sedan, $575.

Chalmers, $200 up; Daimler Towncar, Pierce Landaulettes and Limousines, $450 up; Panhard Towncar, $275.

Columbia-Knight Towncar, $350. 100 other unusual opportunities. New arrivals daily. Everything as represented.

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Car Department Open Wednesday & Friday Nights until 9 o'clock.

FOLWELL SIGNS TO COACH PENN AGAIN

Backdown of Athletic Authorities Complete—War Might Make Contract Void.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Bob Folwell has signed his contract to coach the Pennsylvania football team next Fall. The document to which Folwell put his name today contains a contingency clause, and it may be changed or abrogated in case this country should go to war and it should be decided to abandon the football schedule for 1917.

It was this contingency clause which prevented the election of Folwell from being ratified at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association yesterday. In making the announcement of the signing of Folwell, Major Maylin J. Pickering, graduate manager of the football team, said:

"The reason why Folwell's election was not ratified at yesterday's meeting was that several business men on the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association raised the question as to what would happen to football in case this country went to war. There was a general discussion on the subject, and it was decided to ask Folwell if it would be agreeable to him to have a clause inserted in the contract to provide for such a contingency. It was argued that in case this country went to war a large number of Pennsylvania students would enlist, and there would be a falling off of interest in football. In such a case, or should football be abandoned next Fall, it was thought that there should be a provision made for a readjustment of the contract, and that a contingency clause to this effect should be inserted in the contract.

"We could not get in touch with Folwell yesterday, but when the matter was explained to him this morning he readily agreed to sign the contract for one year, with the contingency clause inserted.

"Other coaches for the Pennsylvania teams next Fall will be Dr. Charles Wharton, who will coach the line men; Harold Gaston, who will coach the scrub players, and Lon Jourdet, who will be the coach of the freshman team.

"By Dickson asked that his name should not be presented at this time. He said he had received offers from other colleges to coach their football teams, and he wanted time to consider the offers."

CLOSE SHAVE FOR B. A. A.

Wins from Boston Hockey Club Seven 4 to 3 in Last Minute.

Standing of the Boston Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston A. A.	4	1	.800
Arena H. C.	2	2	.500
Boston H. C.	1	4	.200

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The Boston Athletic Association and the Boston Hockey Club teams fought a keen battle tonight in the third of their matches in the local division of the amateur league. Last year's champions, however, won for the third time running, 4 to 3. The match, which was one of the toughest of the season here, brought out some brilliant hockey, but the fine start made by the winners was too much for the old Harvard players to overcome.

In the first half the B. A. A. scored all its goals and Smart, right in the second to make a one-sided score. Mackay, the Hockey Club goal, however, made fifteen stops on hard shots before Donohue had even one stop in the B. A. A. cage. At the end of the second period the Hockey Club scored twice on fast play by Doty and Smart, and just before the bell Donohue, by getting in front of a quick side lift from Claflin's stick, prevented a tie.

The line-up:

Boston A. A.,(4.)	Position.	Boston H. C.,(3.)
Downing	L. W.	Prendergast
Hutchinson	C.	Hicks
Osgood	R.	Clifford
Jones	R. W.	Smart
Huntington	C. P.	Doty
Tuck	P.	Claflin
Donohue	G.	Mackay

Goals—Hutchinson, (3,) Jones, Hicks, Smart, Doty. Referees—Messrs. Wanamaker and Denehan. Goal Umpires—Messrs. Hunt and Carnochan. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

HOBEY BAKER IS TO PLAY.

Will Be Seen in Hockey Games Here This Week and Next.

Hobey Baker, former Princeton football and hockey star, will be seen in action twice this season at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink, where he gained much fame as a member of the St. Nicholas S. C. seven. Next Saturday night he will play with the Quaker City H. C. seven of Philadelphia against the Crescents in an exhibition match. On Saturday, Feb. 17, Baker will play with the St. Nicholas team, which won the league title two years ago, against the Boston Hockey Club team.

On the Philadelphia team with Baker will be Hill, formerly of the St. Nicks; Barrett, former Cornell player; Sid Clark, the ex-Harvard star; Souder, a product of the New England Scholastic League, and W. J. Clothier, former Harvard Captain and once a national tennis champion. The team has been going well in Philadelphia and may give the Crescents a hard fight.

Tonight, at the St. Nicholas Rink, the St. Nicks and Hockey Club will meet in the only Amateur Hockey League game of the week.

WHITMAN FIRM FOR REPEAL.

New Boxing Board, Headed by Gen. Wadsworth, Will Not Be Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Governor Whitman today denied a report that he was considering the creation of a new State Boxing Commission, composed of unsalaried members and with General James W. Wadsworth, father of United States Senator Wadsworth, at its head. General Wadsworth is now a member of the State Racing Commission, also an honorary position.

"There is no foundation for the report," said the Governor. "I am just as firmly convinced at this moment as I was when I sent my message to the Legislature that the entire law governing public boxing exhibitions should be repealed. I do not believe that public boxing before miscellaneous audiences paying an admission fee can ever be made decent. Some of the recent exhibitions in Madison Square Garden I regard as simply disgraceful. The people do not want anything like that."

Governor Whitman said that the repeal of the law would not prevent sparring exhibitions before private audiences under club auspices. "It would be the duty of the police and District Attorneys to see that the law was not violated at such exhibitions," said the Governor.

The general opinion at the Capitol is that the Legislature will fall in line with the Governor's demand for the repeal of the law.

WANT NO SMOKING AT BOUTS

Wenck Invokes Aid of Fire Department to Abolish Practice.

The first concerted move in the effort to prohibit smoking at local boxing clubs while bouts are in progress was taken yesterday when Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, sent a letter to Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson asking the aid of the Commissioner and the Fire Department. It has been found that smoking has a detrimental effect on the work of boxers in the ring, and also interferes in a large measure with the enjoyment the ordinary enthusiast derives from watching a bout, it is said.

It was learned last night that it is the intention of Grant Hugh Browne to prohibit smoking at any of the bouts which he will hold in Madison Square Garden, and with this end in view a large sign will be erected at the entrance to the Garden warning patrons against smoking. Attendants will be instructed to see that the rule is enforced. Browne's rule will get its first tryout at the bout between Fred Fulton and Charlie Weinert next Monday night.

Chairman Wenck also announced that he had sent recommendations to the two up-State Commissioners, Messrs. Franey and Dwyer, that the Olympic A. C. of Harlem be suspended indefinitely for refusal to refund the spectators' money when its ballet was called off last Monday night, and that Young Zulu Kid, the Brooklyn bantamweight, be suspended for thirty days for his failure to go on with his bout at the Olympic Club on Monday night. It is alleged that despite the demands made by the spectators when its ballet was called off last Monday night, and that Young Zulu Kid, the Brooklyn bantamweight, be suspended for thirty days for his failure to go on with his bout at the Olympic Club on Monday night. It is alleged that despite the demands made by the spectators when its ballet was called off last Monday night, that their money be refunded when the advertised boxers failed to appear, they received only "rain checks," good for some future show.

Wenck also stipulated in his recommendation that the Olympic A. C. be not reinstated until all the boxing enthusiasts who held coupons for last Monday's show had received their money.

COFFEY IN RING TONIGHT.

Bout with Devere Will Be First Appearance Here in Ten Months.

Jim Coffey, the Roscommon (Ireland) heavyweight, will make his first appearance in a local ring in ten months at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn this evening, when he will meet Bob Devere, the Chicago heavyweight, for ten rounds in the principal bout. Coffey's long absence from the ring seems to have benefited him to a great extent, according to reports, and, as a result of hard and faithful training, he is in good condition for tonight's encounter. In Devere, however, the Irish boxer will face a worthy foe, for the Chicagoan is credited with favorable showings against some of the leading boxers in this country, among them being Sam Langford, the Boston colored boxer, whom Devere is said to have floored two times.

The newly opened Victoria Sporting Club of Fort Washington, L. I., will stage its weekly show this evening with two ten-round bouts on the program. The principals will be Charlie Hayes versus Willie Dahney and Young Molinari versus Jack Gritz.

LEAD CHANGES IN PRO GOLF.

Kerrigan and Williams Oust Hobens and Hunter from Top Place.

Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy and Jack Williams of Piping Rock now have a clear lead over the rest of the field in the indoor four-ball putting tournament at Wanamaker's. They scored their third consecutive victory yesterday at the epense of Jimmie Maiden of Nassau and Walter Stoddard of Mount Kisco. Jack Nobens of Englewood and Davie Hunter of Essex County, who were tied for first place up to yesterday, fell from their high estate by forfeiting their match to Jack Mackie of Dunwoodie and George Fotheringham of Indian Hill.

In the other matches yesterday Frank MacNamara, Sound Beach, and Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, defeated Jimmie Hepburn, National, and Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon; Charles Burgess, Woodland, and Willie Robertson, Woodmere, defeated James Crossan, Marine and Field, and Herbert Strong, Inwood.

The Limousine

That All Agreed on for the Hudson Super-Six

The Hudson Super-Six, through a patented motor, has become the leading car. No other type can match it, as proved by a hundred tests. ¶ And no other fine car ever attained such vogue. We now have on show the luxury bodies designed for this famous car. Two years have been spent in perfecting every touch and detail. See the exhibit.

Phaeton, $1850 Town Car, $2925 Cabriolet, $1850
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N. Y. A. C. MEET IS SHIFTED TO GARDEN

Athletes to Compete on Tuesday—Closing of Armories Rests with Colonels.

There was still some doubt last night whether all the indoor games scheduled for the next two months in the State armories would have to be canceled or held in other arenas. The Twenty-second Regiment, however, has barred its armory to the athletes, and as a result the meet of the New York A. C. will be shifted from Saturday until next Tuesday, and will be held in Madison Square Garden. William J. eKating, who is managing the games of the Knights of St. Antony, scheduled for the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on next Monday, said late last night that no charge had been made in the plans for holding the games, and no word had been received from Colonel E. E. Jannicky of the regiment that the armory would not be at the disposal of the club.

This coincides with a statement issued yesterday by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan that he had not issued an order closing the armories to athletic and social events. Whether this will be done appears to remain with the Colonels of the different regiments, who will be expected to use their judgment as to the desirability of admitting the public on special occasions. At the offices of the Amateur Athletic Union it was said that there was a general belief that the armories of regiments still on the border would be available for games, and that it would therefore be possible to transfer some of the scheduled meets to the Twelfth or Sixty-ninth Regiments' headquarters.

In view of the attitude of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Twenty-second, Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the Championship Committee of the A. A. U., has begun negotiations to transfer the national indoor championships set for March 17 to Madison Square Garden, or to some other city.

LEWIS WINS ON 20TH HOLE.

Wykagyl Golfer Conquers Nelson in South Florida Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7.—Reginald M. Lewis of New York furnished the feature in the first round of the South Florida golf tourney today. Playing for the second time since last Fall, M. B. Nelson of Kansas City had him 4 down just before reaching the turn, where Lewis picked up one hole. Here he seemed to find himself, and at the fourteenth was 1 up. In the afternoon match that began there and ended on the twentieth hole, Lewis winning, the golf played by each contestant was brilliant.

Walter Travis easily won his match with Bruce Dodson of Kansas City by 8 and 7, but Dodson made one accomplishment which he may boast of forever. On No. 4 he ran down his tee shot for one.

The scores:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, defeated Bruce Dodson, Kansas City, 8 and 7; J. E. Smith, Wilmington, defeated G. G. Yule, Cleveland, 3 and 2; H. B. Elwell, New York, defeated F. C. Van Dusen, Minneapolis, 1 up; H. P. Bend, St. Paul, defeated A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 4 and 3; Arthur C. Longley, National, defeated Russell G. Colt, Camden Club, 3 and 2; J. W. Johnson, New York, defeated John Shepard, Jr., Providence, 3 and 2; Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated M. B. Nelson, Kansas City, 1 up, (20 holes.)

MRS. HURD IS MEDALIST.

Leads Women Golfers in St. Valentine Tourney at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 7.—Nearly fifty players took part in today's qualifying round in the St. Valentine tournament for women at Pinehurst, but only four eights qualified for match play. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh, medalist in the national championship tournament and former national and British champion, won the medal for the best qualifying score with 47, 48—95, and outdistanced the field by a margin of six strokes. Miss Gertrude Thurston of the West Hampton Club followed in 101. Miss Eleanor Gates, who recently won the Nassau Country Club championship, did poorly today, taking 105, but made the first division. Others to make the first eight were Mrs. John Chapman, Greenwich; Mrs. F. H. Mahan, St. David's; Miss Caroline Bogart, Elizabeth; Mrs. H. Landauer, Woodmont, and Mrs. Spencer Waters, Ardsley.

Xavier Five Beats Hoboken.

The Xavier High School basket ball team defeated the Hoboken High School five yesterday by a score of 36 to 13 at Webster Hall. Cosgrove and Donavon starred for Xavier.

Manhattan-St. John's Game Tonight

The basket ball game between Manhattan College and St. John's College of Brooklyn, scheduled for last night at De La Salle court in West Fifty-ninth Street, was postponed and will be decided this evening.

RIDES PAIR OF WINNERS.

Jockey Louder Scores with Dr. Tuck and Pleasureville.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Dr. Tuck and Pleasureville captured the Lamson Handicap for three-year-olds and the Monaghan purse for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile each, the feature numbers, respectively, at the Fair Grounds today. Both horses were ridden by Jockey Louder.

The summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, claiming; one mile. Time—1:48 2-5.

Out, P. M. Civill's blk. c., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Out of Reach-Myeleanor, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Carroll).....1h
Dr. Prather, J. Lowenstein's imported b. g., 3, 101, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Crump).2h
Molly Maguire, Claude Mauberret's ch. g., 3, 106, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5, (F. Robinson).....3h
Enjoy, Hester Smith, Dahlia, and Burbank also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds, claiming; one mile. Time—1:47 3-5.

Milton Campbell, M. F. Hirsch's br. g., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Mint-North Enid, 6 to 2, even, and out, (F. Robinson).....1h
Hudas Brother, G. E. Webb's b. g., 6, 107, by Blues-Bacharee, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Collins).....2h
Lynn, J. A. Gibson's b. g., 4, 105, by Frontenac-Hauron Fairy, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5, (Merimee).....3h
Gentlewoman, Balgee Bas Blanc, Will Do, Hops, Marcus, Thos. Calloway, and Prince of Castile also ran. Virginia W., Louis Decognets, Bryn, Smuggler, Dehra scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap; one mile. Time—1:45 2-5.

Dr. Tuck, A. L. Kirby's b. c., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Transvaal-Succasunna, 6 to 1, 8 to 5, and out, (Louder).....1h
Warsaw, Thomas Clyde's br. g., 3, 107, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (McAtee).....2h
Merchant, Mrs. R. L. Bresler's ch. c., 3, 110, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out.....3h
Kundy also ran. Pixie scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; handicap; one mile. Time—1:46 1-5.

Pleasureville, John Lowe's br. g., 5 years, 106 pounds, by Plaudit-Involved, 3 to 5, 10 to 4, and out, (Louder).....1h
Matin, Jefferson Livingston's ch. f., 3, 91, 3 to 1, 3 to 5, and 1 to 5, (Jeffcott).....2½h
Hendron, J. A. Kyle's b. c., 4, 104, 15 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (Buxton).....3h
Fair Orient, Tioga, and Bac also ran. Poiroma scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53 2-5.

Edna Kenna, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 4 years, 101 pounds, by Stalwart-Tin Cup, 13 to 5, even, 1 to 2, (Watts).....1h
Lady Ward, Mrs. W. J. Foley's b. f., 3, 89, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 3 to 2, (Jeffcott).....2h
Minda J., J. U. Strode's b. m., 6, 108, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (Louder).....3h
Clara Morgan, Great Dolly, Emma Stuart, and Mayme W. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:44 3-5.

Miss Kruter, W. C. Semple's b. m., 6 years, 105 pounds, by Transvaal-Lillie Kruter, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Louder).....1½h
Pockichoo, W. C. Clancy's ch. c., 4, 112; 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Buxton).....2½h
Monomoy, Thomas Clyde's br. g., 3, 97, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (McAtee).....3h
Yenghee, Ben Hampson, Gleipner, and Jim Winn also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming for four-year-olds and up; one mile and a furlong. Time—2:01 2-5.

Yodeler, J. U. Strode's b. h., 5 years, 113 pounds, by Roehampton-Yodeler, 3 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (McTaggart).....1h
Transport, J. Singleton's b. g., aged, 102, 12 to 1, 5 to 2, even, (Louder).....2h
Moss Fox, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., aged, 108, 9 to 5, 2 to 5, out, (J. Williams).....3½h
Fairy Legend, Solid Rock, Wadsworth's Last, and Thanksgiving scratched.
Weather cloudy; track muddy.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; claiming; three and a half furlongs. Ornery, 115 pounds; Thinker, 108; Vanessa Welles, 107; Anna J., 102; Natty, 110; Bracelet, 107; Madolyn C., 107.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; claiming; six furlongs. Scrutineer, 111 pounds; Chilton King, 110; Noynim, 109; Esther L., 109; Lelaloha, 106; Lady Mildred, 103; Cassie Bright, 101; Walter Duncan, 100; B. A. Jones, 111; Norus, 111; London Girl, 100; Alcourt, 109; Repton, 107; Black Beauty, 104; Broom Corn, 101; Supernal, 101; Miss Shot, 96.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; claiming; six furlongs. Lukemae, 117 pounds; Viley, 115; Garl, 115; Stouthheart, 114; Father Phelan, 111; Progressive, 110; Joe Flinn, 108; Perseus, 103; Costumer, 116; Superintendent, 116; Pontefract, 115; Alex Getz, 113; Capitano, 111; Rio Brazos, 110; Connensia, 105; May Star, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—Comus Handicap; three-year-olds and up; $1,000 added; one mile. Bob Hensley, 116 pounds; Colonel Vennie, 114; Julix L., 105; Dr. Carman, 109; Mars Cassidy, 106; Opportunity, 94; Thornhill, 114; Hanovia, 112; All Smiles, 108; Grumpy, 105; Herbert Temple, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; the Dixie Handicap; six furlongs. Panzareta, 115 pounds; Sands of Pleasure, 105; The Masquerader, 104; Opportunity, 96; Half Rock, 106; Filigree, 104; Margaret M., 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Old Dominion Purse; three-year-olds; six furlongs. Rhyme, 115 pounds; Kultur, 110; Diamond, 110; Joanna II., 102; Sanscrit, 110; Bird Lore, 110; Dunga Din, 107; Marie Miller, 102.

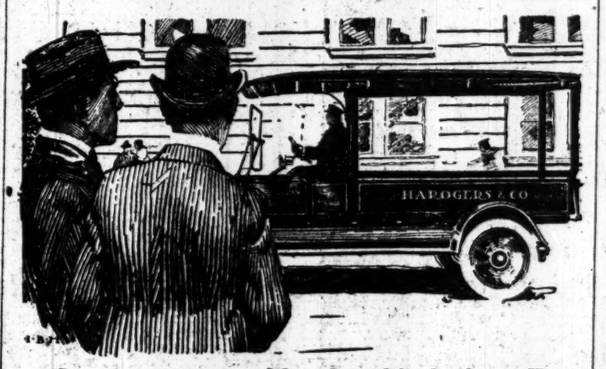
SEVENTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and up; claiming; mile and a sixteenth. Stelcliff, 114; Counterpart, 114; Perth Rock, 109; Handful, 107; Miss Waters, 104; Royal Interest, 114; Harry Lauder, 111; Infidel II., 107; Emma Stuart, 104; Little Bigger, 96.
Weather cloudy, track muddy.

La Salle Five Is Victorious.

The La Salle Academy basket ball quintet defeated the Staten Island Academy five by a score of 26 to 20 yesterday afternoon on the latter's home courts. This is the first time this season that the Staten Island team has sustained a defeat at home.

Vollmer Shows Speed in Tank.

Herbert E. Vollmer, the Columbia swimmer, who represents the New York A. C. in open events, gave evidence yesterday that he had regained his old time form. In a trial for the 220-yard championship event, which will be held in the New York A. C. tank on Feb. 17, Vollmer made the fast time of 2:23. The record for the distance is 2:21, but it was made with the advantage of a smaller tank.



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STAKES INCREASED FOR RACE MEETINGS

New Events Also Added to Saratoga and Empire City Programs.

Another sign that racing associations expect a prosperous season this year was forthcoming yesterday in the announcement of stakes to be run at the Saratoga and Empire City meetings. Each racing association has increased largely the money to be given, and one new stake has been added to the fixtures at the Spa and Yonkers.

The Saratoga Association has been especially liberal, and money for the Saratoga Cup event next August will be $3,000, which is $1,000 more than last year. Officials of the Saratoga Association have followed the lead of the Westchester Racing Association in making the Alabama and Travers Stakes futurity events. These are for three-year-olds, and in addition to the entries for next August, closing on March 12, the entries for these races to be run in 1918 and 1919 will close at the same time. Both events have been changed from added money to guaranteed events. The Alabama, which is for fillies, will be worth $5,000 this year, $7,500 in 1918 and $10,000 in 1919. The Travers will be worth $7,000 this year, $10,000 in 1918, and $12,500 in 1919. The distance of the Alabama has been increased from a mile and a furlong to a mile and a quarter.

The Saratoga Special, which was instituted by the late William C. Whitney with the idea of making it the biggest two-year-old stake in the country, will be greatly increased. Originally it called for a subscription of $1,000, but this was cut down in recent years to $250. For the next running the subscription will be $500, so that it will be doubled in value.

James Butler, who controls the Empire City track, has adopted the plan of guaranteed value for stakes instead of added money. The Empire City Derby is the new stake on the card, and this will carry a value of $5,000 for the race, which will be run over a mile and a furlong route. The entries for Empire City will close on March 1.

The stakes announced for both tracks follow:

SARATOGA MEETING.

For Three-year-olds and Upward—Saratoga Handicap, $6,000; one mile and a quarter. Saratoga Cup, $3,000 added; one mile and six furlong

JAPANESE INVASION SEEN AT THE FULTON

"If" Is a Grotesque and Lurid Nightmare Melodrama by Mark Swann.

A WARNING TO PACIFISTS

Belated Propaganda for National Defense Takes the Form of a Bad Dream Play.

IF—A play in four acts by Mark Swann. At the Fulton.
Benjamin F. Wright.....Forrest Robinson
Helen Wright.....Sydney Shields
Toko.....George Probert
Preston Sharpe.....Ben Johnson
Bobby Wright.....Reggie Sheffield
Bradley Polk.....Charles Mackay
Betty Polk.....Allie Williams
Marcia Craven.....Ruth Benson
Avery Craven.....Taylor Graves
Walter Brand.....Bert Lytell
An Aide de Camp.....Edward Colebrook
A Lieutenant.....Walter Carter
An Orderly.....Arthur M. Loewy
A Soldier.....Peter Craig
A Famous Character.....Arthur Hyman

The new play which took possession of the Fulton's stage last evening is as wild and lurid a blood-and-thunder melodrama as New York has been permitted to see in many and many a day. It is called "If." It was written by Mark Swann and presented by Holbrook Blinn and James Shesgreen, who make up the newest of the 789 new producing firms which have chosen this season to enter into competition with the old reliables and the old unreliables of the American theatre.

"If" is the sententious title of a four-act play which, in the form of a dream, projects the Japanese armed invasion of America. Its every gunshot is designed to "wake up" America to the shortcomings in national defense, and, as Mr. Swann doubtless wrote it some time ago, it is scarcely his fault that its alarm starts to go off at a not particularly somnolent moment in the history of this country. Not that it would have proved to every tousing even had it reached our stage five years ago, for, like so many propagandists, Mr. Swann indulges in such cheap, comic, and unplausible extravagances that instead of making his audience blush or quake, he makes them titter. There is a temptation to compare "If" with the late Major Du Maurier's "An Englishman's Home," the anonymous play forecasting the German invasion which so thrilled England some seven or eight years ago. The intention, at least, is the same. But in effect "If" recalls nothing quite so much as "The Fall of a Nation," the short-lived Dixon photoplay which vanished long ago from the Liberty Theatre and left only its intermittent electric sign as a melancholy memorial on Broadway.

Not that "If" is not thrilling. It is thrilling. Any play that uses violence, gunfire, chivalrous courage, the Stars and Stripes, Abraham Lincoln, martial music, women in peril, and a patriotic boy hero will thrill you though it have the restraint, the grace, and the sophistication of an old-time Bowery melodrama. "If" overlooks none of these, and, in case you should not be feeling jumpy enough, it leaves a few primed guns around the stage to make sure.

The scene of "If" is a peaceful sun-kissed town in Southern California on the coast opposite Cetion Shoals. The play opens on an afternoon when a celebration is being held in honor of the new $200,000 Post Office. There you have the pork-barrel Congressman put out of countenance right away. The pacifists are routed by allowing only imbeciles to speak for them. Nothing is said in the play or on its program as to the time of the action, but as war is discussed volubly without so much as a single reference to the present war, we are obliged to assume that the events of "If" occurred some time ago. Otherwise there would not be so much said about war being an anachronism.

The old gentleman who expresses this belief goes to sleep and in a twinkling his Japanese man servant turns into a Japanese nobleman and officer, all the Japanese in the West spring to arms Frisco is seized, the characters in the play are killed off one by one, the little Boy scout fights his way to his wireless station on the roof, the little Rollo of the play shows that he can both play the mouth organ and die, (a fortunate combination of talents,) and word comes from Japan that the code message had been incorrectly transmitted.

The orders were "Wait," not "Strike." If the invasion seems not only theatrical but monstrously clumsy, however, you must remember it is only a bad dream from which the old gentleman awakes to order his personally owned California Congressman to work for preparedness, to promise to send his son to West Point, and to present his daughter to the first man in khaki his still moist eye lights upon.

All this has been honored by a painstaking and able production. The settings are handsome and substantial. The cast is immeasurably better than the material, which direction is expert. That is Holbrook Blinn's part in the proceedings. Among the actors there should certainly be mention of Bert Lytell, George Probert, Forrest Robinson, and Reginald Sheffield. That pompous youngster, who is, inevitably, the boy scout, has done some mighty good acting at intervals in this city, but he is growing so large and husky now that it is difficult to escape the feeling that he could whip the entire Japanese Army with one hand tied behind him.

It is he who, in the settling twilight, sticks at his wireless post amaid the raining shot and does not fall dead until he has sent to the East the word of the invasion. Then, as the curtain rises and falls and the orchestra begins the "Star-Spangled Banner," the figure of Lincoln is seen standing behind the dead boy hero with a hand on his shoulder. The producers, you see, have overlooked nothing. They have given "If" everything except timeliness, good taste, persuasiveness, and a sense of humor.

WOMAN WIELDS THE BATON.

Lina Coen Conducts a Performance of "Carmen" in Garden Theatre.

A woman wielded the conductor's baton in the orchestra pit of the Garden Theatre last night for the Cosmopolitan Opera Company's performance of "Carmen," and as far as is known this is the first time in this city that such a thing has happened. The conductor was Lina Cöen, a Frenchwoman who, before the war drove her to this country, was an assistant to the late Frank King Clark, who achieved fame abroad as a vocal teacher. Mme. Cöen has been teaching during her residence here.

Her costume was a plain tailored suit, "simple and efficient," to quote her own words, because, in her opinion, an evening gown would attract too much attention and therefore be out of place. The opera will be repeated tonight, when Arnaldo Conti will conduct.

60 GOLD BRICKS IN BAGGAGE.

Spanish Merchant's Treasure Real, Not the Gilded Kind.

Basilio Camino, a Spanish merchant of Pueblo, Mexico, who arrived yesterday from Cadiz on the Spanish liner Montserrat wearing a faded black cutaway suit, was asked by the Immigration Inspectors how much money he had. He replied by producing a genuine gold brick.

The merchant pointed out that it had been stamped by the Bank of Spain at Madrid, and added that it was worth $900 in United States currency. He had fifty-nine more bricks of the same value in his box below, he said. Benito Arrano, the wireless operator on the Montserrat, who stands 6 feet 7 inches in his stockings, told the Immigration Inspectors that he had had charge of Mr. Camino's box during the voyage and verified what the owner said about its contents. The merchant said he had come to New York to make purchases.

Would Have Cats Licensed.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—In an effort to further a movement for the protection of the birds of the State, Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, introduced a bill today which would require cats to be licensed, fixing the fee at 25 cents each. In addition the measure would require the cats to wear numbered tags and collars.

'THE GREAT DIVIDE' REVIVED

Henry Miller Acts Again His Role in Moody's Throbbing Play.

A little more than ten years after it was first acted and hailed as the great American drama William Vaughn Moody's "The Great Divide" was revived last night in the Lyceum Theatre. Henry Miller, who first presented the play in October of 1906 in the old Princess Theatre, acted again his original rôle of Stephen Ghent, and in a brief curtain speech demanded by the audience explained how he happened to bring back the play in which he won a great artistic triumph.

Mr. Miller said that he had acted it last Summer in California, and thus reminded of its great and enduring power had determined to present it here again. It had been a labor of love, he said, love for the play and for its author, whose untimely death had been such a great loss to the theatre and to literature.

Even without this motivation Mr. Miller would have been justified in reviving "The Great Divide," for if, indeed, it was not the long-awaited great American drama, it was, and still is, a great play. It is as throbbing, vital, real as it was ten years ago, and such was the artistry of its author and such his insight into life that, for all the changed technic of the stage, it does not seem in the least bit old-fashioned.

The presentation was worthy of the play and the sentiment that prompted its revival. Mr. Miller's performance alone, particularly in the climax, would make it worth while. Last night the tears he wept were real. Mrs. Thomas Whiffen played again her original rôle of the mother, and upon her first appearance, which comes in the last act, brought the action to a halt for a full minute with the audience's applause.

Charles Gotthold was the only other member of the original company. Gladys Hanson played Ruth Jordan, the part Margaret Anglin created. She gave an intelligent interpretation of the character, and her performance was brilliant technically. Her physical grace and beauty added to the fine impression she made, and if her characterization lacked warmth that was a deficiency of temperament. All of the principal rôles were well taken and the scenic point of view, satisfactory from a scenic point of view.

"The Great Divide" is again one of the most notable offerings in the New York theatre.

RECITALS OF YESTERDAY.

Beryl Rubinstein Plays a Bach Concerto—Gerald Maas, 'Cellist.

Beryl Rubinstein made an interesting and gallant attempt yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall to start the pianoforte recital on a tangent out of its conventional round. He began his program with Bach's D minor clavier concerto, with accompaniment of a string quartet. The composition is a superb one, worthy of more frequent hearings than it gets, yet its nature does not fit it exactly for a hearing in orchestral concerts. Such a performance as Mr. Rubinstein gave is appropriate, and might be made of great musical beauty. The fact that he and his associates did not quite find all there is of such beauty in the concerto did not make the experiment less valuable. They made a conscientious effort, and Mr. Rubinstein's performance of the solo part was in a crisp and resolute style. His further contributions consisted of Beethoven's sonata, Op. 2, No. 3; pieces by Liszt, Rubinstein, and Schubert.

Gerald Maas at the same time was giving a recital for the violoncello in the Comedy Theatre, to which he gave an exceptional interest by securing the co-operation of Ossip Gabrilowitsch in Richard Strauss's 'cello sonata in F. The sonata is not a particularly valuable one, but Mr. Maas's playing, with Mr. Gabrilowitsch's, presented it in the best light. He played also Dvorak's concerto in B minor, and then a number of smaller pieces, all in excellent style, with good tone and correct intonation.

MME. BARRIENTOS RETURNS.

The Spanish Soprano's First Appearance This Season in 'Rigoletto.'

The Metropolitan Opera House added another to the great audiences of the present season last evening by the performance of "Rigoletto," with Mr. Caruso, Mme. De Luca, and Mme. Maria Barrientos, the Spanish soprano. Mme. Barrientos made her first appearance this season in the part of Gilda on her return to the company, of which she was a member last year.

She gave no reason last evening to change the impression that her singing has already made. It is a voice of the lightest, most fragile quality, a delicate thread, seeming at times of hardly sufficient power for the house, yet possessing a carrying power that rescues it; of pleasing quality except when she tries to give it greater volume. Her execution of florid passages is generally finished and accurate, but often gives the effect of being prepared with exaggerated care and delivered with deliberation. It certainly is not marked by reckless brilliancy. Mme. Barrientos has an unusually attractive and elegant stage presence, and presents a characteristic and dramatically effective impersonation.

If Mme. Barrientos sang with a slender volume of tone, Mr. Caruso was not sparing with his, and put an immense fervor and reminance into the delivery of his airs and recitatives. Mr. De Luca's impersonation of the hero's part was intelligent and expert and well sung.

FOR RELIEF IN ITALY.

Ambassador Page Receives $20,000 from American Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 7.—American Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page has received from Secretary Lansing $20,000 on behalf of the American Red Cross for the relief of civilians, which the Ambassador has turned over to the American Relief Committee here, managed by Lewis Iddings, formerly American Diplomatic Agent in Egypt. The committee decided to begin the distribution by sending $5,000 to Count Griamni, Mayor of Venice, which, in the view of the committee, is the town most sorely tried by the war, where the population has sustained the heaviest losses. Other localities requiring relief are being investigated by special inspectors, one of the most active being the sculptor, Moses Ezekiel, whose monument to Edgar Allen Poe will be cast next March.

One of the most striking features concerning the work of the American Relief Committee here since its institution shortly after Italy entered the war is that no Italian individual or organization ever asked for assistance. American generosity in Italy, owing to the modesty of the donors, is not widely advertised, but is greatly appreciated, from the workroom of Mrs. Page, wife of the Ambassador, where American women have manufactured more than 100,000 objects with entirely American funds, to George Wurms, a former American diplomatist, who gave his magnificent villa on the top of Mount Emanicului for those suffering from nervous breakdown through the war; to Alexander Cochrane of Boston, who provided the money for a radiographic outfit for a hospital at the front, and to James Ellsworth, who gave the Italian Red Cross Motor Ambulance a large donation.

Rev. Dr. Vibbert Out of Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. Vibbert, vicar emeritus of Trinity Chapel, who has been at St. Luke's Hospital since Jan. 13, suffering from a stroke of paralysis, is returning home today somewhat improved in health, although still unable to speak more than a few words. Hopes are entertained for his recovery, although it is expected that it will be a long time before he regains his health.

Blackmar on Appellate Bench.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Justice Abel E. Blackmar of Brooklyn was designated by Governor Whitman today as an additional Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department. It was explained that the designation was made necessary because of the illness of Justice William J. Carr.

CLOSING OF THEATRES SURPRISE TO PARIS

Government's Step Causes Much Criticism Among Players, But Public Is Philosophical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The new drastic measures regarding the closing of the theatres four days a week and the suspension of the subway and tramway omnibus traffic after 10 P. M. caused considerable surprise. For the first time since the battle of the Marne Paris finds its pleasures, which had almost become normal, curtailed.

In an interview with M. Herriot, the Minister of Public Works and Food, which was recently given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, these measures were foreshadowed as well as the civil mobilization which is now officially announced. This partial closing of the theatres is probably apart from the coal shortage, a means of accustoming the public to the new form of life. No doubt the glad news of America's intention has done much to sugar the pill for Parisians, who accept the new measures with good-natured philosophy as the least of their troubles. Of course, in theatrical circles, which have been doing very good business lately, thanks largely to the soldiers back on leave, who, anxious to forget the strain of trench life, thronged places of amusement with their families, wives, and sweethearts, there is much criticism.

Two eminent theatrical personalities which may fairly be said to represent the extreme poles of Paris stageland—Emile Fabre, Director of the Comédie Française, and Mlle. Polaire, who is well known to the American public—have given me their opinion of the new situation. Fabre said the Comédie Française is not a place of vain pleasures, but a great school of art and artschools, like that of the Beaux Arts, are not closed. There seems, therefore, no reason to impose this measure on the Comédie. I am sure that within a fortnight the restriction, as far as we are concerned, will be recalled. The first theatre in France serves as an interpreter of French ideals of thought, and by maintaining its activity is in fact accomplishing war work."

Mlle. Polaire remarked:

"To deprive Paris of a chance of smiling, even in war time, is like depriving it of air to breathe. When my brother, who is now in the trenches, comes to Paris his greatest joy is a visit to a music hall and in the trenches the latest jokes from the café-concerts serve as moral munitions to bombard the Boches. I am just preparing a transatlantic sketch, in which I will initiate the Paris public to Canadian folk songs, which are a medley of French and English, and count on playing every evening as before."

GIFTS FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

$100,000 Pledged to Endowment Fund for National Committee.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene held its ninth annual meeting yesterday in the Hotel Biltmore. Among those who delivered addresses were Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble Minded; Dr. William L. Russell, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.; Professor William H. Burnham, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. E. E. Southard, director of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, and Dr. Henry R. Stedman, also of Boston.

Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer, announced that gifts amounting to more than $35,000 had been contributed in the last year by four donors, one of whom had also pledged $100,000 toward an endowment fund. He also announced that the Rockefeller Foundation had given $34,000 for special purposes, such as surveys of conditions among the insane and feeble minded.

After the election of an Executive Committee these officers were chosen: Dr. Llewellys F. Barker, President; Dr. Charles W. Eliot and Dr. William H. Welch, Vice Presidents; Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon and Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Medical Directors, and Clifford W. Beers, Secretary.

COLUMBIA DORMITORY AFIRE

Students Fight Blaze at Furnald Hall Till Firemen Arrive.

A fire which for a time seriously threatened Furnald Hall, Columbia's newest dormitory at Broadway and 116th Street, which was built at a cost of $375,000, broke out early last evening and caused damage estimated from $2,000 to $5,000. Many of the students living in the hall knew nothing of what was going on in the room below them until the hall was filled with smoke and they heard the shouts of a few of the students who helped fight the blaze until the firemen arrived on the scene and quickly extinguished the flames.

No one was in the rooms in which the fire occurred when the blaze was discovered, and the origin was unknown at a late hour last night. Robert McCracken, a senior and a prominent athlete, discovered the fire while in a candy store across the way. He ran to the hall and, arousing the elevator men and turning in an alarm, rushed to the third floor with half a dozen students at his heels. These fought the blaze until the firemen arrived.

DINE ON BUFFALO STEAKS.

Camp Fire Members Eat in Cowboy Costume by Candle Light.

Juicy buffalo steaks broiled over hickory embers were eaten by 400 members and guests of the Camp Fire Club of America last night at the annual "round-up" dinner held in the Biltmore. The dining hall was decorated in a typical Western manner, with a fire blazing in front of a large tent, and red tablecloths and steel knives and forks. Light came from candles stuck in the tops of bottles.

The diners, with one exception, appeared in cowboy costume. The exception was Dan Beard, who was not permitted to officiate as master of ceremonies until he had changed his "biled shirt" and dress clothes" for the prevailing costume. Lariat exhibitions, travelogues by several members and general singing provided the evening's entertainment. Among those present were David T. Abercrombie, Anthony Fiala, William T. Hornaday, Ernest T. Seton, S. Van Santvoord, George L. Hubbell, and Augustus Post.

WILLIAM FOX announces
Beginning Monday matinee, 2:30 o'clock, February 12th
R. A. WALSH'S master drama
The Honor System
The greatest American patriotic drama on stage or screen
LYRIC THEATRE 42d St. & Broadway
Twice daily, 2:30 and 8:30
Matinees, 25c and 50c
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Only 16 Days More
THE Universal's extraordinary spectacle, Jules Verne's "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," will be shown to the New York public but 16 days more. This mere announcement will cause a rush for seats. Don't wait till the last minute to view this greatest of all film spectacles. We urgently advise those who haven't as yet seen this Wonder Picture to secure seats immediately. To miss "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA" is to miss the greatest sensation New York has seen in years. The Submarine terrors of the sea exposed in wonder pictures that will thrill you beyond words. Ask any one who has seen it. 3 performances daily—Matinees 2:30 & 4:30 P. M., 25c. & 50c. Evenings 8:30, 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.
BROADWAY Theatre, B'way at 41st St.

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Friday Evening, February 9th, At 9:30 o'Clock.
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IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE.
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HIPPODROME EXTRA SUNDAY NIGHT SEATS NOW ON SALE. SPECIAL CONCERT
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Benefit of the Sisterhood of The Temple Emanu-El, Yonkers.

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Bigger Than Any 3 Shows on B'way.
The Wanderer
With the Greatest Cast Ever Organized in the History of the American Stage.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1
Always 300 Orchestra Seats $1.00.
Extra Mat. Next Monday, Lincoln's Birthday.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 9th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
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CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. at 2:30.
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Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. "Treasure Island"
Next Week—"ALONE AT LAST."

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TEL. 6224 GREELEY
New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
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M. Voyage de M. Perrichon."
Week of Feb. 12—"LA TOSCA."
Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.

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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
FRANK KEENAN in "THE CRAB."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., w. of B'way.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Lincoln's Day & Wed.
9 KRAZY KIDS, Leonard Anderson & Co., oths. In the Theatre, Frank Keenan in "The Crab." Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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WILFRED LUCAS in "JIM BLUDSO"
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today, 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

B'way & 47th STRAND Doors open at 10 A.M.
SESSUE HAYAKAWA in "Each to His Kind." Soloists: "Battle of Picardie." Strand Celebrated Orchestra.

RIALTO B'y & 42d "POLLY RED HEAD," Charlie Chaplin, E. Alexander Powell in person. Soloists and Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. 15, 25, 50c

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Tonight 8:15, "Comrades," by August Strindberg. Fri. 8:15, "The Living Corpse," by Leo Tolstoi.

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PALACE JACK NORWORTH, Emily Ann Wellman & Co., Mrs. Vernon Castle in 'Patria,' & Bert Clark.
B'WAY & 47 St.
Daily Mats. 25c-$1

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Seats for Lincoln and Wash. Birthday Mats. AFTER THE ZIEGFELD AFOP THIS PLAY VISIT THEATRE.
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MAUDE ADAMS A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HAVE A HEART
"You said something when you said—'It is a humdinger from start to finish.'"—Globe.
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MATS. SAT., LINCOLN'S DAY & WED. at 2:20.

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KLAW & ERLANGER Present
Elsie Ferguson
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE
Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.

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Ruth Chatterton and company, inc. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM Theatre, W. 45th St., near B'way. First Matinee TODAY 2:20.
Henry Miller in "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

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ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
XTRA MATS. Lincoln & Washington's Birthdays, Feb. 12 & 22.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

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JANE COWL IN LILAC TIME
"Freed herself from the traditional. A directness, a force, a simplicity and blessed restraint which marked them the finest of modern emotional actresses."—Heywood Broun in The Tribune.
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"IF" FIRST MATINEE SAT. 2:20.
THE BLINN-SHESGREEN CO.
Geo. Probert, Ben Johnson, Ruth Benson, Sydney Shields, Bert Lytell, Chas. Mackay, Reggie Sheffield, Forrest Robinson
MARK SWANN'S NEW MODERN PLAY

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. LAST 4 TIMES.
JULIA ARTHUR in William Lindsey's Romance of Old France, SEREMONDA
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JOHN CORT'S FARCICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Johnny Get Your Gun
SEATS NOW SELLING.

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FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 Weeks. Mats. Sat., Feb. 12 & Wed. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

HAPPIEST PLAY OF TODAY
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call B'way 2345
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Lincoln's Day & Wed.

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Extra Matinee Monday (Lincoln's Birthday.)

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1917.

THE OVERT ACT.

"Only actual overt acts" on the part of Germany, the President said in his address to the Senate, would convince him that the Imperial Government intended the willful prosecution of the ruthless naval program it had announced. The destruction of an American ship and of American lives would be such an overt act, but that would affect only one ship. At present all American ships engaged in the transatlantic trade are affected by the German threat, they are shut up in our ports, not one of them dares exercise its lawful right to proceed to a port within the prohibited zone—unless it can have the protection of our Government.

The sailing of the St. Louis, left to the decision of the officers of the American Line, has been postponed indefinitely. The Federal Government declined to issue any order, give any advice, or to furnish convoy. It does plainly declare that merchantmen may arm for their own defense. Of course, our ships of war could not convoy an American ship carrying contraband—that would be an unneutral act on the part of the Government. But the ships of the American Line do not carry contraband, sending a ship of war for the protection of the St. Louis against lawless attack would be a guarantee, a guarantee of our Government, that her cargo was innocent.

The St. Louis, an American ship, of American registry, and flying the American flag, is barred from the seas by Germany. All other American ships of the transatlantic trade now lying in our ports are in the same position. Their owners dare not take the risk of venturing within the barred zone, where they have a lawful and absolute right to go, and up to the present time the Government has given no sign of an intention to protect them in the exercise of that right. In effect, therefore, Germany has blockaded our ports, although we are a neutral nation. Certainly, the injury inflicted by the destruction of a single American ship could not be so great as the loss we suffer from the prohibition put upon all American ships to engage in Atlantic trade, a prohibition now entirely effective, submitted to, and endured without further protest than that involved in the dismissal of the German Ambassador.

If American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by German naval commanders, said the President, "I shall take the liberty "of coming again before the Congress "to ask that authority be given me "to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people and the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less." The German naval commanders have thus far, in the main, refrained from destroying American ships and American lives," but it is evident that "our seamen and our people" do not as yet enjoy the necessary protection of the Government in "the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas." Germany has established no lawful blockade preventing our access to British and French ports. She has declared her purpose to sink our ships by submarines, which by their nature cannot lawfully be used as blockading ships. She has forbidden us to send our ships to ports with which we have an unquestionable right to trade, and our present position is one of entire obedience to her behest.

The American people cannot for a moment believe that their Government has decided upon submission as a permanent policy, that it has abandoned the position taken by the President in his address to the Senate, that it will continue indefinitely to respect this German order. What overt act could inflict greater damage upon our trade or constitute a more serious affront to the national dignity than this ban, at present entirely effective, upon our right to send out our ships? The hope is cherished that the Government is making its preparations to protect "our seamen and our people in the prosecution of "their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas." "I can do nothing less," said President WILSON.

HAS GERMANY GONE MAD?

The affront to the United States through the outrage against the person of its Ambassador at Berlin is an amazing and incomprehensible departure from the immemorial usage of civilized peoples in their treatment of diplomatic representatives of other nations. Mr. GERARD, according to dispatches received at Copenhagen which are justly described as sensational, is detained at Berlin, practically the prisoner of the Imperial Government, held as a hostage until the "fate" of Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF is determined and made known to the Berlin authorities. For a like reason permission to leave the country is denied to Americans now in Germany. And the American sailors taken from the Yarrowdale, released upon the demand of our Government, are also detained until Germany learns what is to happen to the crews of these "captured" ships of the Imperial navy in our ports.

We may conjecture that the German Government has let itself be made the victim of some grossly false report about our treatment of Count VON BERNSTORFF and the crews of its warships. Every courtesy has been shown to the departing German Ambassador, and the Washington Government has been at pains to make all the arrangements for his safe return to Germany, while no restraint has been put upon the German crews save that required by our immigration laws.

But whatever may have been the cause or the motive of the Imperial Government's astounding procedure with our Ambassador, his detention is so shocking a violation of all law and usage that unless immediate atonement is forthcoming it would in itself be considered a just cause of war. No principle of international law has wider recognition than that which accords to Ambassadors and Ministers immunity from arrest or restraint. It is a German text writer, HEFFTEN, who declared that "the inviolability "of diplomatic representatives is a "principle so essential to the foreign "relations of States that it has been "recognized by all peoples from an"cient times," and he says that "every kind of offense committed "against the person of the representa"tive is an offense against the State "that sends him." Even the Lacedaemonians who threw the heralds of DARIUS into a well were conscience stricken, and by way of apology sent two of their own citizens to be similarly treated, an offer the Persian monarch declined, saying that "he "did not wish to be like the Lacedae"monians."

The Germans are evidently determined in all things to be only like themselves. There is not another capital on earth, we suppose, where an American Ambassador would be subjected to such an outrage. The incident is so extraordinary and so grave that our Government will be compelled to act promptly and with the utmost firmness in demanding reparation.

BLOCKADING THE NEUTRALS.

If Germany has taken into account all the probable results of her course as fully as is indicated by the reports, she must have calculated upon a result which, though not apparent at first glance, is reasonably sure. That is that if the United States is forced into the war, and if Germany's war zone is as effective as she expects it to be, she will have automatically blockaded the European neutrals.

Granting that she can succeed in cutting off the United States from England, she will also, if we enter the war, cut the United States off from Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Spain. If we become her enemy, she will attack our ships wherever she can find them and will impartially cut off our trade from every country in Europe. What will be the effect of that severance upon our commercial course?

The effect will be that we shall strain every nerve to deliver our goods to Great Britain, France, and Italy, which will be fighting our adversary. We shall do that merely as a matter of military policy, if for no other reason. The neutrals will be the chief sufferers by the effectiveness of Germany's deadline. At present Germany undoubtedly gets a good deal of what we export to them, notwithstanding the agreements by which they are restrained from delivering such goods to her. There is a thriving trade in smuggled goods across the frontiers. When the neutrals are blockaded from us as well as from England, nothing will be smuggled. The "starvation" of Germany will be accelerated rather than retarded.

THE GERMAN-BORN.

Should war come, Americans of German birth will be placed in an unhappy position. Naturalization replaces one allegiance with another and imposes a supreme duty, but it does not destroy the ties of affection. Even in the present situation theirs is not a happy or easy position. Their fellow-Americans must make allowances for this and show them the consideration which they would wish, even if they did not get it, in their place. It is noteworthy and praiseworthy, however, that such counsels as these seem unnecessary, that the general demeanor of native-born Americans toward their German-born fellows has been controlled by an appreciation of the difficulties of their situation. Nowhere is there any report of the intolerance which, in similar cases in the past, has been a disease of patriotism.

All the forbearance, however, cannot be on one side. The German-born, too, should avoid provocation. In the main they are doing it, and the utterances of their leaders are truly American. An aggressive demeanor, and in particular any ill-judged and ill-timed attempt to impress Congress with a show of political strength, would be deplorable. It would be a poor return for the considerate and friendly attitude of their fellow-citizens. German-Americans who are thoughtful and really patriotic recognize this as well as anybody, and it is to be hoped that they will exert their influence to restrain those who have not these qualities.

OUR BANKING STRENGTH.

If our financial situation is so extravagantly strong as is commonly stated, that fact might produce a feeling of overconfidence. It is worth bearing in mind that any banking and financial situation is good only so far as it reflects the commercial situation, and that the commercial situation is the better worth consideration. Profits are current income, and may be renewed as often as spent. But they cannot be spent unless they can be renewed. The immense banking resources which reflect the phenomenal profits of the current situation would vanish like the dew unless care were taken for their protection. There are billions available under wise administration, but nothing to waste without a proportional penalty. That the strength of the situation is due to current profits best appears from the fact that since June deposits of all banks (except the Federal Reserve) have increased from twenty-one billions to twenty-six billions, while the loans increased only from fifteen billions to $17,849,000,600. That indicates expansion, not inflation, just as surely as the increase of loans faster than deposits would indicate contraction of resources.

The soundness of the situation appears further in the fact that if the resources of the Federal Reserve banks be added to those of the other banks there has been an actual increase of banking cash, in addition to the maximum of cash in circulation. It is a sure proof that the country does not need more money. There is such superfluity of money in people's pockets and bank reserves that there is inflation of prices even in anticipation of inflation of credits. If the bankers allow it, there is danger of the money machine running wild. Always the money market absorbs whatever is put at its disposal. Only for short periods do conditions like the present persist. There is need that our ample resources should be put at the use of commerce, unless they are to inflame speculation. It is a fortunate fact that just in the nick of time there seems to be opening an opportunity for such a policy.

Hundreds of millions are wanted for preparedness. There is a possibility that billions may be needed for those whose views of international affairs are like our own. In this transmutation of bank credits into Government credits, and then into the production of the goods necessary and appropriate to such a situation, lies the opportunity for stimulation of trade in the immediate present, and the risk that the opportunity may be wasted or worse. There are examples enough of what we should not do. There was a lamentable report that the Treasury favored the issuance of Treasury paper to be sold by popular subscription. One lawmaker formally proposed to issue more fiat currency, although the greenbacks remain as a relic of a war which is faint in memory. Proposals of that nature are an invitation to future trouble, and will make a quick end of present conditions. No currency is wanted. All the Treasury certificates which ought to be issued have been provided for. The principle which should govern is that no more should be issued than will be retired with the incoming taxes.

The principle which should govern the use of Government credit is that it should be issued boldly, amply, in whatever amounts it would be taken by ultimate consumers. Borrowing conditions will never be better than now. It is as sure as anything human that all succeeding issues will be on worse terms. England with all her wisdom was in a condition rendering it impossible not to make the mistake of issuing too much short term credit. That necessitated too frequent application to the long term money market, always on deteriorating terms. There was not time between the loans to allow the market to recuperate. The exchange market suffered because the banks were filled with Government paper, and there was a deficiency of commercial credit. That is why England is now buying wool in Argentina with dollars instead of pounds. The few hundred millions of foreign Government loans in our banks are an installment on account of preparedness against the time when our foreign friends will seek to remedy their deficiency of gold from our surplus. That backlog of financial preparedness might be enlarged, although our banks might become too abundantly supplied, like the foreign banks. The ideal would be the placing of a loan among ultimate consumers of a proportion to make another loan unnecessary for some time. Popular investment should be fostered. A stronger reliance is investment by insurance companies, savings banks, and other noncommercial buyers. Loans placed in that manner stay bought. They neither clog the commercial banks nor kick around the market, causing day-to-day fluctuations, according to the necessities of those who have overbought or who may be seeking syndicate profits. These things are known at Washington.

TRUE AND FALSE ADVOCATES OF PEACE.

While the professional pacifists and numerous little societies and propagandists are loading the telegraph wires with identical appeals for a referendum, and generally doing their poor best to embarrass the Government, the thoughtful men and women whose labors for lasting international peace are founded on reason and not detached from patriotism are making themselves heard in terms which are an honor to them and a severe implied rebuke to the bustling interference of those who regard peace as cheaply bought with the postponement or surrender of national rights and honor.

"This is a time," says Mrs. GILBERT, President of the Universal Peace League,

for all sincere advocates of peace to refrain from clouding the counsel of wisdom by appeal to the President. He is essentially a man of peace, and needs no prodding to seek to preserve it.

The Friends, who for some 270 years, often in the face of cruel persecutions, endured with tranquil courage, have protested against war, have insisted on its incompatibility with the Christian spirit, are advocates of peace whose credentials and record cannot be disputed by the violent or pragmatical pacifists. The two yearly meetings of the Friends in New York have uttered their confidence in Mr. WILSON and their hope, shared by most Americans, that he will be able to keep the country out of war.

The New York Peace Society has sent Mr. WILSON a resolution which embodies so admirably and completely the sober feeling and opinion of the American people at this time that THE TIMES can only copy and approve it:

The Directors of the New York Peace Society record their unqualified loyalty to the President of the United States in the present crisis and their intention to support the Government in its every effort to enable the country to meet with confidence any exigency which the action of the German Government may create.

We are confident that the support which our people are giving to the vigorous measures which have become necessary has been rendered more enthusiastic and more nearly universal because of the very fact that every possible effort has been made to preserve the peace between our country and others. Even at the cost of tolerating much against which our people's sense of justice has rebelled, we have long forborne to break diplomatic relations, and, because of this record of our Government, its present course deserves and will have the support of all patriots and all friends and promoters of abiding peace.

As an organization devoted to this end, we tender, as we hope every other American peace society will tender, an unqualified support for our President's action in defense of American rights and the rights of humanity.

The long patience of Mr. WILSON, his generous work for peace, his large, wise tolerance and hopefulness, so bitterly attacked by hasty critics, have had their reward at last.

THE OTHER NEUTRALS.

Brazil protests against the violation of international law involved in the German attempt to prevent trade with the British Islands by employing submarines to sink merchant vessels venturing within the prohibited zone. If made effective the measure would "close the entire high seas," a thing unlawful in itself and sought to be accomplished by unlawful means. Warning is given that should any Brazilian merchant ship suffer injury from the hostile acts threatened, Germany will be held responsible.

It is evident that the Republic of Brazil feels itself to be in the position occupied by the United States at the time the first Lusitania note was dispatched. Possibly we may assume that the note it has now sent to Germany is the equivalent of the warning we gave in the Sussex note, that relations would be sundered if our ships were attacked by submarines in violation of law. It would be a justifiable inference, therefore, that the destruction of a Brazilian ship would prompt the Government of the republic to send home the German diplomatic representative at Rio de Janeiro.

It is not surprising that the immediate neutral neighbors of Germany should content themselves with rather mild protests. They are hardly strong enough to brave the wrath of Germany, and they would be in danger, not only of military invasion, but also of seeing their trade cut off on every side. It was not to be expected that they would follow the example of the United States, and their freedom of action is manifestly less considerable than that of Brazil.

What other neutral nations may do or fail to do can make no material difference to the United States, which, in the steps it has taken, considered the imperative need of safeguarding its interests and protecting its rights. Morally, the case against Germany is impregnable, since no neutral nation has approved the desperate measures to which Germany has resorted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Blockades, British and German.

Light and leading has rarely come from that particularly Teutonic Teuton, Count VON REVENTLOW, but he does seem to have written this week at least one sentence that helps a little toward understanding the theory on which the Germans have justified to themselves their constant denunciations of Great Britain's cutting off of their food supply.

Hitherto we have heard numberless assertions as to the hideous wickedness of "starving" the civilian population of Germany—its women and children, the old and the sick—and this has always mystified us, as such measures have been the commonplaces of war since time out of mind, always recognized, not only as legitimate, but as more humane than most other military devices, as they constituted a device to which the selected victims could put an end if they chose, before the threatened had been achieved. Count VON REVENTLOW, however, apparently admits that the starvation policy would have been correct if it had been carried out by a legal, that is, an effective, blockade.

That brings us into the realm of reason and precedent, but we are thrown out of it again when we recall that by Germany's own confession the blockade has been, for her, lamentably effective. That having been the case, to about the degree that any blockade can be effective, it must also have been legal. The situation is quite different as regards the campaign against merchant ships which Germany has undertaken. It is conducted by means of submarines, craft of a type that neither can draw a real cordon around a coast nor treat the ships trying to break the German ban in the way that blockading ships must treat merchantmen or be no better than pirates and murderers. For it has never been admitted—it has never before been claimed—that mere entrance of a blockaded area of the sea gave the blockaders a right to destroy without warning, visit, and search. Then, as always, except for escaping or resisting vessels, the usual immunity from destruction remains, and to ignore it is the very culmination of illegality.

Columbia Ready for Service.

Tuesday must have been a gloomy day for the little group of pacifists and pro-Germans that in times past have made in and around Columbia University noises that occasionally alarmed well-wishers of that great institution. The makers of these lugubrious noises seemed sometimes to be speaking for it. They used its name with freedom, well knowing the value of it to their propaganda, and as nobody took the trouble to answer them, the impression they intended to create was produced. But when fitting occasion for the true sentiment of Columbia was presented, its President took care that there should be no mistake as to where the university, its Faculty as a body, and the overwhelming majority of its undergraduates stood with respect to the maintenance of the country's honor and safety.

It was a noble speech that Dr. BUTLER made, as he recalled what Columbia had done in other times of national exigency, and the speech was as nobly answered by the young men who listened. Their response to the call for service was instant and earnest. What they could do they would do, and eagerness to prepare for doing more was the characteristic of the occasion.

Doubtless there will be similar scenes in colleges and universities all over the land. Loyalty is not dead in the young men of the United States, the thought of danger does not appall them, and they are quite ready to prove that they were raised to be soldiers in case soldiers are needed to fight in a good cause. For the moment the tasks to be performed are humble ones, with some of war's hardships and none of its rewards except the sense of duty done, but these tasks the Columbia boys have readily undertaken, just as later, should the call come, they will enter upon the Great Adventure that puts life and death in the balance.

ALAN SEEGER did not write or die in vain or alone. He did not love war, but there were other things that he loved still less—that he hated too deeply and fiercely to weigh peace and its blessings for a second against them. And he, not the pacifist, is the typical young American, now as in the past.

Illiteracy Is Not All Alike.

"Literacy," as defined by the law to go into effect on May 1, is the ability to read not less than thirty or more than forty common words in any language. This is a capacity within the reach of any child 7 or 8 years old who has a brain not seriously defective, and many children of 5, or even 4, have attained to that degree and kind of literacy.

Of course the possession of such literacy as that proves nothing and means little, in either child or adult. With it can go the grossest of illiteracy, in all the ordinary senses of that word. To be able to read is one thing, to have read to any amount or with intelligence and profit is another so different that the two are but obscurely and indirectly related. Indeed, the man—or woman—who can read and doesn't read is rather more dubiously qualified for meeting a real literacy test than is the immigrant whose ignorance of letters is the result of nothing except lack of opportunity to learn them.

All this is "academic" now, yet it has a certain interest, and it cannot be too often emphasized that the implications of illiteracy as defined in the law are not absolute, but relational. For a man brought up in a New England town, inability to read is practically conclusive evidence of hopeless imbecility, but there are several parts of Europe, and many of the East, where such inability is quite compatible with all the civic virtues, with high intelligence, and even with genius in one form or another.

In Defense of the Erie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles M. Lincoln, it seems to me, is not fair in his criticism of the Erie Railroad. He tells of a train of two cars having been two hours and fifteen minutes in traveling sixteen miles, from Upper Montclair to Jersey City, and says this "is a really typical example of a railroad incompetency that is apparently incurable." This is Mr. Lincoln's opinion and is worth what it is worth.

For more than twenty years I have been a commuter on the main line of the Erie Railroad, between Ridgewood, N. J., and Jersey City. I have no financial interest in the road and have no acquaintance with its officials. The Erie road is the butt of many jokes, and it sometimes prints some of the jokes on its time tables. Also, it prints a few facts regarding its achievements. One of the achievements of the Erie is that it has won the confidence of its patrons. I, and thousands besides me, feel a sense of security on boarding an Erie train. We have confidence that whatever may happen to stall traffic, we shall be made comfortable, and that we shall reach our destination with a whole skin and in due time, according to the conditions.

C. H. LOMAX MITCHELL.
New York, Feb. 6, 1917.

FOR AMERICAN CONVOYS

As a Means to Postpone or Avoid War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it not the duty and obligation of our Government to convoy American liners through the war zone? I say "duty and obligation," not "policy." Now that the Government has committed itself to maintaining our right to the freedom of the seas, it has sanctioned the right of our ships and of Americans to cross the ocean subject only to the rules of international law. The President has threatened under authority of Congress to use such measures as he might deem necessary for the protection of American seamen and people in the pursuit of their peaceful and legitimate enterprises on the high seas.

But why wait until Americans are killed or drowned? If trustworthy information were given, or if it were even suspected that there was a plot to blow up the Capitol, it would be culpable, not to say criminal, negligence not to place a guard around the building, but to wait until it was destroyed before taking active measures. What is the difference in principle? Provided we have the vessels and they are not needed for military purposes, (as surely they are not now, we not being at war,) it would seem to be equally culpable not to take measures to save American lives and ships. It is true that convoying a merchantman is not an absolute protection, but it greatly diminishes the risk of being torpedoed, absolutely prevents shell-fire from a submarine, and provides a ship to pick up passengers and crew if a torpedo attack is successful.

If the Lusitania had been convoyed, as I have always believed should have been done in response to the public announcement by von Bernstorff of the intended attack, over a hundred American lives might have been saved, and very likely the attack would not have been made. Many will always believe that this failure to convoy under the circumstances was culpable negligence on the part of our Government.

There is a chance, too, that war with Germany may be considerably postponed, and within the possibilities avoided, by convoying ships with Americans aboard, as submarines may well be thus intimidated from making the attack.

At any rate, why on earth wait until American lives have been destroyed? I fail to see the satisfaction or advantage to be gained from that event. M. P.
Boston, Feb. 5, 1917.

German-Americans' Loyalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by today's TIMES that yesterday delegates from 500 German-American Societies declared their loyalty and that the same spirit is unanimous among this class of our citizens from coast to coast. Also that one German woman, who has lost five relatives by death in the German Army, consecrated her three sons to the defense of America.

This means the sacrifice of the profoundest sympathies and the deepest convictions to the simple sense of duty. But not a change of view.

We pro-Germans still believe that if we were at war and had to choose between defeat and invasion, with all that that implies, we would sink any ship bringing arms to our shores for use against us, neutrals aboard or not, on the ground that our self-preservation was of infinitely greater moment than the sacrifice of some small comfort or prejudice on the part of such neutrals. We would be more than fools to do otherwise.

But, right or wrong, we much-abused German-American hyphens stand as a unit by our country. H. C. STRACK.
Owego, Feb. 5, 1917.

A Test for the Foreign Born.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"There is no way back for us" said Secretary Helfferich. So must we American citizens of foreign birth say also, "There is no way back for us."

We are proud of the privilege of having been put to the test. We shall be made better men and women for having overcome our tragedy. For there is no greater tragedy in human existence than to come into conflict with the past and to have to point the knife toward one's own flesh and blood.

I think that we American citizens of foreign birth will play a more important part in the future welfare of America than the native-born Americans, for it will take a long time yet for them to understand patriotism in its true and deep sense, while we are ready now, and eager to give our life and liberty and treasure for America.

A PATRIOT.
New York, Feb. 6, 1917.

For Alabama Flood Victims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cold and want equal to that being endured by the Belgians is now killing off hundreds of negroes in Alabama. Beggared by the recent flooding of creeks and bogues, these poor creatures have no houses, no clothes, no food. Owners of plantations in these districts are doing all they can for them, but they need, and must have, help from outside as well.

Money is not asked for; it would help them little under present conditions. The way we Southerners of New York can help them, however, is by sending them our warm castoff clothing. Any and everything of the kind is most acceptable. Donations of such articles may be sent to my residence, and I will take pleasure in personally expressing them to Mrs. D. W. Frowell of Dayton, Ala., who is head of this relief work.

HELEN S. WOODRUFF.
(Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff.)
14 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York, Feb. 7, 1917.

THE GHOST OF ST. HELENA.

A ghost in St. Helena
Sat on the rocky shore—
"Oh! cursed, cursed England!"
The winds the burden bore.

"And yet I quelled the anarch,
To France new grace I gave;
It was my mad ambition
That here I found my grave.

"Too long I've been immortal,
Too long released from dust,
Though say I 'cursed England,'
I know that she was just."

A war-craft in the offing!
"Who cometh?" muttered he.
"Another poor world-helper
Who may companion me?"

"I bring," a British Captain,
With bowing deference, said,
"Another 'martyred' madman
To share your board and bed."

The new arrival, sneering,
"Gott strafe England!" said.
"Napoleon, blood brother,
I'll share your board and bed."

The ghost of St. Helena
Looked in the Kaiser's face;
Then to the British Captain:
"Now spare me this disgrace.

"I cursed the name of England—
A ghost, I curse it yet,
For, heed ye, though immortal,
I never can forget.

"But ne'er with such companion
I'll share my board and bed.
I'll hie me back to Hades;
'Tis safer there!" he said.

"Mine was a well-earned glory—
'Tis well your bubble's blown!
I lived to serve my country;
You, for yourself alone."

WILLIAM J. ROE.

REPLIES TO MRS. BYRNE.

Commissioner Lewis Says Workhouse Is Not Run to Please Inmates.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, issued a statement yesterday replying to a complaint of conditions at the workhouse made by Mrs. Ethel Byrne. He said in part:

"The city does not maintain a workhouse and other correctional institutions to please the inmates committed thereto. I believe the Judges have no idea when they sentence inmates to the institutions of the Department of Correction that they are doing something which is pleasing to the person upon whom the sentence is imposed. The workhouse is conducted in order to take charge of the city's unfortunates, and to do all possible to put them in fit physical and mental condition, so that when they are discharged they may be in fit condition to earn their own living, if that be possible.

"Furthermore, the Parole Commission has been able to secure a position for each woman discharged from the workhouse who has been committed thereto under indefinite sentence, and our parole officers have actually taken the women from the workhouse to the place of work, so that they may not fall into treacherous hands upon their discharge.

"If the city were operating a workhouse to please the inmates, the workhouse would have to be one continuous cabaret show, with champagne, brandies, and cordials on the side."

Miss Fannie Mindell, an assistant in Mrs. Margaret Sanger's clinic for birth control, announced yesterday to a small coterie of women who gathered at the clinic to voice their protests against the incarceration of Mrs. Sanger, that she had sent an appeal to the President to bring about her release pending an appeal.

NEW HERRESHOFF COMPANY

Yacht Building Firm to be Enlarged with New York and Boston Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—A new corporation to take over the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, established in 1872 at Bristol, R. I., where many of the famous racing yachts in the world have originated, has been formed with Robert W. Emmons, 2d, of this city, at its head as syndicate manager.

Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, known the world over as "Nat," creator of the speediest yachts of the world, will be the active head of the new company, which has Boston and New York capital invested in it.

A. Lorind Swasey and the firm of Swasey, Raymond & Page, Inc., of this city, specialists in power craft, will become a part of the new company. Mr. Emmons, Charles Francis Adams, George Nichols of New York, and others have bought the interest of the late John B. Herreshoff.

PRESIDENT TO OPEN SHOW.

His Wireless Telephone Message Will Start Aeronautic Exposition.

A wireless telephone message from President Wilson at 8 o'clock tonight will open the first Pan American Aeronautics Exposition in the Grand Central Palace. Speeches to the diplomatic representatives from the South American republics and the several thousand Latin-American delegates will be made by Governor Whitman and John Barrett, President of the Pan American Union.

The display of military aviation, augmented since the Government increased its appropriation for aerial defense, will be, it was said, the greatest collection of aeroplanes, seaplanes, anti-aircraft guns, and so forth, ever assembled in this country. The Governors of many States will send delegations, and during the week Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Senator Albert Cummins will inspect the apparatus.

$12,235 FOR HALSEY PRINTS.

"The Return from School," by Jones After Bigg, Brings $675.

The sale of English mezzotints, forming Part V. of the Frederic R. Halsey collection of prints, brought a total of $12,235.50 at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The grand total to date is $204,263. Among the items sold, with their catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were the following:

No. 384—"Signora Baccelli," by John Jones after T. Hamborough; F. G. Lloyd $270
No. 401—"William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer," by John Jones after G. Romney; T. E. Wheeler 325
No. 409—"Black Monday, or the Departure for School," by John Jones after W. R. Bigg; James F. Drake 600
No. 404—"Mrs. Tollemache in the Character of Miranda," by John Jones after Sir Joshua Reynolds; James F. Drake 300
No. 407—"Dulce Domum, or the Return from School," by Jones after Bigg; James F. Drake 675
No. 413—"Baron Nelson of the Nile," by George Keating, after H. Singleton; Max Williams 175
No. 432—"Miss Greville and Her Brother," by James McArdell, after Reynolds, second state; J. R. Steers.. 275
No. 492—"Children Nutting," by E. Dayes, after George Morland; Max Williams 375
No. 493—"Children Playing at Soldiers," by G. Keating, after Morland; Max Williams 475
No. 496—"The Farmer's Stable," by W. Ward, after Morland; George D. Smith. 300
No. 496—"The First of September—Morning," by W. Ward, after Morland; Mr. Palmer 325
No. 497—"First of September—Evening," by Ward, after Morland; Mr. Palmer 475
No. 501—"Industry and Economy," by Ward, after Morland; Mr. Palmer.... 200
No. 502—"Inside of a Country Alehouse," by Ward, after Morland; F. K. Sturgis 230
No. 506—"Nurse and Children in the Fields," by G. Keating, after Morland; H. W. Howe 280
No. 509—"The Last Letter," by W. Ward, after Morland; F. Meder..... 250
No. 510—"A Visit to the Boarding School," by Ward, after Morland; H. W. Howe 415
No. 511—"A Visit to the Child at Nurse," by Ward, after Morland; Max Williams 325
No. 367—"The Stray'd Child," by B. Pym, after J. Ward; James F. Drake.. 385

The sale will be continued this evening.

PYNE VIEWS BRING $67,352.

Closing Session Adds $18,211 to Receipts—High Price, $1,650.

The sale of views of New York and other cities formed by Percy R. Pyne, 2d, was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $18,211. The grand total is $67,352.

Max Williams paid the highest price, $1,650, for catalogue No. 362, the original oil painting by William Muiready of "Peter Stuyvesant's Army Entering New Amsterdam." A reproduction, from a reduced drawing by William Heath, appears in "Knickerbocker's History of New York" in 1854.

Other items, with their catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 376—"Wall Street about 1825, from a point near the corner of Broad Street," colored lithograph; Max Williams..... $425
No. 382—"Wall Street from Broadway to Church Street, north side," lithographed by F. Heppenheimer; Robert Fridenberg 800
No. 315—"West Point and the Clermont, invented by Mr. Fulton, going up from New York to Albany," by Saint Mercion, lithograph, as a completed print is unique; R. Fridenberg..... 360
No. 356—A complete set of Valentine's Manuals, &c.; Charles Scribner's Sons.. 400

Metz Willing to Run for Mayor.

Ex-Congressman Herman A. Metz, speaking last night at the White House Democratic Club, 10 Church Avenue, Flatbush, said: "While I am in no sense a candidate for Mayor, I am here if the party wants me." Mr. Metz's remarks were made routine [illegible]

BAKER COMMENDS PERSHING COLUMN

Writes to General That Mexico Expedition Was Object of "Constant Pride."

FELICITATES FUNSTON, TOO

Pershing Relieves Bell as Commander of the El Paso Border Patrol District.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—High commendation for the work of the army on the border and in Mexico is expressed by Secretary Baker in letters to Major Gen. Funston, commanding the border forces, and Major Gen. Pershing, who commanded the punitive expedition just returned to American territory.

To General Pershing the Secretary wrote:

"I have just received word that your command has recrossed the Mexican border and is again on the territory of the United States. From the original organization of this force until the conclusion of its work it has been an object of constant pride and pleasure to the department by reason of its high military efficiency, its vigorous and effective pursuit of its object and the restraint imposed by both officers and men upon themselves in their consideration for the people of Mexico with whom they came in contact and the public authorities of the country.

"The expedition thoroughly dispersed and scattered the bandits who menaced the safety of Americans on our side of the border; for long months its presence in Mexico served to secure our border from attack and depredation, and it is a conspicuous demonstration of the fine character of the entire expedition that upon its retirement it was voluntarily followed by a large number of the civilian population among whom it had been and who had learned to regard the American soldier as their friend. The circumstances under which the expeditionary force remained in Mexico might well have aroused against it distrust and hostile popular feeling. It is, so far as I know, unprecedented in the history of such expeditions that a quite unanimous good will and confidence has been gained among the civilian population in which the army was stationed.

"I desire to congratulate you and the officers and men of your command upon the accomplishment of great service to the country, and also upon the splendid manner in which they have sustained the best tradition of our armies."

The letter to General Funston said:

Praise for Funston Also.

"I have just received word that General Pershing's expeditionary force has returned across the border into the United States. I write this letter to express to you, as the Department Commander, my deep satisfaction with the organization and support of this force and the work it has accomplished. From its entrance into Mexico its work has been characterized by efficiency in the pursuit of its object and consideration for the people with whom it came into contact and the Government upon whose soil it was in effect a guest. The supply and communication service, although beset with difficulty, has been finely maintained, and the incident is a highly creditable episode in our military history."

General Pershing will take command at El Paso, and distribution of the force he commanded in Mexico will be under the direction of Brig. Gen. Swift at Columbus. The force will be divided among fourteen stations from Tuma, Ariz., to a point near the eastern end of the border.

Pershing today reported at Columbus 3,749 refugees who accompanied the force from Mexico. Lieutenant 3rd, in charge of the refugees, already has found employment for about half of them, and he believes he will be able to get work for the others. Pershing reports he expects no difficulty in their disposition. Of the refugees there are 2,030 Mexicans, 833 of whom are men, 574 women, and 623 children less than 12 years old. There are 107 Americans—80 men, 19 women, and 68 children. The Chinese, numbering 322, will be held temporarily.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 7.—High praise for officers and men of the expeditionary force for their service in Mexico is contained in a letter addressed to Major Gen. Funston, today by Major Gen. Funston, Commander of the Southern Department.

"I feel it is but due you and the officers and enlisted men who have served under you in this expedition to express my appreciation of the manner in which the work assigned to you has been performed," General Funston wrote. "The great good judgment that was shown in handling the many questions that arose in dealing with the native population prevented all clashes, one of which might have led to very serious consequences, even involving our country in war."

Pershing Takes New Post.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 7.—Major Gen. Pershing assumed command of the El Paso district today, relieving Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., who resumed command of the Eleventh Division. His first official announcement was that there would be no change at present in the organization of the border patrol.

"The reception accorded to me as commander of the punitive expedition and to the troops of my command showed us the people of the United States were satisfied with the conduct of the expedition, and I am deeply appreciative," said General Pershing.

FLETCHER TO GO SATURDAY.

Ambassador Will Take Land Route to Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Ambassador Fletcher expects to leave Saturday for his post in Mexico. Final instructions probably will be given him tomorrow by the President.

Official reports to the State Department have shown traffic conditions between Vera Cruz and Mexico City so uncertain that the Ambassador has decided not to attempt to reach the capital by water, but to go by rail via Laredo. Rebels between the coast and capital have cut the railway and attacked trains repeatedly in the last two weeks, practically isolating Mexico City from Vera Cruz. Private advices received today said Hygenio Aguilar, who was a General in Porfirio Diaz's army, was operating in the region with a strong force.

It was also reported that

POSE AS POSTERS AT VANITY FETE

Society Girls Appear Also in Fancy Dances at Junior Anti-Suffrage League Benefit.

A GAY NIGHT AT THE PLAZA

Patriotic Note Is Struck in the Tableau Liberty — Vendors in Picturesque Costume.

Society was attracted to the Hotel Plaza last night in large numbers by the Fête de Vanité, given under the auspices of the Junior Anti-Suffrage League. The program was interesting from start to finish, with some of the prettiest girls in society posing in poster pictures and appearing in fancy dances. The proceeds will be devoted to the after-care of infantile paralysis and anti-suffrage work.

A notable assembly of young society men was on the Floor Committee, and most of them wore badges of the anti colors. If they did not wear them at the outset they did before the dance which followed the tableaux was half over. It was a very joyous occasion for the young antis.

Girls in picturesque costume sold flowers, programs, and cigarettes. There were fortune tellers and a grab bag, which did a land office business.

The big tableau that finished the program struck a patriotic note, with Miss Marjorie Wainwright, posing as Liberty, appearing with the members of the league. This was received with much enthusiasm.

When the tableaux began it seemed as if all the magazine covers showing feminine beauty and charm had come to life in a large frame on the stage. Miss Phyllis Brown announced the pictures as they were shown, Mrs. Samuel F. Streit acting as Chairman of this part of the program.

First of all came Miss Helen Barrett in "A Winter's Dream," followed by Miss Sara Bulkley in "The Bird Lover." In "Miladi" appeared Miss Isabel Yeomans and the Misses May and Annie Yeomans. Miss Isabel Yeomans is President pro tem. of the league, owing to the absence of the President, Miss Carolyn Van Cortlandt. Then came Miss Dorothy Haight in "Mid-Victorian," with Miss Genevieve Clendenin following in "The Girl of—Saskatchewan."

Miss Ethel Simmons posed in "The Love Letter" and Miss Anna Sherman in "A June Rose." The poster "Vanity" was posed by Miss Elinor Kendall, after which came Miss Ruth Hayden in "A Summer Day" and Miss Lily F. Robertson in "The Coquette."

After the pictures the audience was in a good humor for the fancy dances, in which the participants evinced much grace and charm. Those who appeared in the dances were Mrs. Samuel F. Streit and the Misses Margaret Warrin, Elsie and Elizabeth Comstock, Eleanor L. Halpin, Faith T. Hayden, Charlotte Ryker, Frances Chapin, Louise Holmes, and Benne Dixon.

The Fortune Tellers.

The Misses Katharine Hall and Marjorie Sillcocks were the fortune tellers, and the Misses Frances Judson, Glory Thomas, and Adelaide Wilmerding were in charge of the grab bags.

Flowers were sold by the Misses Katherine Satterlee, Dorothy Darrell, Katharine Lamb, Gladys MacDougall, Helen J. Silver, Constance Wickersham, Mary Williams, Katherine Turck, and Ethel Zabriskie.

Mrs. Harwood Gilder, Mrs. Harold Van Tine, Mrs. Carl Otto Sprague, and the Misses Talleferro Ford, Charlotte Gilder, Janet Gregory, Candace Hewitt, Mary D. Martin, Harriet Moore, Marion Perry, Amy Sloan, and Marion Townsend sold programs.

Cigarettes were sold by the Misses Gertrude Murray, Geraldine Adee, Loraine Allen, Madge Lesher, Elizabeth Russell, and Rita Sturgis.

A feature of the evening was the sale of art posters, with Johnfrits Achelis acting as auctioneer, at which the bidding was very lively. These were drawn by the Misses Katharine Lamb, Ruth T. Hayden, Louise A. Coffyn, Rita Sturgis, Frances Chapin, and Paul Outerbridge.

Miss Leary Lena Hayden was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. More than 100 prominent women in society acted as patronesses, some of whom gave dinners preceding the fête.

HENRY H. BENEDICT TO WED.

Art Patron Engaged to Miss Josephine Geddes of Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. J. G. Geddes of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Josephine K. M. Geddes, to Henry Harper Benedict of New York.

Miss Geddes is the granddaughter of the late Dean Geddes, who was rector for more than fifty years of Christ Church Cathedral in Hamilton. Her grandfather on the maternal side was the late Colonel Charles Magill, former Mayor of Hamilton, and a member of the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Benedict was for many years President of the Remington Typewriter Company, and resides at 7 East Seventy-fifth Street. He is a well-known patron of art, and has among his art possessions a notable collection of etchings by Whistler. His clubs are the Union League, University, Grolier, and the Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn.

T. R. Hogg Marries Miss Brown.

The marriage of Theodore R. Hogg, a son of Mrs. Frank Trevor Hogg of Pittsburgh, Penn., anud Miss Mildred Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis Brown of New York and Great Neck, L. I., took place yesterday at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Edward Tatum, 995 Madison Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. George Gunnell of Toledo, Ohio, a cousin of the bridegroom. The bride's uncle, Daniel Tatum, gave her in marriage. Her sister, Mrs. William M. White of Fanwood, N. J., was her only attendant.

The bridegroom's brother, Frank Trevor Hogg, 2d, was his best man. Mr. and Mrs. Hogg will live in Pittsburgh.

Miss Mary Pierson Weds Today.

Miss Mary Virginia Pierson, daughter of Mrs. Mary Stanton Pierson, and Arthur Hazen Hallam are to be married at noon today at the Astor. The bride will have Miss Kathryn Kenney as her only attendant, and Stuart Goodwin Blair will be the best man. The Rev. John Foster Hughson will officiate.

HENRY FIELD MARRIES.

Son of Late Marshall Field, Jr., Weds Miss Nancy K. Perkins.

The wedding of Henry Field, a son of the late Marshall Field, Jr., and Miss Nancy Keen Perkins, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, 127 East Seventy-third Street. The house was decorated with Spring flowers, cherry blossoms, jonquils, and daisies, and the temporary altar in the drawing room was trimmed in white. Mgr. Patrick V. Hayes of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiated.

The bride, who walked with her grandfather, Colonel Charles D. Langhorne, of Greenwood, Va., who gave her in marriage, was in a white chiffon frock with a long chiffon train, and her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley. Her attendants were her cousin, Mrs. George B. Post, Jr.; her little sister, Miss Alice Perkins, and Miss Flora Payne Whitney. The attendants wore cream-hued chiffon frocks with short tulle veils, and carried pansies. Marshall Field, 3d, was his brother's best man.

A small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends followed, and the Balalaika Orchestra played. The ceremony was preceded by a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton, which the best man gave for the bridal party.

Mrs. Field, who came out a year ago, is a niece of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Waldorf Astor of London, Mrs. Phyllis S. Brooks, and Mrs. Paul Phipps. She has spent much time abroad with Mrs. Astor.

Mr. Field is a grandson of the Marshall Field that built up the great dry goods firm of that name in Chicago. Mr. Field's mother, who married Captain Maldwin Drummond of the British Army, died last September in England. His brother, Marshall Field, Jr., was married in January of last year to Miss Evelyn Marshall, the daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Field will live in Chicago.

FOUR SISTERS ATTEND BRIDE.

Miss Lucie G. Elkin Wedded to F. K. Stephenson by Canon Jones.

Frederic Kenneth Stephenson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Stephenson, of this city, and Miss Lucie Gertrude Elkin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elkin, were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights. The ceremony was performed in the choir by Canon Jones.

Miss Elkin, who walked with her father, wore a white net frock embroidered in pearls. Her attendants were all relatives, and were her four sisters, Mrs. Marmont Edson, Mrs. Allen S. Davenport and the Misses Bessie and Dulcie Elkin; Miss Jean Mackenzie, a cousin, and Miss Linda Stephenson, a sister of the bridegroom. All wore silver cloth gowns draped with bine silk net and topped with hats to match banded in silver cloth, and all carried arm bouquets of Ophelia roses and narcissus.

Grant Allen Peacock of Pittsburgh, Penn., was the best man, and the ushers were Charles Elkin, Jr., Paul B. Dickey, and Rolland B. Peacock of Pittsburgh, James A. Holden of Kansas City, Joseph D. Beacon of Philadelphia, and James H. Van Buren of Dunkirk, N. Y., all of them having been fellow-students of Mr. Stephenson at the Lawrenceville School. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson will make their home in this city.

MRS. GOULD GIVES A DANCE.

Entertains for Her Daughter, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr.

Mrs. George J. Gould gave a dance last night at her residence, 857 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr. There were about 250 guests in attendance.

This is the first entertainment that Mrs. Gould has held this season.

Burtt-McPhillips Wedding.

Miss Anna McPhillips, daughter of Mrs. Leonora McPhillips of Edisonia Terrace, West Orange, N. J., and Aaron F. Burtt, Jr., of Essex Avenue, Orange, were married at noon yesterday in St. John's Church, Orange, by the Rev. Matthew J. Farley, rector of the Church of the Holy Name, East Orange. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Leonora M. McPhillips, as maid of honor. The best man was Thomas O'Connor of West Orange.

A reception followed at the Washington Society Clubhouse, East Orange.

Bacharach-Wald Wedding Tonight.

The wedding of Miss Elise Wald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Wald of 324 West Seventy-eighth Street, to Lester S. Bacharach, son of Mrs. C. Bacharach of this city, formerly of Cincinnati, will take place at 6 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Clifton H. Levy of this city will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a large reception.

The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Helen Wald, who will act as maid of honor. She will have as flower girls her two little nieces, the Misses Edith and Elise Walker. Edward Bachacah will be his brother's best man, and the ushers chosen are Leon Altmayer, Arthur Hoffheimer, J. Greenwald, Arthur Heyman, and Robert Loeb.

Catholic Women Would Aid in War.

The National Organization of Catholic Women, New York Chapter, will hold a meeting at the home of Miss Annie Leary, 1,032 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 4 o'clock. The meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing in what way the organization can give assistance in the event of war.

A Son in Count Minotto's Home.

A son was born last night to Count and Countess Minotto in this city. Countess Minotto was formerly Miss Idamay Swift, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Swift of Chicago, and she was married to the Count in January, 1916. They have been staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Lapland were:

F. A. Ackland, J. H. Bakewell, Miss Bakewell, S. H. Bell, O. G. Branscombe, L. J. Casey, Charles Clifford, R. H. Davidson, A. M. Foote, H. Glaser, George R. Gilfillan, J. S. Jefries, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Johnstone, M. Moran, David Mackenzie, Mrs. M. E. Reid, A. Erskine Smith, R. N. Smyth, James S. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williamson, Mrs. Margaret Cameron, Thomas K. Carson, W. Hocking, Dr. Paul Jones, Miss Sarah Keith, George K. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Scott, and Dr. D. Sharpe.

Hardman

Fifteen Dollars

brings into your home today a truly musical instrument; the rest of the payments are arranged to suit your convenience.

Harrington Piano, $300

Truly musical and wonderfully durable because made by the makers of the famous

HARDMAN

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 433 Fifth Avenue. *New York.*

Brooklyn Store, 524 Fulton Street (Founded 1842) *Newark, N. J.,* L. Bamberger & Co.

CARDINAL FALCONIO IS DEAD IN ROME

One of the Ablest of Vatican's Diplomats Was an American Citizen.

ONCE IN NEW YORK PARISH

Former Apostolic Delegate to United States was a Candidate to Succeed Pope Pius.

ROME, Feb. 7, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Diomede Falconio, Prefect of the Congregations of Religious Affairs and former Apostolic Delegate to the United States, died today.

Cardinal Diomede Falconio, rated one of the Vatican's ablest diplomats, though born in 1842 in the little Italian town of Pescocostango, had been for years an American citizen, casting his first Presidential ballot as far back as 1872.

When he was 18 years old he joined the Franciscan Order of Friars Minor, and five years later, in 1865, was sent to this country as a teacher of classics in St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y. A year later Fra Falconio was ordained a priest by Bishop Timon of Buffalo, and shortly after was elected President of the college. It was while acting in that capacity that he took out citizenship at Little Falls, N. Y., and subsequently was transferred to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, where he became Vicar General to the Italian Bishop there.

He then came to this city and spent some time in parish work in St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan Street, and while thus engaged he was called home to Italy by the illness of his aged parents. His expected return to New York was delayed by appointment to a number of important posts in his order, culminating in the office of Procurator General. His signal success in this work made him a notable figure in Rome, and finally, in 1892, the Pope elevated him to the Archbishopric of Acranza and Mareta.

When the friction between the Church and the Dominion of Canada over the Manitoba School question needed diplomatic attention, Falconio was sent in August, 1896, to be the tactful diplomat in the capacity of Apostolic Delegate to the Dominion. In 1902 he was appointed Apostolic Delegate to Washintgon.

Nine years later Pope Pius awarded the red hat to Falconio and when, soon afterward, the Sacred Congregation met to choose a successor to Pius, the favorite candidate for the Pontificate was Falconio, who, however, quickly caused his name to be withdrawn.

PROGRESSIVES SUBMERGED.

Eight on House Organization Committee to 19 Regular Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent caucus of House Republicans, Representative William S. Greene of Massachusetts, the caucus Chairman, today announced the appointment of a committee of twenty-seven members to consider party organization and procedure in the next House. A liberal analysis made by one of the Progressive Republicans shows the complexion of the committee as follows: Regulars or conservatives, 19; Progressives, 8.

Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois heads the special committee and doubtless will be Chairman. The "progressive Republicans" on the committee were checked off today by one of that faction as follows: Cooper and Lenroot of Wisconsin, Woods of Iowa, Anderson of Minnesota, Helgesen of North Dakota, La Follette of Washington, Porter of Pennsylvania, and Chandler of New York.

Other members of the committee are: Madden, Illinois; Cannon, Illinois; Gillett, Massachusetts; Mondell, Wyoming; Hill, Connecticut; Fordney, Michigan; Kahn, California; Campbell, Kansas; Volstead, Minnesota; Moore, Pennsylvania; Longworth, Ohio; Hawley, Oregon; Slemp, Virginia; Austin, Tennessee; Browning, New Jersey; Greene, Vermont; Sloan, Nebraska; Dunn, New York, and Moores, Indiana.

Perkins May Head Food Bureau.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—It was reported here tonight that Governor Whitman had received assurances from George W. Perkins that he would accept the appointment as head of the proposed new Department of Foods and Markets. Governor Whitman himself could not be reached tonight. It is understood that Mr. Perkins made the condition that no salary should attach to the office if he accepted it.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Incoming Ships Bring Reports of Damage by Gales.

Officers of incoming steamships yesterday told of stormy weather on the Atlantic the last month.

The wireless operator of the Lamport & Holt steamship Verdi from Liverpool picked up the following message on Jan. 31:

"Steamship Arrino, latitude 46:17 north, longitude 38:17 west, helpless with steering gear carried away."

The Arrino is a single screw British freighter of 4,484 gross tonnage, and is owned by Trinder, Anderson & Co. of London. She is 382 feet 3 inches long, 50 feet 1 inch beam, and 26 feet 4 inches depth of hold.

No reply could be sent to her under the Admiralty instructions, it was said. The Arrino sailed from Boston on Jan. 23 for St. Nazaire.

The Royal Dutch Mail steamship Prins Frederik Hendrik, which sailed on Sunday for Haiti, returned to port yesterday, having lost one of her propellers. The Japanese steamship Daisai Maru, which left on Jan. 30 for Havre, put back with her cargo shifted on account of the heavy weather.

Chinese Offerings Vessel for $190.

A beautiful gilt bronze covered offerings vessel of Chou, ripod shape, rosettes and other designs in colors on a turquoise blue ground went to a buyer giving the name of Foster at the sale of the cloisonne and other enamel collections of Dr. Alfred Ower of Minneapolis at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon for $190. The fret bands and open work dragon handle of the cover were in gilt bronze. The piece was of the Ch'ien-lung period, the teak stand having open-work jade insets.

A K'ang-hsi jardiniere of copper, with floral designs in colors, inlaid on a turquoise ground, went to Rudert, agent, for $80, and a remarkably fine chopstick, set with case in brilliant enamels, of the Ch'ien-lung period, went to the same buyer for $55.

The returns for the afternoon were $2,552, making a grand total to date of $4,986.

Goupil & Co of Paris

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MISS GAFFNEY A BRIDE.

Daughter of Former Owner of Boston Nationals Weds Jos. Renehan.

Miss Irene Marie Gaffney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Gaffney of Lawrence, L. I., and Joseph Renehan, son of J. A. Renehan of this city, were married yesterday at noon in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, at Far Rockaway, L. I. The Very Rev. Herbert F. Farrell officiated.

The bride's father was former owner of the Boston National Baseball Club, and the baseball world was represented by former Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Tener, Harry Hempstead and Mrs. Hempstead, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Heydler, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark Griffith of Washington, D. C.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon and satin, and carried bouquets of sunburst roses. Her only ornament was a bracelet of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. George V. McNally was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Geraldine McGinnis and Madeline Schubert. All wore dresses of French blue shaded in orchid, and yellow leghorn hats.

Joseph E. Gallagher was best man, and the ushers were Daniel Harrington, Stephen Renehan, Edward O'Reilley, and F. F. Gallagher.

After their honeymoon in the South the couple will reside at Lawrence.

A Lecture in Aid of War Hospital.

Miss Ethel Douglas Merritt, who has been a nurse in France, will give an illustrated lecture on hospital life in the war zone, at the Colony Club, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The proceeds will be devoted to the American Hospital at St. Valery en Caux.

Mrs. E. D. Merritt of 50 West Forty-fifth Street and Mrs. C. B. Wyatt of 34 Gramercy Place are receiving applications for tickets.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Garrett B. Kip, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, and Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson.

Naval Academy Ball Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7.—In view of the regulation of the Navy Department prohibiting visitors from entering the Naval Academy, the officers here have decided to forego the fancy dress ball, which is the most notable social event given by them during the year. The date, originally set for Feb. 9, was moved forward until Feb. 16, to be beyond the period of mourning for Admiral Dewey. It was definitely decided today that it could not be held.

Obituary Notes.

Captain HENRY COLE SMITH, a civil war veteran and former Treasurer of the Old Guard, died yesterday at his home, 618 West 148th Street, in his seventy-second year. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Captain WILLIAM W. WOLFE, well-known Hudson River steersman for more than thirty years a tugboat Captain, died suddenly in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last night. He was 70 years old.

Ex-Tax Commissioner THOMAS F. PRESTON, a Democratic leader in New Jersey, died yesterday at his home, 149 Verdon Street, Newark, from pneumonia. He had been leader of the Tenth Ward for the last thirty-six years and for nine years prior to Jan. 1 last he was a member of the City Tax Board.

WILLIAM CROOK, retired member of J. B. Crook & Co., a sporting goods firm established eighty years ago by his father, died on Monday at his home, Rutherford, N. J., in his sixtieth year.

JOHN CANNON, sixty-one years a resident of Hoboken, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home there in his eighty-third year. He was born in Ireland.

JOHN H. SCHMIDT, who rose from office boy to Assistant Actuary of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Newark, died on Tuesday at his home in Orange, aged 41. He left a widow and two children.

RICHARD DORMUS, a member of the hardware firm of Macknet & Doremus, died on Tuesday in his fifty-sixth year at his home in Irvington, N. J.

JOHN ELLISTON LOGAN, contractor and builder, died on Tuesday at his home in Blairstown, N. J. He was 72 years old, and was born in Somerset County.

Mrs. JULIUS REHENTISCH wife of the proprietor of the Waldorf Hotel, Passaic, N. J., is dead at her home. She was 50 years old. Her parents were among the first German settlers of Passaic.

Mrs. MARY WELLS FURBECK, widow of the Rev. Philip Furbeck, for many years pastor of the Little Falls, N. J., Reformed Church, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. B. A. Stanley, in her seventy-eighth year.

JOHN COCKS, a retired merchant of Washington Market, died in the Bensonhurst Sanitarium on Tuesday, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Cocks was born in Westchester County, N. Y., and during the gold craze in 1849 he made the trip to California. His home was at 180 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN JOSEPH SMEDLEY, 54 years old, a former Commodore of the Excelsior Yacht Club, and a member of the Excelsior Club, 465 Fifty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. He was a retired member of the New York Fire Department.

Mrs. ELLEN STEVENSON YOUNG, widow of Thomas Anthony Young, an artist, died on Monday at her home, 11 Hart Street, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. GRACE JEFFREY BURNET GOW, a member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Bushwick Hospital and of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, is dead at her home, 1,116 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-seventh year. She is survived by her husband, Bruce Gow, and by daughters.

AUGUST KLEINSCHNITZ, a chophouse proprietor in the Bushwick section, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday from apoplexy. He was 54 years old and lived at 1,273 Fulton Street.

LEONARD BEASLEY, 67 years old, is dead at his home, 827 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Beasley was a Past Noble Grand of Magic Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of Excelsior Encampment 134, Veteran Odd Fellows' Association, and of Amaranth Rebekah Lodge 176.

Mrs. HELEN NASON, a descendant of old Puritan stock and the wife of James H. Nason, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday, in her sixty-seventh year. She lived at 390 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and was an active member of St. George's P. E. Church.

THOMAS B. SHERIDAN, for many years an attendant in the Second Municipal Court in Manhattan, died at his home, 45 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 60 years.

JOHN G. WISCHERTH, a graduate of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and for thirty years a druggist in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 387 Greene Avenue, from pneumonia. Mr. Wischerth was a Trustee of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, a charter member of the New York Geographic Society, an associate member of the Long Island Medical Society, and a member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, De Witt Clinton Council, R. A., and the Knights of Columbus. He was 54 years old.

Mrs. KITTIE W. FOSTER, wife of Luther I. Foster, Vice President of the Robinson Clay Products Company, died in the Hotel Somerset, Manhattan, on Monday, and her funeral services will be held in the Flatbush Congregational Church, Dorchester Road and East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, this afternoon. Mrs. Foster was born in Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. SARAH JANE KELLEY, widow of George Kelley, who was a diamond dealer in Manhattan, died on Sunday at her home, 370 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-sixth year.

EDGAR POWELL HICKS, 42 years old, a merchant tailor, of Manhattan, died at Cranford, N. J., on Monday, and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of his mother, 685 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hicks was a member of the Cranford Golf Club, the Cranford Casino Association, Montauk Lodge 286, F. and A. M., and of Aurora Grata Consistory. He left a widow.

The Rev. GEORGE S. WILKINSON, who was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1900, but had never had a charge, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday after an operation. Mr. Wilkinson, who was 58 years old, was born in Ireland and was educated at Trinity College in Dublin. He was Vice President of the Shaw & Truesdell Company, grain elevators and mills, with which he had been connected for twenty-nine years. He lived at 780 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn.

ARTHUR J. FARRELL, head of the Farrell Automobile Company of Brooklyn, died on Monday from typhoid fever in St. Mary's Hospital. Born thirty-nine years ago in Dushore, Penn., he was a member of the Brooklyn Motor Club, Long Island Automobile Club, and the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association.

Miss MARY J. CAROLAN, forty years a public school teacher, is dead at the home of a niece at 968 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. She was graduated from the Normal College in 1876

FIREMEN GIVE A SHOW.

Thrill Spectators with Their Feats at Civic Forum's "Town Meeting."

More than 3,000 persons, among them Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, watched Fire Chief John Kenlon walk across Carnegie Hall stage at 9:30 o'clock last night and send a fire alarm from a brightly painted box installed for the occasion. Behind the chief towered the front wall of an imitation three-story brick structure which was soon to be enveloped in flames, supplied by a moving picture camera. A half dozen iron bars across the front door of the play building cut off from escape several supposedly frantic persons within the structure.

Exactly thirty-seven seconds later those within the hall heard the shrill whistle of Engine Company 23, which has its headquarters at Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, and a few seconds later the members of that company, led by First Battalion Chief McKernan, ran down the centre aisle of the hall and pointed the nozzle of a hose at the house on the stage. Within four minutes of the time the alarm was sounded members of four other engine and truck companies were in the hall and were being frantically applauded by spectators. In the meantime more than a dozen policemen on the outside of Carnegie Hall were busy shooing from the neighborhood excited persons who thought it was a real fire.

Climbing on the stage the firemen melted away the iron bars with gas flames, ascended the wall with scaling ladders, jumped into life nets, and in other ways demonstrated what happens sometimes when they are called on to save life in a New York fire.

The exhibition was given under the auspices of the Civic Forum as one of its four town meetings to consider vital phases of the city's life.

Before witnessing the exhibition those present listened to a speech by Dudley Field Malone, who mentioned Mr. Adamson as a possible candidate for Mayor. Commissioner Adamson spoke, and so did Robert Erskine Ely, Chairman of the Forum and of the meeting.

ARTHUR E. WRIGHT DEAD.

Former Vice President of International Paper Co. Dies in Asheville.

Arthur E. Wright, one of the best known paper merchants in the United States, died yesterday morning from tuberculosis at Asheville, N. C., where he had gone a week ago. Mr. Wright had been ill for more than a month, but it was not until last Thursday that physicians finally diagnosed his malady as consumption. He was 45 years old.

Born and brought up in New York City, Mr. Wright was for many years Vice President of the International Paper Company, but lately had been associated, as Secretary, with the Perkins-Goodwin Paper Company, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue. He leaves a widow.

Professor William K. Tate.

Professor William K. Tate, Treasurer of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., died yesterday from pneumonia in his home at Nashville. He was widely known as an educator and in 1912 went abroad as a special representative of the United States Bureau of Education to study the Swiss school system. He was for four years State Supervisor of Schools for South Carolina and was the author of many text books.

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LEWIS C. WANAMAKER DEAD.

Retired Merchant Who Secretly Wed Miss Cardiff, 45 Years His Junior.

Lewis Cass Wanamaker, a retired dry goods commission merchant, and a relative of John Wanamaker, died on Monday at his home, 14 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Cumberland, N. J., and served throughout the civil war with the First New York Volunteer Cavalry.

Mr. Wanamaker first appeared in public print in May, 1912, when he announced that he had been secretly married the year before to Miss Emma Silvia Cardiff of Brockton, Mass, who was 45 years his junior. His first wife was a Miss Susan E. Noyes of Brooklyn, who died in January, 1910. On Aug. 2 of last year, Mr. Wanamaker was committed to the Kings Park State Asylum on the application of his wife, who alleged that he had threatened her life. A week later, however, she applied for a writ of habeas corpus to have him released, on the ground that she signed the commitment papers without knowing their contents. The writ was dismissed and Mr. Wanamaker was recommitted to the Kings Park Asylum on Aug. 18.

Mr. Wanamaker was a member of Abel Smith Post, No. 435, G. A. R., and that body will conduct the funeral services at his late residence this evening. In addition to his wife, he is survived by two daughters by his first marriage, and a daughter and a son by the second union.

Engaged.

FEDER—RUDOLPH.—Selma E. Rudolph to William Feder.

HECKSCHER—HOPKINS.—Mrs. Mark Hopkins to Stevens Heckscher.

Married.

BABCOCK—STEWART.—At the bride's residence, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 3d, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. A. J. McGillvary, Dudley Paul Babcock to Ann Muir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, Liverpool (England) papers please copy.

FRIEDMAN—SIEGAR.—Miss Estelle Siegar to Mr. Joseph K. Friedman, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917.

WILDS—JOERNS.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Williams of Orange, N. J., announce the marriage of Mrs. Marion Williams Joerns to Mr. Percival Wilds of New York at the chantry of Grace Church by Rev. Frank B. Reazor of St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., and Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, New York.

Brooklyn.

BROWN—HALSEY.—Feb. 6, Gertrude Halsey to William B. Brown.

LIVERIGHT—LEVY. — Feb. 5, Gretchen Levy to Jacob K. Liveright.

WALTON—BROUGHTON.—Feb. 6, Edna L. Broughton to Ephraim D. B. Walton.

Died.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1917, Frederic M. Adams, beloved husband of Mary Louise Adams, in his 77th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 150 West 92d St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Lafayette Post, G. A. R., respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

BAYOT.—Louise A., widow of Emile Bayot, Feb. 7, 1917. Funeral private.

BEASLEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1917, Leonard, beloved husband of Rosellen Beasley. Relatives, friends, and members of Magnolia Lodge, No. 166, I. O. O. F.; Excelsior Encampment, No. 134, U. O. O. F.; Excelsior Veteran Odd Fellows Association, and Amaranth Rebekah Lodge, No. 176, are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 327 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 8, at 8 P. M.

BENTO.—On Feb. 6, 1917, Caroline, wife of José Benito, in her 62d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 818 7th Av., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

CARRAGAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1917, John H. Carragan, in his 75th year. Funeral service at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Charles W. Thomas, 33 East 33d St., Bayonne, on Thursday, at 8:30 P. M.

CARPENTER.—At the French Hospital, New York, Feb. 6, John C. Carpenter, aged 74 years. Friends' service at Purchase Meeting House Friday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Chester station on arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:07 P. M.

COCKS.—John, of 180 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at the Bensonhurst Sanitarium, in his 88th year. Remains at Simpson's Funeral Parlors, 86 Greene Av., near Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, on the 2nd inst., at 2 P. M. Funeral services at Quaker Meeting House, at Chappaqua, on Friday, the 9th inst. Train leaves the Grand Central Station at 11:14 A. M. Conveyances at Chappaqua on arrival of train at 12:25 P. M.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1917, Johanna Theodosia Davidson, wife of Alexander Davidson. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 244 Orchard St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 9, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

DORFMAN.—Abraham, beloved husband of Fannie, and father of Louis, Blanche, George, Harold, Samuel, Jacob, and Morris, died on Feb. 7, 1917, aged 51. Chicago and California papers please copy.

FANNING.—On Feb. 6, 1917, at her residence, 37 5th Av., Mary Louise, beloved wife of George W. Fanning. Funeral private.

FLEISCHMANN.—Tuesday, Feb. 6, Annie E. Fleischmann. Funeral services at her late residence, 901 Eagle Av., Bronx, Thursday, Feb. 8, at 12 noon.

FLEMING.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1917, infant son of Kenneth L. and Louise Herrick Fleming. Interment private.

FOSTER.—Kittie W., beloved wife of Luther I. Foster, and mother of Mrs. John William Stemmann and Leonard Foster, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 10:15 P. M. Funeral services at Flatbush Congregational Church, Dorchester Road and East 18th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 8, 2:30 P. M. Interment Dexter, N. Y. Syracuse, (N. Y.,) Utica, (N. Y.,) and Akron (Ohio) papers please copy.

GALVIN.—Mary, the mother of the Rev. John J. Galvin, Fisher's Island, N. Y., suddenly, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1917. Requiem mass Friday, 10 A. M., Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, State St., New York City.

HANAUER.—Babette, on Feb. 5, after a short illness, beloved mother of Sophie Midas, Carrie Stern, Leona Werner, Hannah Hagal, Estelle, and William. Funeral from her late residence, 3,505 Broadway, Thursday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

HENRIS.—Isaac, Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 71, I. O. F. S. of I.—Brethren: you are invited to attend funeral of our late brother, Isaac Henris, from 324 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J., Friday, 10 A. M.
GEORGE W. LEWIS, President.
CARSON MINTZ, Secretary.

HERBERT.—Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1917, John Henry Herbert, beloved husband of Emma, Louise, Lanferaick Herbert, in the 67th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, Flower and Willis Avs., Floral Park, L. I., on Friday evening, Feb. 9, 1917, at 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Greenfield's Cemetery, Hemstead. Cincinatti, Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

Died.

HICKS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 5,

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Who must have quality even at low prices.

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COUPLINGS.—Want 100,000 French couplings. Write Box X 232 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Contractors on sport dresses, Jersey or other fabrics, submit samples, mornings only, 5th floor, 19 West 24th.

DRILL.—Bear Mills "S" 35 to 36 inch white drill, will buy bale, or case, lots for immediate delivery. Inquire Bennett, Rector 6114.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Best quality wool, new shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Spring 4442.

J. F. STEVENS, 2788.—Will pay cash for any quantity; all colors. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

JULIARDS.—2048 and 2045, range at opening price. Greeley 6172.

MESSALINE.—Open to buy light shades changeable messalines. Tip Top Dress, 142 West 27th.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity of esquimette and other kinds. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th.

POPLINS and VELOURS.—Open for high-class shades. T. Weinberg & Sons, 152 West 27th St.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for American, Stevens poplins, all shades. Chelsea 1079.

SKIRTS.—Jobs any quantity for cash, call with samples, 9 to 10:30 A. M., 467 Broadway, Room 211.

SUITS.—Jobber will place orders on snappy coats and suits. 3d floor, 28 West 25th.

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COATS.—Wonderful coats, full of style and value, worthy of your consideration; popular priced. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Kayser's silk jersey sport coats; all colors; many styles; $6.75 and up. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Silks, plushes, 100 coats, immediate delivery; assorted styles. Louis A. & Jack Brous, 115 West 30th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats; manufacturers' own goods preferred. 4th floor, 40 West 27th.

COATS, Spring; the best $13.75 models in materials in town. Herman B. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—The coat house of unmatchable values, $3.25 to $12.50. Ellner Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS.—All wool serge coats, $3.75; all wool poplin coats, $5.62½. S. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Suits, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, plain, fur trimmed; close out cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Spring opening, week Feb. 12; remarkable values. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—See our $3.75 suits, $3.75 coats. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th St.

COATS.—250 plush coats to close out. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—It will be worth while for you to see the $7.75 poplin suit, lined throughout with peau de cygne, and $4.75 checked suit, we are showing; also good values in coats. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our 7.75 all-wool poplin suits in all colors; coats, $3.50 and up; immediate delivery. D. Gutman & Co., 43 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Poplin coats, $3.90; poplin suits, $7.50; don't fail to see them. S. & S. Garment Mfg. Co., 22 and 24 West 27th st.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

CREPE.—Cotton, various patterns in limited quantity, for immediate delivery. J. Coll Price, 621 Broadway. Phone 2194 Spring.

DOLLS' WIGS.—A fine lot, all sizes and colors, for immediate delivery. Stuy.4431.

DRESSES.—Wonderful line in many styles of French serges and silks, for immediate delivery. Jos. Rosenberg & Co., 141 W. 36th St.

DRESSES.—300 serge at sacrifice; silk dresses for immediate delivery. Rosenfeld & Braun, 85 East 10th.

DRESSES.—200 dresses to close out, made in botany serge; very latest models. Alper Bros., 11 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses on the racks for immediate delivery. Lincoln Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—High-grade georgette and taffeta to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 all-wool French serges, to close out at $3.50. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES, serges, for immediate delivery at a price. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge, to close out. Golomb & Cohen, 164 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—200 serge, close out, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 154 W. 26th.

DRESS GOODS.—A. D. Juillard 54221, 4408, 4421, 4900, all colors, French serge; for immediate delivery. Gramercy 1157.

GEORGETTES.—D. G. Derry's No. 2058, in white and flesh, $1.10, regular. V 162 Times.

HOSIERY, Underwear for export; large quantity to close out at very low prices. Goldstein Bros., 18 Orchard St.

JERSEY CLOTHS, light weight, in all colors at the right price. Madison Square 448.

JEWELRY.—Large stock plated rings, &c., to close out cheap; big inducements to quantity buyers. Wilder, 530 Broadway.

LADIES' NECKWEAR and Novelties, also specials; showing up-to-date line. Gelberg & Shanker, 100 5th Av.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lots, 25c, 50c, and $1 men's neckwear, to close out at attractive prices. Gumport & Sons, 709 Broadway.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES, Spring shades, manufacturers' prices. 'Phone Madison Square 5945.

PIECE GOODS.—Sateen linings, Venetian linings, Shepherd checks, wool velours, Poiret twills, felts, &c., less than prevailing market prices. Manufacturer, Farragut 9930, Piece Goods Department.

POPLINS.—Silk and cotton, 36-inch, all the latest shades, chartreuse, apple green, old gold, &c.; immediate delivery. Loewel & Wedegartner, 'Phone 440 4th Av.

POPLIN, Gaberdines, Serges. Farragut 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

POPLIN.—37, 56 inches, apple green, colors, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

REPP.—Blazer stripe repp, rose, cadet, and navy. 'Phone Williamsburg 2923.

RHINESTONES.—Austrian first quality; immediate delivery. L. Mendelson Co., 108 Grand St.

SERGES.—French Whitman, 104; Amoskeag, 6122; Whitman, 767; poplin; also 40-inch silk poplin. Telephone Greeley 4378.

SERGES.—Cream, Cox Schrieber, 215; check, job check and mixtures. Greeley 4379.

SHEPHERD CHECK, Wm. Whitman, 1423E, six pcs., cheap. Mad. Sq. 4042.

SILKS.—Georgettes; good quality; six pieces tan, six pieces gold, two pieces rose, at $1.12½, 7% cash. Z 3,616 Broadway.

SILKS and wool poplins; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9880.

SPRING SUITS.—Poplins, $7.90 up; all shades; immediate delivery; also Spring coats, $4.75 up. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Don't buy your Spring suits until seeing our wonderful American all wool poplin suits with Persian lining at $6.75 for immediate delivery—the suits they talk about. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

SUITS.—Spring; don't miss it; come to see our leader, all-wool poplin suits; high shades at $7.75; immediate delivery. A. Adler & Son, Inc., 22 West 32d.

SUITS.—Best suits in New York at $10; be convinced. J. Lishinsky, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Samples to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

TALCUM POWDERS.—10-cent sellers, $3 per gross; 15-cent sellers, $9 per gross; also face powders Herman Chemical, Brooklyn.

VELOURS.—American, 15005; Stevens, 2754; coatings, Amoskeag Poplin, 8158. Phone Greeley 4378.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.—Retailers or wholesalers: if you have an opening for a big man, let us talk it over; twenty-years' specialization in this line. (In business for myself and in the employ of leading houses.) has placed me in a position where I can offer unusual knowledge and ability to show results. Write Textile Advertising, 1,328 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced shirt salesman, with good following in office trade, on commission basis. Metropolitan Shirt Co., 584 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..... 4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday..... 4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Withdraw Drugs from Sale.

Drug and Chemical markets will say today that the announcement from Washington of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany has led to withdrawals of drugs and chemicals, owing to limited lots on sale. Mercury in flasks scored a sensational advance in the last week, based on short supplies and an active inquiry. Tin preparations of all kinds were advanced owing to a higher market for tin.

"Too Much On Them."

One of the few criticisms that are heard about the season's lines of women's ready-to-wear is that there is "too much on them." In other words, buyers who have a liking for models of the more conservative type say that, in order to obtain distinctive and individual touches, the designers have turned out their models "dressed up like a horse." Belts, girdles, tabs, pockets, buttons, laces, embroideries, fringes, shirrings, and several varieties of pleats are used so profusely, and often mixed up so indiscriminately, that it is difficult to figure out the selling possibilities of the garments they decorate.

Merchant Tailors Hit.

From reliable sources it was learned yesterday that the merchant tailors, including the big as well as the small houses, are very much worried over the question of where their piece goods supplies are coming from. Many of them who have depended upon English manufacturers, even under the severest conditions, since the war have given up hope of getting their importations through, and are making the rounds of the local market to meet their needs. The influence of this additional demand has already been felt in the woolen trade.

Clothiers Want Quick Deliveries.

Instances were not wanting yesterday that the clothiers are awake to the situation brought about by the national crisis. Calls were frequent on the mills asking that deliveries of piece goods be made at once, even though the original orders required sample pieces in April and shipments in May and June. As this is the action being taken by the largest operators, it is quite certain that the rest of the trade will follow with requests for quick deliveries. The willingness of the clothiers to pay storage on the merchandise that will come in ahead of time is considered very good proof of how close they believe they are to a shortage.

No Word on Wool Shipments.

So far the Textile Alliance, Inc., which in charge of the distribution of wool in this country under orders from Great Britain, has had no word of what effect the present situation in international affairs will have on the arrangement. Every indication at present seems to bear out the prediction made by mill owners and their representatives that a shortage of raw material may be expected in very short order. While no Government contracts have been let out for woolens as yet, orders from army sources are expected in large quantities before the week is over. The wool market, according to reports reaching the local piece goods trade yesterday, was in a very unsettled state, with prices soaring skyward.

Gray Goods Demand Improves.

One of the most active days of the year was seen in the local gray goods market yesterday, and, while the increased business was reflected in price advances only in isolated instances, the general undertone was a great deal firmer. Spot and nearby goods from second hands are now getting pretty well cleaned up, it appears, and in several cases the prices these sellers ask are at or close to a parity with those quoted by the mills on similar goods. Good spot and nearby business was done yesterday from second hands on 39-inch 80 squares at 10 cents, while for delivery during this month and next the same sellers got 7 cents for 38½-inch 64-60s. April-June business on the latter, from first hands, was done at 6¾ cents. Per 36-inch 68-72s, spot, 8 cents was paid, while February-April deliveries of 39-inch 72-76s sold at 9 cents. February deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s, from second hands, brought 6 cents. The coarser goods did not show up very well, from all accounts, so far as demand was concerned. Closing print-cloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7c
39-inch, 72-76s	9c	38½-inch, 61-56s	6½c
39-inch, 68-72s	8c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 64-44s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

Woolen Lines Reopened.

The American Woolen Company yesterday replaced its lines on the market after their withdrawal on Tuesday. No price advances were instituted. Other mills that withdrew from the market are expected to follow the example of the big company except in such cases where all but a very small part of the production has already been bought up. This will be in accordance with the policy outlined at the special meeting of the Woolen Goods Exchange yesterday when the mill owners and representatives talked over the situation. It was the common sentiment of the meeting that goods should be kept on the market until such a time as the Government has need of supplies. It is quite probable that many of the sellers will adopt a clause stating that all quotations and contracts are made subject to the requirements of the Government.

Are Still Seeking Youth.

The eternal feminine quest for youth is manifesting itself more and more in a demand on the part of mothers, aunties and grandmothers for the same kind of clothes that 16-year old Clara wears. One of the well-known local makers of misses' dresses is the authority for this statement. The dresses made by this concern normally range up to size 20, but the demand of older women for a youthful cut to their clothes has made it very profitable to produce the same models in 36s, 38s and 40s. Not the least of this business is being done on the 38s and 40s.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—New York Store; S. Balinsky, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; A. S. Helfrich, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china; D. Volmer, clothing, linings, trimmings; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, piece goods, woolens; 684 B'way; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; Mr. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss K. Golb, neckwear; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. A. Cobb Co.; S. H. Cutting, piece goods; Gregorian.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; Miss E. Bean, costumes; 246 Church.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Brown, auto livery; F. H. Jury, dresses, negligees; G. D. Hurtibese, tailored suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. A. Slattery Co.; Miss L. Schinger, cloaks, suits; Miss F. Schlager, costumes; 25 West 36d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; N. J. Hilliard, notions, laces, trimmings; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. N. Wilson, ready-to-wear; Miss O'Brien, suits; Miss Hornstein, coats; Miss McClusky, dresses; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Adams, skirts; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; L. S. Lawson, perfumery, toilet goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Mrs. Best, misses' costumes; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss Murphy, lingerie, silk, serge dresses; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, negligees, petti-coats, infants' wear; 1,133 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, coats, skirts, middy blouses; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; G. W. Olmsted, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 404 4th Av.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—A. Franchere Co.; E. F. Meyer, women's garments; Breslin.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Freeman Co.; J. P. Cravens, shoes; 1,150 B'way.
CHATHAM, Ont.—S. Stone, ready-to-wear, millinery, notions, hosiery, Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck Co.; F. O. Perkins, women's, misses' dresses; 116 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Lambert, gloves; Miss McGrath, millinery; Miss Feldman, coats, suits; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Mrs. Vandell, infants' children's wear; Miss J. Carey, muslin underwear; Miss Fitzpatrick, silverware Miss Francis, jewelry; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel Cooper Co.; T. Falay, linings, white goods blankets, wash goods, domestics; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; J. L. Dodds, hosiery; 218 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. Paton, sporting goods, toys, trunks, bags; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt Co.; Miss Kleingold, underwear; 834 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. E. Reilly, curtains; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—Denton Co.; Mrs. C. C. Couden, millinery; Marie Antoinette.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss F. Zimmerman, Miss Hunter, millinery; 432 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—W. B. Davis Co.; W. A. Robertson, men's clothing; Albemarle.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. P. Keyes, misses', juniors' wear; Miss E. Leppit, millinery; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss E. P. Snyder, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Progress Skirt and Dress Co.; L. Scher, woolens; Longacre.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnably, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; C. J. Staeker, jewelry, furn. goods; G. C. Brandon, shoes; 230 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cohen; L. Bornheim, suits; C. Cohen, dresses; 1,161 B'way, R. 409.
DALLAS, Texas—R. Rude, clothing, men's furn. goods; 12 E. 12th.
DALLAS—A. Harris Co.; L. A. Harris, general buyer; 1,150 B'way.
DALLAS—Kinsella Hat Co.; W. J. Kinsella, hats; Collingwood.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—C. Petersen's Sons Co.; A. C. Goode, furniture, carpets, draperies, upholstery goods; A. E. Dorion, art goods, interior decorations; 31 Union Square.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; C. B. Kumler, clothing; 220 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. R. E. Cross, art needlework; Miss M. Ward, crockery; 71 West 23d.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; H. Shields, books; 30 East 20th.
DENVER, Col.—R. Rude, clothing, men's furnishing goods; 12 E. 12th.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss E. G. Lee, housefurn. goods; Mrs. A. Donovan, girls', infants', children's wear; 1,270 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. Simpson, corsets; Miss Brogan, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.; Knickerbocker.
DULUTH—Miller, Albenberg Co.; M. C. Albenberg, ladies' garments, millinery, hosiery, underwear; 303 5th Av.; Flanders.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Kaiser, cloaks, suits; Grand.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; A. J. O'Brien, furn. goods; Miss A. Fitzpatrick, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
FLINT, Mich.—Warrick's; J. G. Warrick, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square; Flanders.
GOSHEN, Ind.—Hudson-Bowman Co.; R. Hudson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketee & Sons; F. Hollander, bargain basement; Flanders.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 220 5th Av.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—Burger & Hyde; E. L. Jackson, cloaks, suits; Park Av.
HELENA, Ark.—Jiedel & Rothschild; J. Jiedel, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Navarre.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Meyer, silks; 1,150 B'way.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Miss H. Jordan, millinery; Union 84.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Sample Cloak and Suit Co.; F. W. Hermanson, millinery, cloaks, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, notions, gloves, children's, ladies' dresses; H. J. Wolf, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; G. R. Jacobs, men's furn. goods; W. J. Wright, basement, men's furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss A. S. Krauch, infants', children's wear; 220 5th Av.
JANESVILLE, Wis.—J. M. Bostwick & Son; R. M. Bostwick, dry goods; Miss A. Shields, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
JOLIET, Ill.—M. A. Feilman, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
KANKAKEE, Ill.—Chicago Store Co.; Mr. Hefter, ready-to-wear; E. Mock, notions; 1,133 B'way.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Miss Hoffman, infants' wear; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld Parisian; A. Stettheimer, skirts, petticoats; 303 5th Av.; Longacre.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomer Co.; M. M. Newcomer, mdse. mgr.; 45 W. 36th.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—Miller, Ltd.; Miss A. Snodgrass, millinery; 353 4th Av.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Ketterson, Winnig D. G. Co.; S. Ettenson, laces, hdkfs.; 200 5th Av.
LIMA, Ohio—L. Schnitzer, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Room 901, 43 W. 34th.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; S. Gersman, silks; 1,150 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain Co.; W. B. McLain, Spring coats, suits; 27 W. 34th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; G. H. Hettrick, hats; 621 B'way.
MARIANA, Fla.—Smith Merc. Co.; J. C. Smith, ready-to-wear; Grand.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, coats, suits, skirts; Miss Weyker, suits; Miss Seibert, coats; Mr. Thornton, basement coats, waists; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster Co.; H. Greenblat, mdse. manager; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Breithaupt Co.; Miss Thompson, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; D. P. Birkett, laces, hdkfs., neckwear, gloves; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Merc. Co.; T. W. Rector, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsey, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, ready-to-wear; Mrs. B. Wachter, art embroideries; Mrs. Levy, corsets; Miss Bens, waists; 1,170 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; C. A. Perry, women's wear; 43 Leonard.
MONTREAL, Can.—"Almy's"; Mr. Atkinson, men's furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
NEW ALBANY, Ind.—S. W. Newburger Co.; W. S. Newburger, dry goods, clothing; E. L. Frankel, women's wear; 351 4th Av.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steeger-Dudgeon Co.; R. A. Beckwith, cloaks, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; E. C. Mackie, furn. goods, hosiery; Mrs. M. A. Fitts, underwear; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Levy, Loeb & Co.; M. W. Feingold, dry goods, wholesale; 320 B'way.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; L. W. Gardiner, linens; 1,133 B'way.
PADUCAH, Ky.—L. S. Dubois Son & Co.; G. S. Dubois, china; Continental.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; J. H. Hogan, housefurnishing goods; 404 4th Av.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Falk & Friedman; A. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss B. Ramsey, infants' wear; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss L. Baker, infants' wear, children's dresses; Miss A. Ransford, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mr. Spiro, jobs Fall coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; H. B. Kirk, upholstery goods; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss D. M. Tedrow, silverware, jewelry; Knickerbocker. Miss M. E. Kountz, women's neckwear, ribbons; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash & Sons; S. M. Bash, ready-to-wear millinery; Herald Sq.
PITTSBURGH—Lewis-Neiman Co.; Mr. Koch, Miss Loeb, waists; 470 4th Av.
PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Son; P. Higer, ladies' ready-to-wear, men's clothing, furn. goods; 29 W. 20th.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. G. True, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. Stauffer, women's hosiery; 230 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—J. B. Mosby Co.; Miss C. E. Cunningham, millinery; Miss E. Atkins, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; J. B. Cohen, Miss H. Engelberg, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Mr. Bowman, silks; 1,150 B'way.
RICHMOND, Ind.—G. H. Knollenberg Co.; G. E. Klute, woolen goods, silks; Herald Sq.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—P. S. Farmer Co.; A. L. Olsen, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.; C. F. Fisher, silks; J. Bryant, domestics; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. C. Kemp, gloves, 432 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; Miss A. Skerry, gloves; 404 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Mr. Gyngell, men's furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Zion Co-operative Merc. Institution; R. Patrick, Jr., ladies' underwear, hosiery; 60 Worth.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; J. L. Richards, housefurn. goods; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Meyer Cloak & Suit Co.; B. F. Meyer, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. Herman, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. M. Goodwin, Miss A. McCarrell, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; E. Hardesty, silks, dress goods, laces, trimmings; Mrs. T. Kuchmeyer, ready-to-wear; York.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, Mr. Sullivan, men's furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—I. Sulzbacher; J. A. Parker, laces; 72 Madison Av.
ST. JOSEPH—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss N. Smith, laces; 149 5th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; N. B. Deiterich, notions, ribbons; 60 Worth.
ST. JOSEPH—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; H. B. Drake, handkerchiefs, notions, laces; 149 5th Av.; Longacre.
ST. LOUIS—Irwin Garment Co.; Mrs. E. E. Beegham, waists, dresses; Mrs. C. Shay, skirts; 404 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; J. A. Spring, domestics; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; E. Meyer, cloaks; 141 W. 28th.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss R. Montana, laces, trimmings, neckwear; 23 East 26th.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; Miss R. Newman, neckwear, veilings; Miss M. Doyle, gloves; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; E. H. Huntoon, dress goods, silks; W. J. Daly, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.; Grand.
SYRACUSE—Boston Store; Mrs. E. Jenkins, cloaks, suits, dresses; 225 5th Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss Ballard, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; O. A. Baker, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Moran, ribbons; Miss J. A. Mack, infants, children's wear; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss J. Mack, misses' coats, suits; 23 East 26th.
TOLEDO—Lamson Bros. Co.; J. H. Newburn, curtains, draperies; 220 5th Av.
TROY, N. Y.—W. H. Frear & Co.; M. J. McDermott, prints; Continental.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Brothers; A. H. Gross, ready-to-wear; 19 East 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; G. B. White, shoes; J. O. Moque, rugs, furniture, bedding; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, cotton blankets; 432 4th Av.
WAUKEEGAN, Ill.—Globe Outlet Co.; Mr. Morrison, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Delaware Notion Co.; L. Topkis, notions, laces, gloves, hosiery, underwear; B'way Central.
WINONA, Minn.—H. B. Choate Co.; A. B. Patton, general mdse.; J. E. Anderson, cloaks, suits; Latham.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. B. Hubbell, men's furn. goods; A. E. Fish, domestics, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; W. K. Stanley, silks; 404 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—Bon Ton; E. E. Hillier, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.; Grand.

WAR
ON HIGH PRICES
Brought Us 1182 SATISFIED NEW ACCOUNTS Last Year.
Call and you'll see why
SUITS $8.75 to $22.50 — *IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES* — COATS $3.75 to $22.50
M. B. KAUFMAN
6 & 8 W. 32d St.

The Immediate Delivery Coat House
SPRING COATS
Over 250 Attractive Models
to select from
Prices range from $3 up
SIEGEL & BARNETT Inc.
137-139 Broadway (at 27) New York

READY FOR BUSINESS
IN OUR NEW LOCATION
COATS $3.75 to $25
The Home of Stylish Stouts.
SUITS $6.75 to $25
CHARLOP BROS. & CO.,
SUITS & COATS for LADIES, MISSES & STOUTS,
151-153-155-157-159-161-163
WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Theodore Wolfert
OFFERS
Silk
DRESSES
for immediate delivery
AT HIS NEW LOCATION,
39 West 32nd St.

The Wonder Line of
$10 Dresses
is all that the name implies.
See the Wonder and be convinced.
Immediate delivery.
Wonder Dress & Costume Company, Inc.
132 West 25th St., New York City, N. Y.

SKIRTS
Sport, Silks & Novelties.
Wide Range in Prices. Prompt Deliveries.
We employ no Salesmen. Call & see what BIG SAVING this means to you.
[illegible] BROS. 245 Seventh Avenue, Cor. 26th.

HEGLA FABRICS
COTTONS LINENS
SILK & COTTONS
Distinctive **Sport Fabrics** Different
FOR
SKIRTS DRESSES WAISTS, Etc.
HENRY GLASS & COMPANY
44-46-48 White St. Phone 1397-99 Franklin

DESIRABLE BRITISH COTTONS
For Immediate Delivery
Imitation-Linen Table Damasks —In the Piece and in Cloths
*Imitation-Linen Sheetings and Pillow

Sit Down

in our showrooms and let us pass before you our Spring line of

STAR SKIRTS

Styled to the Minute

You'll realize when you see the styles and fabrics that we have most successfully met the growing importance of the Separate Skirt.

STAR SKIRT CO.
15-19 East 26th Street

Majestic Dress Co.
The Original
Entire Line of 5,000 Retailers
40 Styles. All Materials.
10,000 Dresses in Stock
Ready for To-day's Shipment.
129-131-133 West 29th St.

Immediate Delivery
DRESSES $8.75 UP
Taffetas, Crepes and the new Stripes.
PHIL. MARK & CO.,
71 W. 23RD. 4414 Gramercy

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS NOT JOBBERS.
The Best Suit $10.00 in New York
STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
PINAS & KIMMEL,
35 WEST 35TH ST.

SUITS Of the Better Grade
2,500
To Select From
Immediate Delivery
Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 W. 34th St.
All our garments are manufactured on the premises.

Auction Sales

SALE TO-DAY, 2 P. M.
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave. 25th St.
A COLLECTION OF
CHOICE FURS
including Civet, Mink, Muskrat, Lynx and Hudson Seal Coats and Sets, Grizzly and Black Bear, Otter, Tiger, Polar Bear and Seal Rugs, Wolf Heads, &c.
Also on View
To Be Sold To-Morrow & Sat.
MODERN AND ANTIQUE
HOME FURNISHINGS
Consisting in part of
Suites and Odd Pieces, Cabinets, Mirrors, Lanterns, Floor and Table Lamps, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Chinese and European Porcelains, Antique Chinese Wood Carvings, Snuff Bottles, Lithographs published by Carrier & Ives; Oil Paintings, Linens, Fans & other objects.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auction'r.

An Exceptional High Grade Stock of
FURS
10 Polar Bear, Leopard & Black Bear Rugs of the finest quality. 50 very latest Leather & Fur-Trimmed SKATING SETS. About 2,500 yds of High Quality Satins. Invoiced at over $85,000.
D. Hartmann, Auctr., sells To-morrow
Friday, Feb. 9th, 1917.
Commencing at 10:30 A. M. at salesrooms
15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y.
This stock consists of the very finest quality Broadtail, Caracul, Persian Lamb, Mudsen Seal, Skunk, Leopard, Genuine Alaska Seal, Mole, Imported Caracul, Taupe, and China Squirrel, Pony, Kolinsky, Bear, Sable, Mink, Ermine, Martin, Hudson Bay Sable, White, Natural Blue, Red, Citka, Cross, Jap, Pointed, Black Taupe and Kitt Foxes, Australian Opossum, Lynx, Raccoon, Fitch, Civet Cat.
SCARFS, MUFFS, SETS, COATS & SKINS
Made in the extreme latest style of the finest skins. Valued as high as $600 a garment.
Also a line of high-class
MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS
NOTICE: This entire offering warrants the attention of the most critical buyers. Will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4290.

This Day at 2.30 P. M.
Following Days at Same Hour, at
The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
Unrestricted Auction
Of the Great Collection of
WILD ANIMAL HEADS HORNS, SKINS AND FURS
of the World,
From the Famous Collections of Meyer, Ltd., and Sergeant Richard Douglas of Pretoria, South Africa
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 624-626 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
12-13 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
646 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

S. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank

FOR OUT-OF-TOWN MERCHANTS.

It is not always possible to come to New York to visit wholesalers. Merchants requiring goods should describe their needs in a prepaid day lettergram addressed to The New York Times. The next morning an advertisement will appear on the Business Page. Cost, 500 a line of six words. Replies may be sent to the merchant direct or to a box number in care of The Times.—Advt.

HIGH PRICES FOR WOOL.

Good Material Is Scarce—International Situation Upset Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Fine scoured wools continue to be the leading feature of the wool market. High prices have been obtained for them. Some fine scoured capes and territorials have sold in substantial quantities at 95 cents to $1.05, and the supply is pretty well exhausted. Good wools are very scarce, while fine wools are very strong; medium and low wools are firm but very quiet.

"Some contracting in the West, for wool on the sheep's back, is still going on, although it is understood that in most cases growers are holding out for higher prices. In Montana the wool growers are asking anywhere from 41 to 45 cents a pound. Several clips have been contracted for in Casper, Wyo., at 33 to 34 cents a pound.

"While there was some buying in the recent decline of cotton caused by the international situation, it is understood that it was from a few mills only. It is said, however, that there would have been more if the bids made had been accepted. The woolen goods situation has been upset, to a certain extent, by the international developments, but the uncertainty is much less than for many other lines and the prospect regarding prices is probably much more evident.

"The cotton goods market has passed through a rather eventful week. There is a very good demand in intermediate and retail channels, and there does not seem to be an oversupply of merchandise."

Bad Color Matching.

In view of the great care with which the average maker of women's dresses maps out the various color schemes in order to get the most attractive and harmonious effects, it is a surprising fact that much of their efforts is lost in the mismatching of the colors of the gowns and the kinds of models who wear them in the show rooms. In other words, in the hustle to show the lines to the numerous buyers that come in during the day, little care is taken in many houses, according to an experienced buyer, to have the girls appear in models of the colors that they can "carry" to the best advantage of the dress. Models of the pronounced brunette types, for instance, are said often to appear in a showroom in dresses of brown, gray, or some other shade that looks unattractive on them, but would look well on a blonde girl. The buyer, sensing the lack of harmony and having no time to analyze it, generally attributes the fault to the garment and passes it up. The same thing applies to a blonde girl in a gown of red, purple or some similar shade. Much business is said to be lost in this way without the average manufacturer's knowing why.

The "Flapper" Has Her Turn.

Girls of the intermediate or "flapper" size, who in years gone by had to put up with pretty much of anything in the way of ready-made dresses, have every reason to congratulate themselves this season on the kind of things the local manufacturers are turning out for them to wear. Some of the daintiest and prettiest dresses any girl would want to wear are being made in the 12, 14 and 16 sizes, the better ones being unusual this Spring in the fine materials and style they embody. The fabrics include novelty voiles, organdies and piques, percale and French linens, and crepes, taffetas, and tussahs. In pattern and coloring they are practically a counterpart of the materials their older sisters are wearing, but the "lines" are very youthful and attractive. Handsome one and two-piece dresses in the straight line silhouette are offered, as are surplice and Chinese effects. Oriental hand embroidery, hand-made laces, and novel effects in colored wool embroidery are included in the trimmings. A variety of sports models is also shown.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 453, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Jones<Tug Bouker, No 2.
Re Louis Neuberger.
Lowe<Fabewerk-Heechst Co.
D. L. & W RR<Hughes.
Re Manach Assolyiem Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Room 828, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

L. I RR<Tug Transfer No 22.
N. Y. C RR<Lighter Reliance.
Coast Transit Co<Tug N Y C No. 2.
Navg Gen Italiana< Timmins.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury cases.
Federal Pub<US.
Butterick<U S.
Reardon<C I & B RR.

DISTRICT COURT — Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:20 A. M. —Equity calendar. Case on—Gen Elec Co< Sundh. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 828, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. The following equity causes will be called and set for hearing at a session of the court to be held by Judge Aldrich, commencing Tuesday, Feb. 13:

Equity call calendar:
Guaranty Trust Co< Mo Pacific Ry.
Wedolt Co<Fann.
Schein<Biretta.
J. K. Armsby Co< Heebner.
Warren Rose Lithographic Corp'n.
Scandinavian Belting Co<Asbestos & R Works of Am.
Bartholomew<Lissberger.
W. A. Rogers, Lim< Rogers Silverware R Bureau.
Sparhaw<Meany.
Elliott Machine Co< Goldstein.
Am Graphophone Co< Am Parlograpa Corp
Thompson<N I Rty Owners.
Haig & Haig, Lim< Algus Co, Inc.
Hewitt<Am T & T Co.
Lyon Non-Skid Co<B. Hartford, Inc.
Bisson<Potter.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, twelfth floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty and equity calendar.

Mallory SS Co<SS Suffolk.
Coastwise Transp Co< SS Brazos.

Sarason<Lehigh Paper Mills, Inc.
Mars<Woods.
Mutual E & I Corp'n< Mutual E & I. Corporation of Am.
Gold<Ewing.
San Lac Bottle Cap Co <Jones.
Griffin<Kennerley.
Frieding-Voshardt Co< Nat Metal S & S Co.
Walden<Weingarten.
Condensite Co of Am< Gen Bakelite Co.
Mecanno, Ltd<John Wanamaker, N. Y.
Stevenson<Harris.
Cohn<Pomper.
Paulsen<Gray.
Jacobson<Watson Wagon Co.
Pearlman Co, Inc< Eastern Zinc Ref Co, Inc.
De Forest Radio P. & T. Co<Experimenter Pub Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 329, U. S. Bldg.

Admiralty:
Case on—Bartley<Merritt & Chapman et al.
Criminal at 10:30 A. M.:
Case on—U S<Pulmonal Chemical Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Naturalization.
Criminal at 10:30 A. M.
U S<Rouch.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Page, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

G R Read & Co< Reiser<Hemung.
Durrea<Tappin.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Valesh<Corn Ex Bk.
Same<Prince.
Bonnaramdan<Seal.
B'way Apt Rty<Rickert, Finlay Co, &c.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Brandt<Rodriques.
Moore<John A Hendricks Co.
Brown<Graveuer.
Re Cramp & Co, (5.)
Gottlieb<Brasner.
De Laurentiis<Alter.
Lore<Asphalt Const.
Coal Boulet Co<North Amer Fuel Co.
Re Neumann.
Martin<Star Co.
Asche<Asche.
Brown<Cleveland Tr.
Weintraub<Nevins.
Stimson<Randall.
Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av RR.
Miller<Miller.
Quenzer<Quenzer.
Spellman<Bernstein.
Re Thelsa.
Lederman<Met Opera.
Bloom<Blick.
Re Szalira.
Lundi<Dittrich.
Sutherland<Kirby.
Magrino<Magrino.
Maricone<Fabre Line.
Letner<Reid.
Cameron<Thomas.
Fraser<Fraser.
Reith<Kaiser.
Re Chelfets.
Jones<Phillips.
Dowling<Dowling.
Nirmal<Rolinick.
Empire Cereal Co< Hatem.
Plotnick<Plotnick.
Neal<Neal.
Gana<Gana.
De Jonghe<Patterson.
Re Larusso.
Hill<Phianna Motors.
MacMechen<Macmechen.
Re Howard<Bottan.
Udasnsky<Lane.
Mow<Woods.
Re Baum.
Auerbach<Bernstein.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Levinson<Lampert.
Hurwitz<Stephens.
Lyon<Carlson.
Isen<Morgan, (2.)
Hershkowitz<Herman.
Weiler<Weiler.
Grimaldi<N Y Cons R R Co, (2.)
Mullins<Mullins.
Karn<Greiner.
Re Lebowitz, (Feldman Heating Co.)
Lyons<Lyons, (Feb. 16.)
Burke<Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber.
Hirons<Rocoerra Rty.
Hencken<Whitfield.
Birnbak<E. J. Wile & Co.
Schneider<Schneider.
Leger<Leger, (Feb. 19)
Mitchell<O'Neill.

SPECIAL TERM—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lorence<Meistall Heating Co.
Mattfield<Przmuk.
J P Duffy Co<Wolffe Improv Co.
Blau<Stevens.
Carney<Rearty.
Horden<Horden.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3841.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Loeffler<N Y Consol RR.
Lynster<Rottenberg.
Sandman<L I RR Co.
Samlovitz<B H R R.
Wood<Nas R R.
Feet<Donnelly et al.
Bakker<Bakker et al.
Brody<Nassau RR.
Siegel<same.
Rubenstein<Steeplechase Co et al.
Solowitz<Prager et al.
Cavanagh<Edison El Ill Co.
Grimes<Nassau RR.
Lapides<Horn.
Olivieri<Minerva, et al
Brindisc<N Y Consol RR Co.
Weinberg<Mallon, et al.
Regan<Nat Biscuit.
Moffat<Jarvis, et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Ball<Ball.
Cape<Cape.
Palazza<Budden.
Rosenthal<Wilkinson.
Quinn<Harbor.
Ehrenworth<Stuhmer & Co.
Briggs<Ruhlin.
Purcell Van & Cett.
Zuckerman<Levine.
Woods<N Y Cons RR.
Mundon<B H R R.
McGarry<O'Connell et al.
Connaughton<McGovern.
Scully<CNY.
Gans<Moroff et al.
Alberti<C I & B RR et al.
Hauff<Levy Dairy Co.
Rocke<Nas R R.
Weller, Doyle<Ames.
Tortorici<Beaver, receiver, &c.
Johnson<N Dock Co
CNY<Nunez et al.
Weissner<Dieckman.
Rosenkrantz<St'd Motor Ser Co et al.
Ellison<Olson.
Garrett<Ward Co.
Cohen<Patterson et al.
Duringschof<Hahn.
Barzadiski<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Emmerich<N Y Cons R R.

Highest number reached on regular call 3144.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Vincenza Greco,
Luigi D Esposito,
Henry W Olsen,
Lena Ruddy,
J A Finch,
Anna Starrett,
Thomas Fischer,
Ann Dermody,
Mary Smith,
Annie Spear,
William Clemett,
Charles B Butler.

CONTESTED CALENDAR:
Annie Neuhoff,
Eliza Pardington,

Washington Aikens.
Accounting of:
Mary Mooney.
William W Walker,
Annie Becker,
George Bander,
Joel Aronson,
Joseph Casserly,
Thomas F Howden.
Estates of:
Ellen McCauley,
Colligan Infants.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.

Holt<Peterson.
Von Thun<Jung.
Hereth<Rustin.
Stein<Andrejic.
Tardalo<Shamberger.
Arnold<Healy.
Chichodki<Bardowsky.
Gallo<B H RR.

Klatt<Klatt.
Wenger<Wenger.
Lignetti<Lignetti.
Schenkman<Spariman.
Dalnes<Ressler.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Byrd<Clemshts.
Boyton<Boyton.

Levy<same.
Durr<Pease Piano Co.
Cavallaro<B H RR.
Merk<Kornblum.
Matt<N Y Cons RR.
Carrera<Berall.
Rappaport<Iorio.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mt Vernon Build Supply<Harrison.
Corcoran<NY C RR.
Peis<Peis.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Gross<Beebe.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Hamilton<Robinson.
Lohman<Skidmore.

The Garth Estates< Bronx Parkway Com
Wallace<Wallace.

Highest number reached on call, 341.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., no assignment.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cont<N Y C R R Co, (2.)
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Kimball<Erie RR.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Haines<N Y Rail Co.
De Bruyker<West Elec RR Co.
Reilly<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Buynofsky<Leh V RR.
Wilson<Gunthers Sons
Same<Simpson.

Fried<NY, NH & H (2.)
Fay<Star Company.
Brady<Neighborhood Amusement Co.
Schwartz<Taylor.
Fischer<Mauser Mfg.
Tisdale<Dravo Con Co
Draws<West Elec RR.
Lekoff<Pilitsky.
Kocsenaas<Leh Portland Cement Co.
Ford<Yonkers RR Co.
Gregonis<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Nicolleto<De Witt & Co.
Sanino<Carmadella.
Ferro<Guilford.
Kirik<Fed Sug Ref.
Lichovica<Yonkers RR
Kuerguski<same.
Newell<Pratt.
Hilke<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Jones<Rosemier.
People<Guernsey.
Weger<West El RR.
Earle<Earle.
Lemberger<Barone.
Megley<Lindblad.
Schmidt<Vinogrocky.

The following causes will be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Fusco<NY, NH & H RR.
Doyle<Roselle Heights Realty Co.
Parker<Dezell.
O'Connor<Webber, (2.)
Bergin<West Elec RR
Cioppi<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Evanoitch<same.
People<Guerin.
Barnett<Bryant.
Gollinger<Banks.
Bartlin<Crawford.
Finik<Silbergleid.
Ost<Wertheim C & C.
Rusinko<Pitts Con Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 477.

Queens County.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Duryea, an infant< Murray Hill Garage.
Sands<N Y Con RR.
Stoddard<Edwards.
Sloan<Lon Hough Rty Co et al.

Behrman<Newtown Supply Co.
Lynam<Merges et al.
Schmukler<Krout.
Marshonet<Meyer.
Sauntry<Maloney et al

Remainder of calendar passed until Feb. 15, 1917. Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day.

Highest number reached on general calendar, 1406.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MEYER GREENBERG, lawyer, 104 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,704, and assets $980.

FRANK S. EASTTY, salesman, 79 Wall Street, former a dealer in cereals, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $5,183, and no assets.

ABRAHAM FALICK, salesman, 1,473 Fifth Avenue, formerly a furniture dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $4,031, and no assets.

JAMES F. TUCKER, manager of a paper business, 74 Wooster Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $1,888, and nominal assets of $3,153.

BERNARD LOWENSTEIN.—John B. Johnston has been appointed receiver for Bernard Lowenstein, cloaks, 12 West Thirty-second Street; bond, $2,000, with authority to carry on business five days. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, $5,000.

ROTHSCHILD CO.—Charles H. Griffiths has been appointed receiver for the Rothschild Co., 42 Leonard Street, which has 25-cent stores at Trenton and Camden, N. J.; bond, $250, with authority to carry on business for ten days.

HENRY G. PAGANI, 28 West Sixty-third Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $98,236, and assets $37,789.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Carl W. Storandt filed petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $11,796.87; assets, $80.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bench & Bar Co.—M. B. Brown Printing & Binding Co. $1,149.29
Charney, Bertha—A. J. Doyle, costs.. 108.18
Conrad, George J.—A. Knapp. 188.31
Cohen, Mendel—Nagle Packing Co.... 354.50
Cohen, Isaac—Arrow Head Garage, Inc.. 106.86
Chase, Arthur E.—First National Bank of Mission, Tex. 114.79
Duane, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Dvorss, Harry — Shuttleworth - Kriller Co. 222.25
De Luise, Joseph, and Alfred, admrs.—Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., costs. 106.86
Fraser, James—Phonograph Publication Co., Inc. 157.96
Freed, Abraham—A. Silberberg. 182.20
Feldman, Kalman—F. Miller. 154.28
Frankenberg, Andrew, and Max—B. Bieley 565.32
Gaites, Joseph M.—L. Rosenthal.... 816.41
Gross, Hyman, and Beni Greenberg—H. Drillinger 516.93
Hare, George, or Herr—L. J. Robertson. 197.41
Hoehberg, Samuel—Meyers & Nelson.. 208.30
Holocher, Anton—M. Rosenfield et al.. 215.35
Hipsher, Minnie—J. Tishman, costs.... 108.06
Herman J. Kumberger Co., Inc.—New Diamond Point Pen Co., Inc. 1,187.91
Hemstreet, Lillian M.—A. E. Galiant.. 176.78
Hanas, Peter—A. Loef. 632.91
Haesinger, August—L. Benjamin.... 116.39
Isaac, Clifford R.—E. Le R. Edgar.... 121.93
Jackson, David S.—I. A. Henriques... 157.50
Kelly, Edward, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Le Vien, Mary—Stern Bros. 1,184.92
Levy & Greenberg, Inc.—Nassau Iron Works, Inc. 861.90
Lo Bello, Luca—Lower Bay View Realty Co. 174.11
Littchild, Harry—H. G. Waldron..... 176.32
Lebman, Josie—S. Pearl. 126.40
Lehman, Josie—V. Pearl. 144.40
La Grua, John, and Dora Lichtenstein—F. H. Reuman. 751.40
Same—Same 751.40
Same—Same 697.10
Meurling, Cunt — Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co., Inc. 119.14
Marks, Jacob—J. Kopelson. 397.17
McKenna, Thomas P.—H. L. Doherty et al., costs 288.51
Same—M. McAdoo, costs. 157.25
Morreale, Michael, and 1,000 University Av. Corp.—Martin & Schmoll Co.. 1,683.50
Meyerson, Morris, and Joseph Fried—S. Bergmann 387.08
Neufeld, Barnie—Columbia Specialty Co. 285.31
Nichols, Alice D.—E. V. C. Hawkes.. 1,578.82
Orbach, Julius—A. Galaif. 187.82
Prado, Jose de J.—H. Hirschhorn..... 195.77
Pell, H. Archer—J. E. Spann. 227.87
Phillips, Charles S.—R. C. Williams & Co. 182.91
Pound, Geo. I.—R. S. Woodward et al.. 119.91
Princess Restaurant, Inc.—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 106.66
Pollock, Julia, Marvin Altmayer, and Clara Pollock, ex'rs—Goldman, Sachs & Co. 1,000.95
Press Forum, Inc.—E. L. Harvey..... 364.24
Picken, George F., and George F. Picken Construction Co.—Fifth Nat. Bank of the City of N. Y.... 2,194.06
Runkel, Maurice—Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co. of N. Y. 115.41
Regona, John, gdn.—H. Muller, costs.. 109.00
Smith, Harry S.—L. Fine. 158.50
Star Co.—Wheeler Syndicate, Inc., costs. 229.25
Silverman, Charles—Vulvan Proofing Co. 551.25
Sire, Myer L.—H. Jacoins et al. 130.91
Tully's Express—M. Rosenberg et al.... 132.50
Trevor, Norman—M. Lipmon 272.51
Ulerich, Elias & Chil Lichoxski—J. Chasson 185.15
Ursetti, Saverio—M. Fisher. 109.65
Union, Marguerite and Frank L. Union —H. F. Osborne et al. 535.85
White & Co., Inc.—William E. Lauer & Co. 7,981.03
Wolfson, S. Samuel—W. Weber..... 144.83
Waring, Samuel H.—L. Kast. 172.04
Weinstein, Joseph—A. Epstein et al.... 108.43
Woodend, William E.—M. J. Knoud.... 315.71
Wechsler, Louis and Ame—G. A. Feld & Co. 319.24
Walker, M. Levett C.—D. Harris.... 982.42

In Bronx County.

Barjons, John—I. Well. $66.47
Burstein, Sarah—23d Ward Bank..... 1,543.40
Cohen, Jacob—F. Jacobs. 9.72
Carr, Lillian M.—H. Roth. 150.97
Cress, Thomas R.—A. H. Babcock..... 62.89
Conway, Lillian M.—Saks & Co. 69.40
Gerdes, Edward—Luyties Bros. 178.91
Goldberg, Lazar—R. Carter. 1,996.20
Horowitz, Samuel—N. Barsky. 107.95
Hoytreis Const. Co., Isidor Reis and John R. Hoyt—J. Pagano. 638.32
Kemp, Alexander—J. Anfolisi. 541.85
Leveness, Annie A.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 401.51
Levy, William—N. Goldstein et al..... 47.60
McDermott, Rody—J. Lyons. 74.91
Moskowitz, Samuel—M. Zimmerman.... 118.52
Parsons, Fred H.—O'Nelli-Adams Co... 143.46
Quinn, Eugene J.—S. S. Long & Bro., Inc. 69.88
Tamor, Ida—W. Carter Co. 47.07
Venesia, Pasquale H.—S. Klein..... 903.80
Wollheim, Bertherth—M. P. L. Duwe... 80.38

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Comins, Herbert—C. Bennet, June 9, 1916 ..... $120.11
Same—Same, June 9, 1916..... 120.23
Downey, Wallace—W. B. Dills, April 22, 1911 ..... 135.16
Goodman, Jacob—W. Boorstein et al., April 13, 1916..... 113.14
Gulde, John K.—G. A. Feld Co., Nov. 3, 1916 ..... 179.01
Jacksdoff, Samuel P.—Central Syndicate Building Co., Jan. 28, 1915..... 101.38
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.—S. Collura, Jan. 20, 1917 ..... 4,636.88
Meyers, Simon—B. Griffin, June 19, 1916 ..... 172.16
McKeown, Thomas, Thomas McKeown, Inc., Joseph Lindsay, and Benjamin Lovell—C. S. Hopkins, Dec. 14, 1916... 524.06
Mouhikian, Edward—I. Rubin, Nov. 9, 1916 ..... 448.55
Levine, Sarah—M. A. Schlesinger et al., Aug. 7, 1916..... 112.66
Nachsman, Anna, or Waxman—J. Jacobowitz, Jan. 25, 1916..... 120.65
Peterson, Augusta L.—W. J. Tinsdale, Nov. 17, 1916..... 120.81
Rabbi, Jacob Joseph School—H. Goldsholle, Dec. 8, 1914..... 447.20
Warshauer, R. Carman E.—L. Reichman, Aug. 20, 1915 ..... 118.41
Wilner, Harry M.—United Electric Light and Power Co., Dec. 8, 1911..... 340.41
Wilson, Edna, George S. Wilson, George B. Wilson, Jr., and Graham S. Wilson —Illinois Surety Co., Jan. 26, 1917.. 188.88
Stephens, Goldsmith C., and Mabel C.—Texas Co., Jan. 6, 1917, vacated..... 1,859.64
McCornick, Clarence K.—G. Schrafft and Sons et al., Aug. 25, 1916, vacated.. 14,976.96
Nally, Mary A.—W. W. Taylor, Jan. 4, 1916, released 3,831.48
Erie R. R. Co.—S. Spreen, Dec. 16, 1913 ..... 13,814.99
Same—Same, Jan. 2, 1917..... 141.08
Same—Same, Nov. 2, 1914..... 132.96
Hutton, Franklyn L.—City of N. Y., Sept. 21, 1915..... 860.27
Henry H. Meeh Co.—Shepard Electric Crane and Hoist Co., Jan. 24, 1917.... 112.90

In Bronx County.

Gormsen, Harold V.—C. S. Lorentzen, May 14, 1915 ..... 226.22
Krauss, William—G. C. Marvin, Nov. 29, 1916 ..... 26.72

A COMPLETE Financial Service

DOMESTIC TRADE	We advance on outstanding accounts *without* notifying your customers. You collect. Then pay us.
EXPORT TRADE	We advance on drafts and outstanding accounts in *foreign* countries.
IMPORT TRADE	We open credits for you and allow your sellers to draw on us against documents to finance your *foreign* purchasers.
CUSTOM DUTIES	We advance custom duties and attend to the custom formalities.
FORWARDING	We attend to the forwarding of goods to destination.
GUARANTEE	We *guarantee* the financial responsibility of your customers in part or in whole, as desired.
MERCHANDISE (Raw Materials)	We make advances on raw materials in *warehouse*.
MERCHANDISE (Manufactured)	We make advances on staple manufactured goods.

If you are interested in our service, write us, and our representative will call and explain our various methods—which incurs no obligation whatever on your part.

Lichtenhein and Stern BANKERS *26 Exchange Place New York City*

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Frankel<Peters et al.—Warren Leslie.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Stillwell<Conforti—Joseph R. Truesdale. N. Y. Sav. Bank<Rolph Co.—Otto Henschel. Re Folsom—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Wm. Cohn< Bernard Bloom—Jacob R. Schiff.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J. —At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Peters<Peters.
Kortlucke<Steinmetz Const Co.
Corn<Orloff (2.)
Schmitt<Ferris.
Russell<Russell.

Rex Scrap Iron & Rub Co, Inc.
Re Mundt.
Burnstein<Burnstein.
O'Neill<Star Co.
Kahn<Nicholai.
Jackson<Jackson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.

Fiddelman<The Gr'ter NY Aid Society.
McGuire<Ward Baking Co.
Tayler<Schanó.
Siegel<Henderson.
Selmon<Ryan.
Lappe<Verrath.

O'Brien<NY, N H & H RR Co.
Quinn<same.
Pape<same.
Graham<same.
Weiner<Rosen.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Rosenblum<Washington Taxi Service.
Barham<same.
Muller<Smfidsin Auto.
Freed<C I & Bkn RR.
Hyman<B, Q Co & S RR.
Ryff<Rogers & H (2.)
Colonna<Acciani.
Kaminsky<B H RR.
Paul<Riger Const (2.)
Levenson<Goldstein.
Rosenbloom<Engelman
Reich<Hasbrouck.
Orloff<Rachstein.

Frost<Nessle.
Rice<Geisler.
Borowsky<Holl & Co.
Meisel<Nass Elec RR.
Kaplan<Malmin Co.
Glasgow<Koerner.
Feldstein<Hart.
Seewald<R Carvel Co.
Oronsky<C I & B RR.
Braun<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fischerauer<CNY.
Donaiff<Mass.
Shapiro<Magid.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Cases on:
Labue<Imratta.

Bunschrow<Cen Union Gas Co (4.)

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Beyer<Int R T Co.
Weiss<same.

Murphy<Fotter.
Katzenstein<Dale.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—German Sav Bank<Urban et al—John J Brady, Jr.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Williamsburgh Iron & Wire Works<Kuhn et al.
People<McPherson.
Reilly<Barrett, President.

Moorehead<Realty Associates.
Logan<Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins Co.
Internat Text Book Co <Tone.
Leavy<Sand-Blom.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

DESERTER ESCAPES IN FIGHT

Taken from Army Bus by Soldiers and Civilians Near Fort Totten.

Soldiers and civilians wrested a deserter, Private O'Neill of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Totten, from a non-commissioned officer who was taking him to the fort prison in an army bus on the Willets Point Road, within a mile of the fort, early yesterday morning. The men who were in the vehicle with the guard and his prisoner started a scuffle, during which they took the guard's pistol away from him. While the fight was in progress the deserter escaped. He has not yet been captured, although guards are searching for him.

An hour after the escape of the deserter Patrolman Patrick Gibbons of the Flushing Precinct found a soldier who said he was Sergeant James Cavanaugh of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Totten, on Seventeenth Street, Whitestone, with the end of one of the fingers of his right hand shot off. He declared that he had been searching for the escaped prisoner. After his wound had been dressed by Dr. Stahl of the Flushing Hospital he was arrested on a charge of carrying a revolver without a permit. Later he was arraigned before Magistrate Schenderlein in the Flushing Police Court and turned over to the Federal authorities. He refused to make a statement.

DEATH HASTENED BY BREAK.

German-American Shoemaker Worried Over Prospect of War.

Sorrow over the breaking of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany is said to have been the indirect cause of the death of Henry Schwing, a well-known boot and shoe maker of 355 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Schwing was born in Baden, Germany 53 years ago. He came to this country thirty years ago and became an American citizen five years later. According to his two sons, he became depressed when he heard of the serious situation between Germany and the United States. He declared that the news "hurt his heart." On Tuesday his condition became so serious that a physician was called. Before his arrival Mr. Schwing was dead.

On the death

Conservative Public Utility Bonds and Stocks

We own and offer a number of standard Public Utility bonds and preferred stocks, yielding from 4.10 to over 7%. These securities are, in our opinion, worthy of the most careful consideration of those wishing to place their funds in investments of the most substantial character that are not subject to fluctuations in market prices.

We invite inquiries for descriptive circulars.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

Income Tax

Digest, Interpretation and Record Book for Individuals

This pamphlet describes briefly the provisions of the law affecting individuals. It includes pages for the classification of all sources of income.

Sent upon request for Booklet AG-95

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Tax Exempt in New York State

Binghamton Light Heat & Power Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold 5s
due February 1, 1946

Northern New York Utilities, Inc.
First Mortgage and Refunding 5s
due July 1, 1963

Long Island Lighting Company
First Mortgage Gold 5s
due March 1, 1936

Prices to yield over 5%

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco Denver

February List

We have prepared a special list giving particulars of our present offerings of

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

principal and interest of which are payable in New York. The income return varies from

5% to 6%.

Write for List A-59.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Intrinsic Values—

of well secured Railroad Bonds have not depreciated — prices have.

We can suggest several issues to which the foregoing applies to a marked degree, and invite inquiry.

Blodget & Co.
84 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York.
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Renewed Liquidation in Stocks —The Chance of War— Shipping Losses.

The complicated market considerations growing out of the tense situation created by the recent breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany found reflection on the Stock Exchange yesterday in a renewed decline in prices after a number of the industrials had shown fairly pronounced strength in the early dealings.

There is reason to believe that some of the selling resulted from liquidation prompted by the fact that in high banking quarters the belief existed that there was even less chance than there had previously been of war between the two countries being averted. This belief was based in part on financial incidents which were interpreted here as indicating that Germany was making preparations against a state of war with the United States. This factor, a very considerable one in itself in shaping the market sentiment of the day, was augmented by other influences nearer to the surface which worked to the same effect. Foremost among these was the apprehension caused by the very considerable degree of success attained by Germany in her enlarged submarine warfare against merchant vessels. Traders talked of possible stoppage of exports to Europe and made other points of the same sort, which depressed their own view of the market outlook and exerted corresponding influence upon others a little less closely associated with the market, from among whom additional selling was contributing to the total of liquidation which the market was called upon to meet.

Alleged German selling of certain of the railroad stocks and speculative traders' selling of the same issues was held mainly responsible for the declines in that quarter of the market, although the uncertainty of the outlook, including the possibility of the Government assuming direction of railroad operation in the case of war, played their part.

The interest of the Street as a whole was less keen in the stock market itself than in other applications of the forces which were responsible for yesterday's price changes. There is very keen interest in the possibility of Government financing, coupled with an earnest desire that it should be undertaken in a form which will assure its instant and fullest possible success. It is in that spirit that bankers are suggesting that the rate of interest on the Government bond issue should be properly adjusted to the size of the loan which may be made. On this score the opinion was voiced in the foremost banking circles that it would probably be desirable to make the rate 3½ per cent. if the loan is to be for as much as $500,000,000, and that is being assumed as the probable amount of the immediate financing to be done by the Government.

Market opinion on the outlook for the industrials has been divided between the prospect on one hand of additional great profits from war orders on the theory that the United States would add its demands to those already entered by European belligerents and the possibility on the other hand that the Government in placing any such orders would adopt measures to preclude a realization of any abnormal profits on this business. In some of the most responsible banking quarters the belief was expressed that even without such action American manufacturers would recognize the propriety of accepting lesser profits on orders placed by the United States than they have been able to realize on the emergency demands which they had been called upon to fill for European governments. The resolve of certain manufacturers to place their plants at the disposal of the Government and to accept such profits as the Government may consider adequate is likely to be strongly supported by public opinion, which presumably would not be in sympathy with the manufacturing concerns of this country making the possible war needs of this nation a source of further extraordinary profits.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Decline, but Improve Later and Close Steady.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The stock market maintained a good tone today, although consols sagged further on small sales made in order to invest in the war loan. Home rails and several industrials improved on provincial buying and Russian mines and oils were firm, but neutral stocks closed easy. American securities declined slightly at the opening, but improved later and closed steady.

Money was in better supply owing to maturing Treasury bills, of which £47,000,000 wer retired last week. Discounts were dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62f. 25c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 81½c. Five per cent. loan, 87f. 60c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	3½@4	Thirty days	3¾@4
Sixty days	4 @4½	Sixty days	4 @4½
Ninety days	4 @4½	Ninety days	4 @4½
Four months	4 @4½	Four months	4 @4½
Five months	4 @4½	Five months	4 @4½
Six months	4 @4½	Six months	4 @4½
One year	4 @5		

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.7545	$4.7545	—.0010
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	— .00⅛
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	70.25	67.00	70.25	+ 4.00
Cables	70.50	67.12½	70.50	+ 4.12½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7545	4.75⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.84⅛	5.83⅞
95.28 Berlin	70.25	70.50
20.26 Austria	11.15	11.17
China—		
Hongkong	57.00	57.10
Peking	92.00	92.12½
Shanghai	87.00	87.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.03
40.10 Holland	40.68⅝	40.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.23	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.12	7.12½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.23
51.45 Russia	28.90	29.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.35	27.45
Stockholm	29.50	29.60
Christiania	27.90	28.00
19.305 Spain	21.30	21.40
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
32.44 Rio	23.50	23.62½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.03⅛	5.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.66⅝	$4.71	$4.68⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, 726,452,123; balance, $55,580,029; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $518,119; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $903,381.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, nominal.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¼d, up 1-16d; in New York, 77¾c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 59½@62½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	912,903	540,062	253,880
Year to date	23,646,059	20,763,360	7,058,725

Closing: Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15⅝	16½	300	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	16	..
70	72	500	Ajax Rubber	70	71	70	71	+1
7⅛	7⅝	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
26½	26⅝	3,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅝	27⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
81½	83	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	84	83	84	+3
97⅛	97¾	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	96	100	97	97	−2
..	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93	95	93	95	−2½
44½	44⅝	11,100	Am. Can	44⅜	45⅞	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
108	110½	200	Am. Can pf	107½	108¼	107½	108⅝	+ 1⅛
63¼	64	3,700	Am. Car & Fdry	65	66	64	64	−1
116½	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	..
12	13	600	Am. H. & Leather	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
64	65	1,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	64⅛	65⅜	64⅞	64⅞	+1
23⅜	23⅝	200	Am. Ice Securities	23½	25⅛	23½	23½	+ ⅛
17¼	18	200	Am. Linseed	18	18	17½	17½	..
49½	50¾	100	Am. Linseed pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	− ⅛
70½	71½	10,100	Am. Locomotive	71¾	74¼	70½	70½	−1⅞
96	98¼	8,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	96	100	98¼	98¼	− ⅛
114½	115½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113	115	114½	114½	..
98	99	25	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
96½	97	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96¼	96¼	96½	96½	+ ⅛
99¾	99¾	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	61¾	62	61	61	..
100¼	102	600	Am. Sugar Ref	101⅞	101⅞	100	100	−1
123¼	123⅞	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	123⅝	125⅛	125½	125⅞	+ ⅝
107	108	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	..
47½	48	7,800	Am. Woolen	48¾	49¾	47½	47¾	− ⅛
96	97	100	Am. Woolen pf	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96¼	+1¼
46¼	47	2,700	Am. Writing P. pf	45¾	47½	45¾	46¼	+1⅛
36⅜	37⅛	3,000	Am. Zinc L. & S	37	38⅛	37	37	+1⅛
60	67½	800	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	67	67½	66	66	−1
72	72⅝	16,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	72	77⅞	75¾	75¾	..
..	..	100	Associated Oil	72	72	72	72	− ¾
102⅜	102½	5,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	103⅛	102¼	102¼	..
13	14	400	At., Birm. & At	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
113	113	200	Atlantic Coast Line	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	− ⅛
93¾	94	4,100	At., Gulf & W. I	93	97	93½	94	−2½
56½	58	500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	54½	58¾	55½	56⅞	−1½
53	54	30,600	Baldwin Loco	53	56	52¾	52¾	−1½
100	101	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
75	75¼	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	76	78	75¾	75¾	−1⅜
72½	73½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	73¼	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
113½	121	100	Barrett Co	121	121	121	121	..
400	410	600	Bethlehem Steel	410	415	405	408	−9
24	26	2,200	Beth. Steel rights	25	28	25	25	−1⅝
122	127	100	Beth. S. class B w.i	127½	127½	127½	127½	−1½
66¼	66½	2,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	68	68	66¾	66¾	−1½
101	106	100	Burns Brothers	105¼	106¼	105¼	106¼	−2
45	45¾	3,800	Butte & Superior	46½	47¾	45	45¾	− ¼
23¼	24	3,900	California Petrol	23	24½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
52¼	54	600	California Pet. pf	53	54	53	53	+1
149	149¼	26,500	Canadian Pacific	153⅜	154½	148¼	149¼	−5¾
83¼	84	77,300	Central Leather Co	83¼	88	82⅝	83⅝	− ⅜
112	113¼	100	Central Leather pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	− ⅜
97	99	400	Chandler Motor	97½	97½	96	96	+3
58	58¼	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅞	59½	57	58¼	−1¼
15	17	100	Chicago & Alton	17	17	17	17	+1
11¾	12	300	Chi. Great Western	11⅛	11¾	11¼	11¾	..
34	34	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35	35	35	−1
79¾	79¾	10,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81½	81¾	79¾	79¾	−2½
118½	119½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	119	119¾	119	119¾	− ⅛
118	120	1,800	Chi. & Northwest	120¾	120¾	117⅞	118	−2¾
26¼	27	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	26⅞	28¼	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅛
26¼	27	1,700	C., R.I. & P.cfs.of d	27½	27½	26	26	−1½
22½	22¾	1,200	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	− ⅛
53¼	53⅝	2,800	Chino Copper	54½	54⅝	52⅜	52⅜	−1⅝
66	70	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	..
43½	44	2,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¼	45⅜	43½	43½	− ⅜
39¾	39¾	5,000	Columbia Gas	41	41¼	39¾	39¾	−1⅛
127	127	400	Consolidated Gas	125½	126¾	125¼	125¼	− ⅛
83	87	100	Continental Can	85½	85½	85½	85½	..
21¼	21⅝	18,400	Corn Products Ref	20⅝	22⅛	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
101½	102	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
64¾	65⅛	71,400	Crucible Steel	66	68¼	64½	65	−3
110	112	200	Crucible Steel pf	113	113	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
40	41	10,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	41½	41⅝	40	40¾	− ⅛
90	91	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90	90	90	90	− ⅛
146	146½	200	Delaware & Hud	146	146	146	146	..
24	25	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	26	26	25	25	−1
142	144	100	Detroit Edison Co	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	+ ¼
142	144	40	Do., odd lot	144½	144½	144½	144½	..
27	28	4,700	Distillers Secur	27½	29¼	25¾	27	+1⅜
20¼	20½	200	Dome Mines	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½	− ⅛
26	26¼	5,100	Erie	26¾	26¾	26	26	−1
39¾	40	800	Erie 1st pf	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	− ⅛
31	32	300	Erie 2d pf	32	32	32	32	..
11¾	15	100	Federal Min. & S	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
225	230	12	General Chemical	250	250	250	250	..
110	116	200	Gen. Chemical pf	112½	112½	111	111	..
163½	163½	300	General Electric	164½	164¾	164½	164½	− ⅛
105	106	5,000	General Motors	106⅝	110	106	106	−2
80	80½	200	General Motors pf	89	89½	89	89¼	+ ⅛
57⅛	57½	3,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	55½	58½	55½	57½	+2
84	86¼	100	Granby Consol	85	85	85	85	+1
113	115½	1,700	Great Northern pf	113	113	112	112¾	−2⅝
31¾	32	5,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	32½	33⅜	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅜
44	44¼	800	Greene-Cananea	44	45	44	44¼	..
114	115	1,000	Gulf States Steel	115	118	115	115	+1¼
70	73	100	Hartman Corp	70	70	70	70	−1½
101½	102½	300	Illinois Central	101½	102¾	101½	102⅜	+ ⅝
15	17	200	Inspiration Copper	56	56¾	54	54	−2⅛
39½	40	15,100	Interboro Consol	13⅝	13½	13¾	13½	− ⅜
63	66	1,200	Interboro Con. pf	65	66	65	65½	+ ⅛
29	30	900	Int. Agricultural pf	29	29¼	27¾	27¾	−2½
117	118	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117	117	115	115	−6
21	22	6,700	Int. Mer. Marine	22	23	21	21	−1½
66	67	15,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	66	67½	64½	64½	−1½
42	42½	10,900	Int. Nickel	44½	44⅞	42	42	−2⅛
42	42½	4,600	Int. Paper	43¾	44¾	42	42	−1½
100	100½	900	Int. Paper pf	102	102	100¼	100¼	−1⅝
62	64	200	Jewel Tea	62	63	63	63	..
62	64	50	Do., odd lot	63¼	63¼	63½	63½	..
21½	22	200	Kansas City South	22	22	21¾	21¾	..
54	55	200	Kan. City South. pf	55	55	54	54	−1½
53⅝	54	300	Kelly Spring Tire	53	54¾	53	54¾	+1¾
44	44½	8,400	Kennecott Copper	44¼	44¾	44	44	− ⅝
..	..	100	K.Co. E.T. & F.rts	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
77½	77¾	7,300	Lackawanna Steel	78½	80¾	77½	77½	−1½
101	102	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
19	20	200	Lake Erie & West	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
41	42	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	42¾	42¾	41½	41½	− ½
22	22¼	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
73⅝	74¼	2,200	Lehigh Valley	74¼	74¾	73⅞	74	− ⅛
46	41½	300	Long Island	40½	40½	40	40	− ⅛
122¼	124	400	Louis. & Nash	124	124	123½	123⅞	+2
87	89	100	Mackay Cos	87	87	87	87	..
1½	2	100	Manhattan Beach	2	2	2	2	−i
51½	52	2,700	Maxwell Motors	51½	53	51	51	..
66½	68	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	68	68	68	68	..
34½	36	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	36	36	35	35	−1
60¾	61	100	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	..
106½	108½	100	May Dept. St. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	..
89	89¼	14,700	Mexican Petroleum	89	92½	89	89	..
38½	37	1,400	Miami Copper	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
24½	25	900	Minn. & St. L. new	25	25	25	25	− ⅛
107	112	600	M., St. P. & S. M	108	108	108	108	−1
7½	8¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
10½	11¼	1,200	Missouri Pacific t r	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	−1
28	28½	950	Missouri Pacific w i	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	..
53	56	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	55	55	54	54	−1½
96	98	300	Montana Power	98¾	98¾	98	98	− ¾
130	140	100	Nash., C. & St. L	130	130	130	130	−5¼
130	140	70	Do., odd lots	130	131	129	131	..
29½	30	4,700	Nat. Enam. & St	28¾	31¼	28⅞	29¼	+1⅝
55⅞	56¾	800	National Lead	56½	57½	56½	56½	..
23½	24	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅜
140	141	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	141	143	141	141	..
94	94¼	3,900	N. Y. Central	95¼	95½	93⅜	94	−i
28	31	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	30	30	30	30	..
100	102	3,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	40	40¾	39½	40	+ ⅛
23¼	24	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	23¼	23¾	23½	23½	..
128¼	128¾	1,300	Norfolk & Western	128½	129	128¾	128¾	− ⅛
87	89¾	100	Norfolk & West. pf	87	87¼	86	87¼	−2¾
68	68¼	800	North American	68	68	68	68	+2
102¾	102¾	3,500	Northern Pacific	103¾	104	102	102½	−2½
96½	97	1,300	Ohio Cities Gas	98¾	99½	96½	96½	−2
..	..	200	Ontario Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
54½	54¾	11,900	Penn. R. R	54½	54¾	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
100½	100¾	100	People's Gas, Chi	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	9¾	100	Peoria & Eastern	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−1⅛
28½	28¾	100	Père Marquette w i	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	− ⅛
39	39	100	Philadelphia Co	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
81	81	100	P., C., & St. L	81	81	81	81	−4
44⅞	45	23,700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	44⅞	46¾	43⅜	45	+1½
77	78	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	77	78¾	77	77½	+ ⅜
103⅜	105	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	103⅜	105⅝	105½	105½	+1½
101½	102	300	Pullman Co	101½	161½	160¼	160¼	− ⅞
2	3	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	..
48	48¾	850	Railway Steel Sp	48	48¾	48	48¾	+1¼
25¾	26	5,600	Ray Con. Copper	25¾	26⅝	25½	25⅞	− ⅛
92	92¼	9,800	Reading	92	92¾	90	90¾	− ⅛
76¼	76⅝	16,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	76¾	79	76¼	76¼	−1
101½	102	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102	102	102	..
14⅜	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
33½	34½	400	Seab. Air Line pf	33	34	33	34	..
25¾	28	200	Shattuck-Arizona	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
60	62	1,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	64	63¼	60	60	−2
92¼	92½	2,300	Southern Pacific	92⅝	92⅞	92¼	92¼	− ½
27⅝	27⅞	8,400	Southern Railway	28¼	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	−1
63	65	1,900	Southern Ry. pf	64½	65	63	63	−2¾
102¼	103½	16,500	Studebaker Co	103½	107	102¼	102¼	−1
49	50	100	Stutz Motor	49	49	49	49	+2
14¾	15	800	Tenn. C. & C	14¾	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
208	209½	3,300	Texas Co	212½	215	209	209	−3
15	17	200	Texas & Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
39½	40	200	Third Avenue	40	40	39½	39½	− ⅞
53	53¼	1,800	Tobacco Products	54	54	52⅝	53	− ⅛
42	44⅜	200	Transue & Wms	44	44	42	42	..
92	96	200	U. B. & P. Co. new	97	97	96	96	..
133¾	134	7,800	Union Pacific	134½	135¼	133¾	133¾	−1¼
82	85	300	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	..
95½	96	400	United Cigar Stores	95¾	96	95½	95½	+ ½
72	73	200	United Drug	72¼	72¼	72	72	− ⅞
139	141	300	United Fruit	139	139½	139	139½	−2¾
9	10	400	United Rys. Invest	8½	9¼	8½	9	+ ⅜
19	21	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
19	19¾	1,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	18⅝	20½	18⅝	20	+ ⅞
126	127½	15,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	126	127½	123½	123⅝	−2¼
55¼	56	500	U. S. Rubber	55¼	56¼	55½	55½	..
56	57½	400	U. S. Sm. R. & M	57½	59¾	57½	57½	+ ¼
106	106⅛	208,000	U. S. Steel	106¼	108¼	106	106	−1¾
116	118	700	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117¼	117¼	..
106¾	107¾	10,400	Utah Copper	106¾	110¼	107½	107½	−1⅜
21	22	100	Utah Securities	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
39	39	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	39	39	38	38	..
110	111	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	..
11⅝	13	500	Wabash	13	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
48¾	48¾	1,200	Wabash pf. A	48¾	49	48¼	48¼	−1¼
25	25¾	300	Wabash pf. B	26	26	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
100	102	700	Wells Fargo Exp	100¼	100¾	100	100	− ¾
23½	25	800	Western Maryland	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
94	95	900	Western Union Tel	94¾	95¼	94½	94½	− ⅛
52	52¼	17,000	Westinghouse E. & M	52½	53¾	51¾	52¾	..
17¾	18	500	W. & L. E. w i	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
49	50	100	White Motor	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
60	61	500	Wilson & Co	61	61	60¼	60¼	+ ¾
32¼	32¾	3,000	Willys-Overland	32	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅛
46	50	100	Wisconsin Central	47	47	47	47	−1½
146	148	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	148	148	148	148	+4½

Italian Banker Opens Office Here.

Felice Bava, a representative of the Credito Italiano, has opened an office at 66 Broadway. Mr. Bava has been in this country before, and the object in establishing headquarters now is to keep in closer touch with local business interests which have trade relations with Italy, and generally to facilitate the financing of exports and imports. Several of the French banks, and a few of the German institutions, have for some time maintained representatives in this country. Mr. Bava is the first Italian banker to establish himself here.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$3,464,158	$124,677,721
Ord. internal rev	6,727,423	243,407,040
Income tax	347,379	24,965,772
Miscellaneous	1,776,965	42,834,098
Total receipts	12,315,927	435,884,633
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	2,841,683	141,783,244
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	2,961,218	149,175,206
Expenditures	14,657,610	577,667,377

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	74.35	73.16	73.42	— .94
25 industrials	91.27	88.92	89.09	— .57
50 stocks	82.81	81.04	81.25	— .71

DAILY

Imperial Chinese Government Hu Kuang Railways 5% Loan of 1911

We have for sale a limited amount of these Bonds on an attractive income basis.

Price and particulars on application

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Send for our lists showing large variety of public issues.

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49 WALL STREET

Boston — New York — Chicago

Legal Investments

List T-118

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St. - New York

New Jersey Municipal Bonds

Outwater & Wells

15 Exchange Place, Tel. 20 Jersey City — Jersey City, N. J.

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

26 Broad St. New York

Equitable Trust Rights

Niles-Bement-Pond

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WAR PREPARATIONS BOOST STEEL TRADE

Government Large Buyer of Munitions and Structural Material for Navy Yards.

DEMAND FOR SHIP PLATES

Confidence Felt That Entente Powers Will Insure Steady Flow of Military Products to Europe.

Preparations of the Government for war have supplied a new and active stimulant to the steel trade this week. Ship plate makers are being importuned, according to reports from trade centres, to rush requirements for the navy, and active negotiations are under way for big additions to the artillery equipment of the army.

"The Government has entered the market as a buyer of important quantities of munition steel, structural material for navy yard extensions, and other supplies," says The Iron Trade Review, "which have been hurried forward by the present crisis. Its needs, depending on their extent, probably cannot be satisfied without some corresponding adjustments of business now booked to allow the most expeditious satisfaction of the most essential requirements.

"At the moment there is no clear prospect of the immediate effect of the week's developments upon the large export movement in iron and steel. Shipping, already backward, has been retarded further. Confidence is felt, however, that methods have been or will be devised by the Entente Powers within a reasonable period to keep unchecked appreciably the steady flow to Europe of finished munitions, shell steel, and forgings and other all-essential military products of the American works."

The Iron Age says that no signs have appeared pointing toward Federal control of industry. The exaction of price concessions has not been mentioned.

"Everywhere," the periodical continues, "the attitude is one of serving the country first, with price a secondary matter. Federal supervision of the railroads would be welcomed. An orderly movement of freight according to some widely controlling plan is needed. With the Government as a partner, railroad managers would probably be less harassed by restrictions which leave too little time for bare traffic problems.

"No cessation in foreign demand is noted. Pig-iron inquiries include 10,000 tons from France, half Bessemer and half foundry; 10,000 tons from Chile, and 3,000 tons from Holland. India needs 2,000 tons of cast-iron pipe and Chile some 3,000 tons. Russia would buy some 1,500 miles of line pipe. Added to 100,000 tons of shell steel billets, taken by mills which could find space in the first half, and part at 4½ cents at mills, may be mentioned 400,000 tons which France would like this year. Another foreign demand for ship plates comes from six Spanish yards, which would take, if available, 75,000 tons over fifteen months. A French inquiry is for 8,000 tons."

Report Gross Sales of $62,044,336.

Montgomery, Ward & Co. reports gross sales amounting to $62,044,336 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, compared with $49,308,587 the year before. From this a net profit of $4,550,791 was saved, a gain of $2,078,133 over 1915. The usual preferred dividends were paid and $4,200,791 was carried to the surplus account. After making certain reserves, the balance available for common stock dividends was equal to more than $13 a share.

Insurance Co.'s Assets, $15,827,439.

The local branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, shows total assets of $15,827,439 in a statement as of Dec. 31, 1916, with unearned premiums and other liabilities amounting to $10,366,693, leaving a surplus of $5,460,745. The assets include $1,709,100 in real estate, $2,685,200 first mortgages on real estate, $2,152,855 cash, and more than $6,000,000 in securities.

National Bank Increases Dividend.

Directors of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. on $6,000,000 capital stock. Heretofore the quarterly rate has been 3 per cent. Twelve per cent. per annum has been paid ever since 1907, the bank having paid at the rate of 10 per cent. for three years prior to that date.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

$8,000 New York Railways Company 5 per cent. adjustment bonds, due January, 1943, coupons January and July, 37½.

1 share Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100, $11.

2 shares Amphion Academy Company, $50 each, $30.50 paid on each share,) $2.

2 shares Yonkers Publishing Company, $50 each, $130 per share.

$3,000 Illinois Central Railroad, St. Louis Division and Terminal first mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1951, registered, interest January and July, 82.

$5,000 Central Railroad Company of New Jersey general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1987, coupons January and July, 117¼.

$1,000 City of Jersey City, City Hall gold 5 per cent. bond, due January, 1923, coupons January and July, 104¾.

$1,000 City of Jersey City 5 per cent. water bond, due Jan. 2, 1922, coupons January and July, 104.

5 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company, $10 each, $66½ per share.

$1,000 Southern Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due July, 1994, coupons January and July, 101⅞.

$50,000 International & Great Northern Railway Company 5 per cent. secured gold notes, due Aug. 1, 1914, with August, 1914, coupons attached, 96.

$100,000 International & Great Northern Railway Company 5 per cent. secured gold notes, due Aug. 1, 1914, with August, 1914, coupons attached, 95.

$1,000 Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson Street Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due November, 1949, coupons May and November, 77¾.

5 shares Kansas City Southern Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, 54¾.

3 shares Distillers Securities Corporation, $100 each, 28.

25 shares Rolfsen Realty Corporation, $10 lot.

$1,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 2-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes, dated Sept. 30, 1915, (Central Trust Company certificate of deposit,) 66.

400 shares Railways Company general, $10 each, $6 per share.

$8,500 shares Monarch Pittsburgh Mining Company, (assessment No. 7 1 cent per share, due Feb. 24, 1917, unpaid,) $1 each, $60 lot.

1,000 shares Florence Goldfield Mining Company, $1 each, $190 lot.

2,125 shares Nevada Wonder Mining Company, $1 each, $8,725 lot.

1,418 shares Buffalo Mines, Limited, $1 each, $1.45 per share.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.17	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.09	Ophir	.99
Caledonia	.18	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.06
Confidence	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.05	Union Con.	.41
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.59½
Jacket	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Florence	.24
Jim Butler	.73	Junction	.04
McNamara	.06	G'field Consol.	.72
Midway	.17	G'field Merger	.08
Mizpah	.14	Jumbo Exten.	.31
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Kewanaa	.14
Montana	.17	Silver Pick	.16
North Star	.14	Spearhead	.07
Rescue	.23	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten.	3.75	Big Jim	1.25
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Nevada Hills	.22
West End	.63	Packard	.51
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.59
Atlanta	.14	Round Mountain	.42
Booth	.12	United Mines	.65
Daisy	.04	White Caps	.42

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	2¼	2¾	Granite	58	61
Elkton	12	18	Isabella	20	21
El Paso	35	40	Dr. J'pot	8¾	9¼
Findlay	5½	7	McKinney	25	32
Golden Cr.	240	246	Portland	188	195
Gold Dol.	2¾	4	Vindicator	112¼	120
Gold Sov.	5	6	U. Gold M.	20	20¼

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG:

		Increase.
4th week Jan.	$393,268	$37,267
July 1-Jan. 31	8,347,488	349,636

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO:

4th week Jan.	1,495,629	*55,968
Jan. 1-Jan. 31	4,126,203	63,123

*Decrease.

DETROIT & MACKINAC:

4th week Jan.	28,801	2,080
July 1-Jan. 31	699,959	75,250

GREAT NORTHERN:

January gross.	5,817,196	1,115,833

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM:

Southern Railway:		
4th week Jan.	2,313,333	440,109
July 1-Jan. 31	46,500,875	5,846,640
Alabama Great Southern:		
4th week Jan.	191,112	27,831
July 1-Jan. 31	3,574,118	407,477
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
4th week Jan.	387,875	64,423
July 1-Jan. 31	7,219,177	1,095,147
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
4th week Jan.	93,721	23,535
July 1-Jan. 31	1,693,539	267,109
Mobile & Ohio:		
4th week Jan.	394,217	77,435
July 1-Jan. 31	7,355,425	561,701
Toledo, St. Louis & Western:		
4th week Jan.	127,292	7,280
Jan. 1-Jan. 31	489,769	10,418

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for Dec.:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$705,315	$626,250	$474,033
Net	239,878	201,277	90,085
6 mo. gross	4,332,354	3,824,812	3,407,416
Net	1,551,755	1,270,779	876,479

NORFOLK SOUTHERN for Dec.:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$418,786	$399,412	$19,374
Net after taxes	138,828	120,938	17,890
Surp. aft. chgs.	40,413	25,689	14,724
12 mos. gross	4,730,511	3,964,529	765,982
Net after taxes	1,540,485	1,033,582	506,903
Surp. aft. chgs.	505,512	6,419	499,093

Public Utilities.

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC for December—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	$73,741	$67,306	*$6,435
Net aft. taxes	31,936	32,828	892
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,282	15,222	1,940
12 mos. gross	829,988	788,332	*41,156
Net aft. taxes	369,111	388,322	19,211
Sur. aft. chgs.	154,195	175,827	21,632
Bal. after div.	49,195	70,827	21,632

*Increase.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power subsidiary) for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	110,760	105,343	5,417
Net aft. taxes	21,801	41,507	*19,616
Sur. aft. chgs.	†8,288	11,723	*19,991
12 mos. gross	1,235,623	1,067,344	148,279
Net aft. taxes	412,179	359,613	52,566
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,855	1,851	54,004

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Combined reports of the Chicago Tunnel Co. and the Chicago Warehouse and Terminal Co., operating subsidiaries of Chicago Utilities Co., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, showed a deficit of $28,411, compared with a deficit of $25,661 for 1915.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	336,954	300,315	36,639
Net aft. taxes	136,441	135,788	653
Sur. aft. chgs.	92,876	94,509	*1,732
12 mos. gross	3,537,399	3,113,175	424,224
Net aft. taxes	1,432,275	1,266,738	165,537
Sur. aft. chgs.	915,902	790,457	125,445
Bal. after pf. divs.	629,994	505,334	124,660

*Decrease.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT for December—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	245,904	224,254	*21,650
Net aft. taxes	82,237	85,031	2,794
Sur. aft. chgs.	16,027	19,325	3,298
12 mos. gross	2,866,297	2,636,344	*230,633
Net aft. taxes	1,061,516	1,130,577	39,067
Sur. aft. chgs.	282,168	338,163	55,995
Bal. after pf. div.	144,168	200,163	55,995

*Increase.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	296,312	238,667	57,645
Net aft. taxes	111,458	97,393	14,065
Sur. aft. chgs.	47,700	34,411	13,298
12 mos. gross	3,027,699	2,466,969	560,730
Net aft. taxes	1,206,925	993,377	213,548
Sur. aft. chgs.	451,892	237,062	214,830
Bal. after pf. div.	271,892	27,062	244,830

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY for December—

Gross	119,184	112,010	7,174
Net aft. taxes	37,313	37,694	19,619
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,573	25,219	14,354
12 mos. gross	1,297,596	1,176,450	121,136
Net aft. taxes	469,561	343,651	125,910
Sur. aft. chgs.	282,642	178,464	104,178
Bal. after pf. div.	190,975	103,464	87,511

Huntington Development and Gas Co. reported gross for the seven months ended Dec. 31, 1916, as $277,407, with net of $155,720 and surplus of $56,452.

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE ST. RAILWAY for December—

	1916	1915	Increase.
Gross	$63,270	$57,929	$5,341
Net aft. taxes	12,539	17,040	*4,481
Surp. af. chgs.	†2,842	1,098	*3,940
12 mos.' gross	803,660	737,350	65,310
Net aft. taxes	250,364	262,428	*12,064
Surp. af. chgs.	62,561	72,589	*9,998
Bal. af. p. div.	26,591	36,589	*9,998

*Deficit.

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT (Tennessee Railway Light & Power Subsidiary) for December—

Gross	$216,914	$204,364	$12,550
Net aft. taxes	92,732	87,483	5,299
Surp. af. chgs.	50,624	44,537	6,087
12 mos. gross	2,383,041	2,143,903	239,138
Net after taxes	929,853	825,069	104,874
Surp. af. chgs.	420,883	314,483	106,400
Bal. af. p. div.	290,582	189,482	101,100

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER (And Affiliated Companies) for December—

Gross	$145,900	$137,665	$8,325
Net after tax.	75,702	74,869	833
Surp. af. chgs. dep. & Sk. fs.	27,820	31,603	*3,674
12 mos' gross	1,702,482	1,637,620	44,862
Net after tax.	916,159	926,073	*14,914
Sur. af. chgs., dep. & sk. fs.	347,975	393,187	*45,212

*Decrease.

Ohio State Telephone Co. reported gross for December, 1916, of $331,109, compared with $287,507 for December, 1915, while net was $121,276, compared with $122,081. Surplus for the month was $71,061, compared with $76,221 for December in 1915.

PORTLAND RAILWAY & LIGHT for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	512,594	482,938	29,656
Net after taxes	254,892	227,668	27,224
Sur. after chgs.	71,908	44,534	26,674
12 mos. gross	5,483,110	5,511,345	*28,233
Net after taxes	2,444,936	2,487,717	7,139
Sur. after chgs.	266,598	229,361	37,237

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	4,556,589	4,019,432	3,782,971
Exp., tax., &c.	3,671,528	3,111,331	3,045,460
Net income	885,061	908,102	737,511
Interest	76,004	60,262	.....
Balance	809,057	847,840	737,511
Dividends	700,000	700,000	700,000
Surplus	109,057	147,840	37,511

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY for the 12 months ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	4,883,636	3,945,397	838,239
Net after taxes	2,094,256	1,879,874	414,382
Sur. after chgs.	654,849	251,139	394,710

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE for December—

Gross	109,922	95,511	$4,411
Net after taxes	41,903	42,868	*965
Sur. after chgs.	28,199	29,880	*1,681
12 mos. gross	1,063,136	922,937	160,149
Net after taxes	441,831	399,751	62,080
Sur. after chgs.	302,214	245,894	56,320

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1916.	1915.	Inc.
Sales billed	$19,440,509	$11,666,413	$7,774,096
Net profits	3,165,020	1,078,352	2,086,663

Sales of the F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. for January were $5,599,975 compared with $4,648,267 in January, 1916, a gain of $951,708, or 20.47 per cent. Of this increase $666,136 came from the old stores that were in operation in January of both years.

HARTMAN CORPORATION reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, net profits amounting to $1,802,032, an increase of $445,247 over net profits of 1915.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER for the quarter ending Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Inc.
Net earnings	$4,526,027	$3,790,169	$1,786,831
Dividends	2,999,185	999,728	1,999,457
Net	1,526,842	1,735,468	*212,626
Plant depre'n	166,592	142,724	23,868
Ore extinguish't	97,652	82,228	15,424
Surplus	1,262,598	1,514,515	*251,917

*Decrease.

UNITED CIGARS MANUFACTURERS for the year ending Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earn.	$4,553,656	$3,582,581	$3,766,932
Expenses	3,126,598	2,050,653	2,050,529
Net earn.	1,427,058	1,531,948	1,716,406
Other Inc.	54,240	70,993	135,010
Total inc.	1,481,298	1,602,851	1,869,416
Misc. chgs.	177,433	129,868	314,620
Balance	1,313,865	1,472,983	1,554,796
Pfd. divs.	350,000	350,000	350,000
Balance	963,865	1,122,983	1,204,796
Com. divs.	724,160	724,160	724,160
Surplus	239,705	398,823	480,636

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.50	55.50	54.00	58.00
Lead	8.50	8.75	8.25	8.75
Spelter	10.50	.....	10.37½	.....
Antimony	.....	27.00	.....	25.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	.....	90.00	.....
Aluminum	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X Ntry.	30.00	31.00	30.00	31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31@31¼c, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 30¾@31c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	127	0	0	126	0	0
Copper, futures	133	0	0	132	0	0
Tin, spot	201	0	0	202	15	0
Tin, futures	202	0	0	203	15	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Forty-eight corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,871,100, were chartered today. They included:

Whitney Yeast Corp., dry or granulated yeast, by-products, 20,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $125,000, (tax paid $1,250;) G. F. Whitney, E. Julian, J. H. Rogers, 1,361 52d St., Brooklyn.

Redden Motor Truck Co., Inc., Millbrook, take over business of New York corporation of same name, all kinds of autos, motors, machines, 200,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $1,000,000, (tax paid $10,000;) L. B. Patterson, J. Weissenbach, H. K. Pritchitt, Yonkers.

Otto Erler, Inc., Millbrook, fur, $150,000; E. S. Wheeler, H. L. Klein, S. M. Cohen, 375 Manhattan Av.

Clark Drilling Corp., realty, mining, mineral, metallurgical operations, rock boring, drilling, excavating machinery, $50,000; J. A. Taber, C. D. Pollock, E. A. Clark, 630 West 173d St.

The Staten Island Towing and Transportation Co., Richmond, towing, lighterage, navigation, transportation, $50,000; G. Keogh, J. D. A. Bade, J. McElwee; T. L. Green, attorney, 166 Broadway, Manhattan.

Max Blum Co., Inc., milk products, by-products, $100,000; C. E. Davidson, T. and M. Blum, 142 Reade St.

Alyeda, Inc., realty, breeders, animal fanciers, dairy products, $50,000; G. E. Jackson, H. Norman, W. V. Taylor, 27 Pine St.

A. E. Rainer Co., Inc., chemists, chemical engineers, $10,000; I. Eliasberg, A. Lapides, A. E. Rainer, 24 Stone St.

Freighters Ship Construction Co., Inc., transportation, commerce, navigation, $50,000; A. G. Lampke, E. F. Weill, W. S. Block, 42 Broadway.

123 and 125 Waverley Place, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $50,000; J. F. Walter, J. E. Lynn, R. L. Fallon, 180 Main St., New Rochelle.

J. Telinga Export and Trading Corp., greases, fats, oils, tallow, seeds, chemicals, $25,000; A. C. Kahn, J. and J. Telinga, 16 West 103d St.

T. W. Cole Paper Co., Inc., agent for sale of paper, $25,000; T. W. and S. A. Cole, D. E. Longbottom, Paterson, N. J.

Federated Specialty Shops, Inc., Hudson, department stores, $16,000; S. Libin, E. and A. Tamarin, 1 South Front St., Hudson.

K. T. M. Co., Inc., theatres, 120 shares, $100 each; 360 shares, no par value; carry on business with $12,800; R. Wright, C. and C. F. Kingsley, 74 Broadway.

The Crosby Building Co., Inc., Rochester, building material, electric fixtures, realty, $10,000; D. De Freze, I. M. Crosby, G. W. Gash, Rochester.

Dealers Securities Corp., personal property, realty, acquire patents, $10,000; J. L. Diamond, S. L. Frooks, D. D. Deutsch, 1,789 Broadway.

Leeds Phonograph Record Co., Inc., phonograph records, supplies, toys, novelties, furniture, musical instruments, $10,000; T. J. Stapleton, F. X. Hofbauer, L. L. Leeds, 19 East 21st St.

Portable Tool Supply Co., Inc., Buffalo, portable autoholsts, machinery, supplies, $10,000; D. E. Skellan, J. C. McKendrick, M. Friel, 287 Norwood Av., Buffalo.

Thyret Garage Corporation, agent, motors, autos, garage, $10,000; M. H. Elliott, L. and C. L. Wendel, 277 Broadway.

Arrow Paper Box Co., Inc., paper boxes, $10,000; A. R. Hornik, J. Danziger, I. B. Louis, 35 Nassau St.

Bruno Kassman & Co., Inc., transportation, commerce, navigation, $10,000; H. V. Williams, W. H. Bush, Jr., O. Schuttinger, 52 Broadway.

North-Eastern Lumber Co., Inc., Brooklyn, lumber, personal property, $10,000; A. Cohen, H. and L. Raffman, 389 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Royal Sporting Goods, Inc., leather, lumber, belting, $7,500; J. L. Horowitz, M. Roth, M. Katz, 420 Van Sicklen Av., Brooklyn.

Etia Realty Corporation, real estate broker, $6,000; B. Diechman, M. Torek, O. Volkening, 1,239 Madison Av.

Unique Doll Co., Inc., dolls, toys, novelties, $5,000; A. M. and E. E. Fischer, A. Slomuka, 16 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn.

The Bear Restaurant Co., Inc., restaurant, $7,000; J. A. Lyons, V. Sirtoll, S. A. Polunoff, 110 West 42d St.

McCarthy and Fisher Music Publishers, Inc., music publishing, $6,000; F. Fisher, J. McGrath, J. McCarthy, 148 West 45th St.

Stap Co., Inc., jewelry, $5,000; J. Brownshield, H. A. Schmidt, P. Timen, 849 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Whisel Building Company, Inc., Brooklyn, houses, apartments, garages, moving picture houses, $5,000; M. V. Lovius, S. and L. Winkel, 4,117 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

The Tree Moving Department of Lewis and Valentine, Inc., Roslyn, tree moving, $5,000; F. W., A. A., and H. C. Lewis, Roslyn.

Brevoort Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, hotel, restaurant, motion picture shows, $5,000; A. M. Hicks, J. C. Palmer, A. H. Schwart, 1,122 Cary Court, Brooklyn.

Strasim Corp., realty, construction, $5,000; S. Kalmus, A. Simon, H. Strauss, 519 West 148d St.

Reliable Display Fixture Co., Inc., fixtures of wax, metal, papier mache forms, wooden fixtures, $5,000; J. I. Elferman, M. and I. B. Goldsmith, 110 Attorney St.

Jacocks-Tryborne Corp., agents, brokers, factors, merchandise, personal property, mining, capital no par value, begin business with $500; E. A. Brown, H. A. Tryborne, G. T. Jacocks, 130 Avenue C, West Brooklyn.

F. Goldsmith Co., Inc., ladies' dresses, $5,000; I. Cocheo, E. Melandry, F. Goldsmith, 939 Dawson St.

Lippman Trimming Co., Inc., notions, trimmings, $5,000; M. and J. Lippman, J. Meadow, 303 5th Av.

Sullivan-Butler, Inc., autos, motors, accessories, supplies, $5,000; A. Lans, J. W. Butler, E. J. Sullivan, 1,864 Broadway.

Capital increases: Bayard Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $200,000; Collin Armstrong, Inc., New York, $25,000 to $100,000; Knoell Mfg. Co., Tonawanda, $10,000 to $50,000.

Capital reductions: Security Audit Co. of New York, Manhattan, $100,000 to $15,000; Corson Mfg. Co., Lockport, $650,000 to $120,100.

Voluntary dissolutions: Ode & Gerberoux, Inc., Manhattan; Legler & Wilson, Inc., Manhattan; Dimon Bros. & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Journal Publishing Co. of Lockport, Attica; Sidney A. Rakower, Inc., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Charters filed:

Zum Zum Trading Company, Woodcliffe, to manufacture grape juice; $100,000, Otto Becker, Woodcliffe; Abraham Steinberger, and Thomas T. Adams, New York.

Combitone Picture Corporation, Jersey City, motion picture enterprise; $20,000. Fred W. Hochstetter, New North Bergen; William G. Bumsted, Howard R. Cruse, Jersey City.

Stuyvesant Motors Company, Inc., Jersey City, automobiles; $10,000. John Lautman, Samuel Gordon, Jersey City; Arthur L. Davis, New York.

St. Albans Fish Company, Beach Haven, to deal in fish; $25,000. George F. Mitchell, Horace C. Fisher, Asbury Park; John H. Gulick, North Long Branch.

John A. Cozzone Company, Newark, to deal in building materials and mill supplies; $1,000. F. B. Knowlton, Robert Rudolph, John McLaren, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 7.—Charters filed:

Fort Mifflin Shipbuilding Company, to build ships and operate same, $10,000,000; H. G. Steelman, C. P. Cannon, and C. L. Dambly, local Philadelphia parties.

American Toy Corporation, manufacture of metal specialties and toys, $250,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, and Louis H. Gunther, all of New York City.

Bilton Oil and Gas Company, drilling for oil and natural gas and preparing for market, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Wilmington, Del., and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.,

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Van Emburgh & Atterbury have compiled a book on Interborough finance, with special reference to the conditions which may be looked for when the new lines of the subway and elevated are put into operation.

Baltimore Gas Appliance and Manufacturing Company has declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock.

Gold coin amounting to $700,000 has been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America.

Gold coin to the amount of $500,000 was received from Canada for account of a Canadian bank.

Joseph Clendenin and John MacGowan have been elected Vice Presidents of the American Smelting and Refining Company and the American Smelters and Securities Company.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to list United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland $100,000,000 5½ per cent. secured loan convertible temporary notes, due Feb. 1, 1918, and $150,000,000 5½ per cent. secured loan convertible temporary notes due Feb. 1, 1919, and stricken from the list Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company twenty-year equipment sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds, due 1922, and Sunday Creek Company thirty-nine-year 5 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund bonds, due 1944.

Directors of the Detroit United Railway have authorized the issue of $2,500,000 additional stock, to be offered to shareholders of record Feb. 16 at $100 a share at the rate of 20 per cent. of their holdings.

The Irving National Bank received word by cable yesterday that the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, of London had decided to open branches in Spain.

Spencer Trask & Co. are offering part of a $2,000,000 block of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, at 103 and interest.

F. M. Dyer & Co. have prepared a pamphlet showing in comparison the operating costs of public utilities and railroads.

Paine, Webber & Co. have issued a special circular on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was elected a Director of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday.

Open Market.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
350	Am. Water Works & Elec.	11¾	11	11¼	11½
430	Cities Service	292	287	287	289
1,300	Cities Service pf.	91	90	90½	91
165	Pacific Gas & Elec.	66	65¼	65	66
335	Rep. Railway & Light	48¼	47¼	47	47½
60	United Light & Rys. pf.	76½	76	76	76½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pow.	26	28	Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	85	89	Gas & Elec. Securities.	315	325
American Cities pf.	40	42	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	95	100
American Gas Co.	120	123	Illinois Traction	..	46
Amer. Gas & Electric.	140	143	International Traction.	49	51
Amer. Gas & Elec. pf.	50½	51½	International Trac. pf.	90	92
Am. Light & Traction.	363	365	Interstate Electric	30	45
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	113	114	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Amer. Power & Light.	85	87	Mississippi River Pow.	10	11¼
Amer. Power & Lt. pf.	91	93	Miss. River Pow. pf.	88	41
Amer. Public Utilities.	38	40	Northern Ohio Electric.	42	44
Amer. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	72	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	81	83
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	71	74	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	10	15
Am. W. W. & E. part.	27	28	Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	55	60
Appalachian Power	7½	8¼	Northern States Power.	104	105
Appalachian Power pf.	40	41½	Nor. States Power pf.	98½	100
Carolina Power & Lt.	43½	44	Northern Texas Elec.	60	..
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	101	Northern Texas El. pf.	83	86
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	75	Ozark Pow. & Water.	43½	46
Central States Elec.	17½	18½	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	91	93
Cent. States Elec. pf.	73	75	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	99
Colorado Power	30	32	Puget Sound Traction.	29	..
Colorado Power pf.	100	105	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	..
Commonwealth P. & L.	58½	60	Public Service, Inc. pf.	82½	86
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	81½	83	Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	74	75
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Southern Cal. Edison.	94	95
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	Sou. Cal. Edison pf.	108	100
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99	Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Stand. Gas & Elec.	13¾	14
Eastern Texas Electric.	62	66	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	40
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	90	92	Tampa Electric	125	130
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	9	10
Electric Properties	63	67	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	43	44
El Paso Electric.	121	125	Toledo Traction.	53	55
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..	United Light & Rys.	48½	49½
Empire Properties	63	67	Western Power.	17½	18¾
Empire D. Electric.	90	92	Western Power pf.	65½	67½
Federal Light & Trac.	15	16	West Penn. pf.	103	107
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	53	55	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101
Galveston-Houst. Elec.	34	37			

BONDS.

Am.W.W. & E. coll. 5s.	79½	81	Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96
Cent. Ill. Light 5s.	95	97	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	90	95
Cape Breton El., Ltd., Middle West U. 6s.	89	92	L. G. & E. Co.1st 5s, '41.	92	96½
Cln., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	102	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	89½	90½	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s..	76	77
Col. G. & E.deb.5s, '27.	80	83	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	94	95
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.	98	101	N. O. Lt. & P.1st 6s,'31	84	88
Conn. Power 1st 5s..	96	99	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	101	101¼
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.	..	96	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	98½	99
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99¾	..	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Defiance G. & E. 5s,'42.	91	94	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	98	100	O. & C. R. Ry.1st 5s,'28	95	98
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	..	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	88	..
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s..	99	..
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26.	99½	100½	Seattle Elec. cons. 5s..	93½	97
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s..	90	95	Stan. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96
Gt. Lakes P. 6s,'19-'35.	99	101	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939.	..	98
Gt. West. Pow. 5s,'46..	89¼	91	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s....	97	..
Gt. West. Pow. 6s,'25..	98	99	U. S. S.,R. & M. 6s,'28.	111	113
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98½	..	W. W. Light 6s, 1925..	96	98
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42	99	102	Western Power 1st 5s..	99	100
			West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
			West P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46	99	100
			Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24..	99	100

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,210	Alaska Gold	7⅞	7	7⅛
10	Algomah	.95	.95	.95
175	Allouez	63	62¼	62½
3,895	Amer. Zinc	38¼	36¾	37
240	Do pf.	67½	66¼	67
3,300	Ariz. Com'l.	14¼	13	13⅝
10	Butte & Sup	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
382	Calu. & Ariz	79	78½	78½
10	Calu. & Hecla.	550	545	550
10	Chino	54	54	54
2,132	Cop. Range.	63⅝	62⅜	62⅜
650	East Butte.	13⅜	13½	13½
10	Franklin	7¼	7¼	7¼
20	Greene Can.	45¾	45½	45½
102	Hancock	15½	15½	15½
50	Helvetia	60	50	50
40	Indiana	7½	7½	7½
100	Island Cr'k	64	64	64
10	Do pf.	90½	90½	90½
115	Isle Royale.	33½	33	33
400	Keweenaw	4	3⅝	3⅝
50	Lake	13¾	13½	13¾
25	Miami	37	37	37
100	Michigan	3	3	3
84	Mohawk	81	80¾	80¾
245	New Arcad.	4¾	4½	4½
610	New Idria.	16	14½	16
25	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼
580	North Butte.	21½	20⅜	20⅜
50	North Lake.	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¾
120	Old Col. Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
610	Old Domin..	61	60	60
75	Osceola	85	83	83½
1,830	Pond Creek.	20½	19¾	20
660	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Shannon	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
50	South Lake.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
85	St.Mary's L.	81	80	80
2,035	Sup. & Bost.	7	6⅞	6⅞
121	Superior	14½	14	14⅛
4,415	Tamarack	57	56½	56½
200	Tuolumne	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
680	U. S. Smelt.	58	56½	56½
85	Do pf.	51	50¾	50¾
50	Utah Apex.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Utah Cop.	108⅜	108¾	108⅝
110	Utah Metals	5½	5½	5½
225	Winona	4¾	4¼	4¼
85	Wolverine	49	47	47

Railroads.

1	Bos. & Alb.	170	170
100	Boston Elev.	73	72
2	Bos. & Low.	111	111
50	Boston & Me.	40	40
32	Fitchb'g pf.	72	71½
3	Me. Central.	100	100
20	Mass. Elec..	4¼	4¼
45	Do. pf.	25	25
403	New Haven.	40¾	40
5	Old Colony.	129	129
100	Rutland pf.	32	32

Miscellaneous.

95	A. Ag. Ch.pf.	103	102
300	Am. Pn. Serv.	2	1⅞
25	Am. Sugar.	107	107
54	Am. Wool.pf.	97	96
870	A., G. & W.I.	97	97⅜
315	Do. pf.	75	74
15	Cuban Cem't	14½	14½
45	Int. P. Cem't	15	15
110	Do. pf.	30	30
20	M'genthaler.	167	167
15	Mass. Gas.	80½	80½
1	Do. pf.	79	79
500	New River.	25	24
1,085	Do. pf.	86	84½
12	N. E. Tel.	122	122
205	PuntaAl.Sug.	34	32
10	Reece Buttonhole	15½	15½
165	Swift & Co.	136¾	136¾
30	Torrington	60½	60
390	United Fruit.	141	139½
481	U. Shoe Mach.	56	55½
85	Do. pf.	29¾	29¾
1,140	Ventura Oil.	7¼	7
40	West. Union.	95	95

Bonds.

$3,000	A., G. & W.I. 5s	80	80
3,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s.	102½	102½
11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91¼
80,000	Do. 5s	100⅝	100¼
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s.	101¾	101¾
2,000	K. F. & S. 6s.	111¾	111¾
2,000	K. M. & B. 4s	83½	83½
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929.	96¾	97¾
2,000	Do. 1931	95	95
2,000	Miss. River Power 5s.	76¾	76¾
7,000	New Riv. 5s.	80¾	80¾
7,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	100	100¼

BALTIMORE

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ar. S. & G.	38½	38½	38½
75	Balt. Tube.	115	112	112
55	Do pf.	104½	101	101
80	Con. Coal.	102¼	101½	102⅜
300	Con. Power.	124	122½	122½
60	Com. Cr. pf.	29	29	29
800	Consden Ref.	15½	15	15⅜
3,400	Cos. O. & G.	15½	14⅜	14⅞
50	Do pf.	5	5	5
50	Dav. Chem.	39	39	39
10	Elkhorn Fuel	23	23	23
50	Houston Oil.	18½	18½	18½
10	Do pf.	61½	61¼	61¼
875	M. & M. N. Bk	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
16	Mt. Vernon	18	18	18
27	Mer. Trust.	223	223	223
110	Pa. W. & P.	80½	80	80

BALTIMORE—Continued.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	United Rys..	33	33	33
60	U. S. F. & G.	109	109	109
20	Way. O. & G	4¼	4¼	4¼

Bonds.

$2,300	C. of B. 3½s.	98¼	96¼
100	Do 4s, '02.	102	102
1,000	Do 4s,'51.	102¼	102¼
10,000	Con. P. nts.	106⅝	106½
7,000	Do 4½s.	93½	93½
14,000	Cos. Ref. 6s.	103¾	103½
21,000	C. O. & G. 5s.	107½	107¼
3,000	Elk. Cp. 6s.	100¼	100½
4,000	G. & A. cn.5s.	103½	103½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	99¼	99¼
3,000	N. & P. T. 5s.	98½	98½
3,000	P. W. & P.5s	95	95
2,000	U. R. & E. 1st 4s.	84	83¾
100	Do fdg. 5s.	89½	89½
5,000	W., B. & A.5s	86¾	86¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
235	Booth Fish.	67	66	67
325	Do pf.	85	84½	84½
50	Ct.C.& Com.	4	4	4
640	Do pf.	29½	27	29
3	Ch. Pn. Tool	65	65	65
385	C. Rys.,Ser.2.	20	20	20
100	Do Ser. 3.	2¾	2½	2¾
126	Com. Edison.	136½	135½	136
60	Ill. Brick.	84	84	84
20	Lindsay Lt.	17½	17½	17½
10	N. A. Pulp.	8	8	8
15	Nat. Carb.pf.	130¼	130½	130½
80	Prestolite.	115½	115	115
76	Pub. Serv.	107¾	107½	107½
65	Quaker O.	310	300	300
295	Sears-Roeb.	224	221½	221½
23	Do pf.	127¼	127	127¼
386	Stew. Warn.	87	85½	85½
665	Swift	137½	136	136
370	Un. Carbide.	182	180	182
100	Un. Paper pf.	29¼	29	29
195	Wilson	62	61	61
23	Do pf.	104	103	104
30	W. W. Shaw.	51	51	51

Bonds.

$3,000	C.C.Ry.1st5s.	99½	99½
7,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s.	102¾	102¾
7,000	Ogd. Gas 5s.	98	97¾
8,000	Cy.Ry.1st 5s.	96½	96½
5,500	Swift 1st 5s.	101½	101
5,000	Met.El.1st 5s	69	69

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rys. pf.	96	96	96
200	Elec. Stor.	64	63½	63½
4	Gen. Asp. pf.	67	67	67
28	Insur. P. A.	26	26	26
2,310	Lake Sup.	17¾	16¾	17
113	Leh. Navig.	81¾	81	81¾
70	Leh. Valley.	75	74	74
1,035	Leh. Val. T.	27⅞	25½	26
286	Leh. V. T. pf	47½	44½	46
5	Penn. S. M.	95	95	95
702	Pennsylvania.	54½	54	54
230	Phila. Elec.	33	32⅞	33
70	P. Co. c. pf.	41¾	41¼	41¼
770	P. R. T. t. c.	29¾	29	29
168	Ton. Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Wm. Cramp.	76	75	76
70	Un. G. Imp.	88¼	88	88
10	W. J. & S. S.	52	52	52
10	War. I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼

Bonds.

$1,700	Am. G. & E. 5s	96¾	96¾
7,000	B. L. 1st 5s.	104½	104½
3,000	E. & P. T. 4s	83¾	83¾
20,000	Int. Rys. 5s.	56	56
3,000	L. S. inc. 5s	52¼	52
1,000	L. V. C. 4½s.	101½	101½
1,000	L. V. G. C.4s	91	91
6,000	L. V. T. Rr.5s.	94½	94½
1,000	P. Co. 1st 5s.	101½	101½
4,000	Pen. Con. 4s.	100	100
10,000	Pen. G. 4½s.	102½	102½
3,000	P. Co. C. 5s.	90	90
17,000	Rea. Gen. 4s	95½	95
5,000	S.-Am. I. 6s.	102	102
10,000	Un. Rys. I. 5s	70½	70½
3,000	W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s..	105½	105½

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. S. Pipe.	18¼	18¼	18¼
125	Am. W. G.M.	53½	53	53
10	Do pf.	100	100	100
30	Crucible	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
100	Columbia Gas	41	41	41
1,000	Cable Consol	.05	.05	.05
800	Gold Bar	32	32	32
100	La. B. I. & S	77	77	77
305	Mfrs' L.& H	65⅞	65½	65½
10	Nat. Firep. pf	16	16	16
825	Ohio F. Sup.	51½	51½	51⅝
356	Ohio F. Oil.	20½	20	20
200	Pitts. Brew.	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Do pf.	18	18	18
345	Pure Oil.	21¼	21	21⅜
2,200	Mt. Shasta.	74	73	73
50	U. S. Glass.	38	38	38
26	United Coal.	23½	23½	23½
60	Union N.Gas.	183¼	183	183¼
85	U. S. Steel.	107	106½	107
100	W'house Elec	53¼	53¼	53½
2,850	Do rites	½	⅝	½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16
Atlantic Refining.	1000	1025	1010
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450
Buckeye Pipe Line.	105	110	108
Chesebrough Mfg.	425	440	425
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	575	600	575
Crescent Pipe Line.	37	42	37
Cumberland Pipe L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line.	210	220	210
Galena Signal Oil.	160	165	160
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	140	145	140
Illinois Pipe Line.	220	230	223
Indiana Pipe Line.	98	103	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	11⅝
National Transit.	17	19	17
N. Y. Transit.	215	225	215
Northern Pipe L.	103	108	105
Ohio Oil	393	400	397
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	55	60	55
Prairie Oil & G.	605	615	610
Prairie Pipe Line.	305	310	303
Solar Refining.	350	375	350
Southern Pipe Line.	205	210	205
South Penn. Oil.	535	545	535
South. W. Penn.	105	115	105
Stand. Oil of Cal.	395	400	397
Stand. Oil of Ind.	850	860	850
Stand. Oil of Kan.	550	575	550
Stand. Oil of Ky.	700	715	700
Stand. Oil of Neb.	550	575	550
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	705	710	710
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	295	305
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	475	500	475
Swan & Finch	110	120	110
Union Tank	85	90	85
Vacuum Oil	410	420	415
Washington Oil	30	40	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna Explos. pf.	30	40	30
Am. Brass	324	329	317
Atlas Powder	162	167	163
Do pf.	100	102	100
Babcock & Wilcox	115	119	115
Bliss	525	600	550
Do pf.	75	78	73
Can. F. & F.	175	185	175
Can. Explosives	400	500	400
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	780	800	780
Du Pont	272	277	272
Du Pont deb.	102	104	102
Hercules Powder	290	298	295
Do pf.	114	117	117
Inter. Arms	22	26	22
Niles-Bement-Pond.	165	175	160
Scovil Mfg.	580	600	560
Winchester Arms.	850	950	850

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange closed in a general reaction, with some stocks recording decidedly sharp declines from earlier high levels. Throughout the day, the international situation continued the dominating factor in the market. There was an opening drive against prices, followed by a rapid recovery. Various stocks were specially stimulated at advancing quotations by expectations of military and naval demands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold.	7	7	7
150	Allis-Chalm.	27	25½	25½
940	Am. B. Sug.	99½	97¾	97¾
2,300	Am. Can.	45⅞	44	44½
350	Am. C. & F.	66	64½	64½
50	Am. Ice Sec.	25½	25½	25½
340	Am. Loco.	74¾	71½	71¾
1,950	Am. S. & R.	100¾	98¼	98¼
50	Am. Sugar.	107½	107½	107½
450	Am. Woolen.	49	47¾	47¾
270	Am. Zinc.	38¼	37½	38
2,620	Anac. Cop.	77½	75½	75⅞
150	A., T. & S. F.	102¾	102¼	102¼
270	A., G. & W.I.	96½	95¾	95¾
1,650	Bald. Loco.	58	52¾	54¼
250	B'klyn R. T.	88	86	86¼
530	Butte & Sup.	46½	45½	45½
740	Cal. Petrol.	24½	23	23½
150	Do. pf.	52¾	52¼	52¾
150	Can. Pacific.	150½	149	149¾
5,540	Cent. Leath.	87⅝	82¾	84½
350	Ches. & Ohio	59	57¾	57¾
100	Chi. Gt. W.	11½	11½	11½
50	Do pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾
620	C., M. & S. P.	81¼	79¾	79¾
50	Chile Cop.	22¾	22¾	22¾
150	Chino Cop.	54¾	53½	53½
450	Col. F. & I.	45	44	44
250	Colum. Gas.	41	40½	40½
980	Corn Prod.	22¾	20¾	21⅛
4,930	Crucible St'l.	69	65	65½
350	Cuba C. Su.	42	40½	40⅝
350	Dist. Secur.	28⅝	26½	27½
350	Erie	28⅝	28¼	28¼
250	Goodrich Co.	57½	55½	57¼
500	Gt. Nor. Ore	33⅝	32	32½
410	Inspir. Cop.	56½	55	55
350	Int. Mer. Ma.	22¾	21	21¼
1,250	Do pf.	67½	64⅜	64⅜
400	Int. Nickel.	44½	42	42
350	Int. Paper.	44½	43	43
850	Kenne. Cop.	44⅞	44	44⅛
300	Lack. Steel.	79⅝	78¼	79¼
150	Max. Motor.	33	32	32⅜
4,490	Mex. Petrol.	92⅜	85½	89
90	Miami Cop.	37⅝	37	37
350	N. Y. Cent.	95	94	94
730	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40¾	39½	40
150	Nor. Pacific.	102¾	101⅝	102
150	Pennsylvania.	54½	54⅛	54⅛
1,850	Pitt. Coal t.r.	46¾	44¼	44⅝
470	Ray Copper	26¼	25⅜	25⅜
450	Reading	92¼	90	90⅝
540	Rep. I. & S.	78½	76¼	76⅝
150	So. Pacific.	92½	92½	92½
550	So. Railway.	28⅜	27¾	28
920	Stndebaker.	106¼	103¾	103¾
540	Union Pac.	135¼	133¼	133⅝
980	U. S. Ind. Alc.	127	124	124¼
150	U. S. Rubber	55½	55¼	55½
90,080	U. S. Steel.	108⅜	105¾	106
2,180	Utah Cop.	109¾	107½	108
350	Va. Car. Ch.	39¾	39¼	39½
300	Westing. El.	53⅝	52	52
450	Willys-Ove.r	32¾	32	32

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Atlanta	.15½	.14½	.14½
700	Florence	.27	.25	.27
900	Gold. Con.	.67	.65	.67
500	Gold. Merg.	.09	.09	.09
500	Jumbo Ex.	.31	.31	.31
1,000	Silver Pick	.17½	.17½	.17½
500	Res. Eula.	.23	.23	.23
275	Ton. Ext.	3.75	3.75	3.75
200	Vindicator.	1.15	1.15	1.15
300	West End.	.66	.66	.66

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 576,295 shares of stocks and $1,565,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 78,

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION

To the holders of

Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation

First Lien Ten Year Convertible Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

You are hereby notified, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of Article FOUR of the Indenture, under which the above mentioned Bonds are issued, that Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation has called all of such Bonds for redemption, as of May 1, 1917, and that on said date, the holders of such Bonds, upon presentation and surrender thereof, with coupons maturing May 1, 1917, and with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will be entitled to receive, in accordance with the terms and provisions of such Indenture, the principal amount of such Bonds, and accured interest thereon to the date of redemption, (May 1, 1917) together with a premium of ten per cent. (10%) of the principal amount thereof.

SECTION 3 OF ARTICLE FIVE OF SAID INDENTURE PROVIDES THAT THE RIGHT TO EXCHANGE BONDS FOR STOCK "SHALL CONTINUE FOR AT LEAST, BUT NOT MORE THAN, THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF SUCH REDEMPTION, * * * BUT IN THAT EVENT, NOTICE OF ELECTION TO EXCHANGE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE TRUSTEE NOT MORE THAN TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS AFTER SAID DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION."

The date of the first publication of notice of redemption is January 11, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated, New York, January 10, 1917.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation

By J. Fletcher Farrell, Treasurer.

Attest:—

A. Steinmetz, Secretary.

[CORPORATE SEAL]

105% OF PAR AND INTEREST
THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

To the holders of the bonds secured by the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company, dated May 1, 1903:

You are hereby notified that the Company intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding General Mortgage 5% Bonds, issued pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company to the Trust Company of America (The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger), dated May 1, 1903; and the supplemental General Mortgage between the same parties, dated September 1, 1908, to wit:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BONDS.

37	1931	2879	4874	6988
236	2166	3027	4901	6992
365	2175	3040	4916	7110
455	2181	3071	5024	7112
626	2257	3208	5175	7167
736	2407	3340	6253	7215
977	2436	3686	6283	7518
1223	2547	3701	6495	7404
1342	2563	3988	6606	7762
1570	2567	3992	6673	7789
1743	2765	4041	6720	7804
1916	2801	4320	6776	7966
	2863	4869		

$250 Bond: B65. $100 Bonds: C104, C240, C299, C334, C465, C478, C546, C550, C553, C608.

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on May 1, 1917, at the rate of 105% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease, and the coupons therefor will be void; of all of which you will please take notice.

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF, President.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 19, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 2d, 1906, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1916, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,371.07, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated January 12, 1917.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Issue of $2,500,000 Capital Stock.

The Board of Directors has to-day authorised the issue of $2,500,000 additional Capital Stock of this Company, the same to be offered to Stockholders of record February 16th, 1917, at par One hundred dollars per share at the rate of twenty per cent. of their holdings on that date. Subscription Warrants specifying the amount to which each Shareholder is entitled to Subscribe will be mailed as soon as possible after February 16th, 1917. Subscription Rights will expire March 29, 1917.

A. E. PETERS, Secretary.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6, 1917.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY OF NEW York, County of New York, ss.:

We, MORRIS STERNBACH, IRVING J. FOX and ALOIS GUTWILLIG, all persons of full age, the subscribers, having formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

I. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "MORRIS STERNBACH & CO.", and the County wherein the principal place of business is to be located is New York County, State of New York.

II. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is to buy, sell, exchange, pledge and deal in and with bonds, stocks and other securities, and, generally, to carry on the business of stock and bond brokers.

III. That the names and the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: MORRIS STERNBACH, residing at Eloto Netherland, 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; IRVING J. FOX, residing at No. 120 West 86th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, are the general partners, and ALOIS GUTWILLIG, residing at corner of Oak and Mills Streets, Far Rockaway, New York, is the special partner. All of said persons are of full age.

IV. That the amount of capital which the said ALOIS GUTWILLIG, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock in cash is one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.

V. That the said partnership is to begin on January 2, 1917, and is to end on December 31, 1917.

Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1917.

MORRIS STERNBACH,
IRVING J. FOX,
ALOIS GUTWILLIG.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 2nd day of January, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, before me personally appeared MORRIS STERNBACH, IRVING J. FOX and ALOIS GUTWILLIG, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

GUSTAVE WOLBURG,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.: IRVING J. FOX, being duly sworn, says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said limited partnership of MORRIS STERNBACH & CO. by the special partner therein named, to wit: the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the said common stock by said special partner, ALOIS GUTWILLIG.

IRVING J. FOX.

Sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1917. GUSTAVE WOLBURG,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

COTTON TRADE QUIET

Close Steady, Net 4 Points Lower to 13 Higher—Late Months Relatively Firm.

The cotton market was nervous and unsettled throughout yesterday's session. The opening quotations showed a decline of 7 points to an advance of 3 points, but during the early trading prices were 7 to 15 points net lower. Trading for the most part seemed to be of a professional character, and the volume of business was not large. There was a flurry towards the middle of the day, but the demand soon tapered off, and the improvement was not maintained. The close was very steady, net 4 points lower to 13 points higher, late months very relatively firm.

May contracts sold up from 15.50c to 15.77c on the advance, but reacted to 15.57c, and closed at 15.62.

There was a report that Great Britain had decided to offer neutral shipping insurance at a very low rate. This report lacked confirmation, but was used as an argument that the exports of cotton would be encouraged. On the other hand, reports of continued losses of tonnage in the blockade zone tended to revive uneasiness as to shipping conditions generally.

The report of the Census Bureau indicated that 583,710 bales of bleached cotton fibre, including linters and hull fibre, had been consumed in the production of explosives by domestic manufacturers during the year 1916, compared with 244,068 in 1915. Consumption for these purposes for the three months ended Dec. 31 amounted to 162,015 bales, which would be at the rate of about 650,000 bales a year.

No change was reported in hte Southern spot situation, and a little Southern selling here was thought to be undoing hedges against sales of spots. Exports of both yarns and cloths from the United Kingdom for the month of January showed a decided increase over last year's.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	15.32@15.37	15.31
March	15.45	15.60	15.34	15.44@15.47	15.46
April	.....	.....	.....	15.52 Bid	15.55
May	15.62	15.77	15.50	15.62@15.65	15.63
June	.....	.....	.....	15.63 Bid	15.67
July	15.63	15.81	15.55	15.70@15.72	15.68
August	15.59	15.59	15.59	15.50@15.57	15.45
Sept.	15.59	15.59	15.59	15.52 Bid	15.50
October	15.31	15.50	15.24	15.46@15.47	15.33
Dec.	15.49	15.64	15.49	15.60@15.62	15.47
January	15.60	15.60	15.58	15.70 Bid	.....

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 5 points lower at 15.55c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. New Orleans, 17.19c; Galveston, 16c; Savannah, 15¾c; Memphis, 17c; Augusta, 16.18c; Houston, 15.60c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet with middling upland at 10.31d. Sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 700; American, 5,000 bales. Imports, none. Futures opened quiet, 3 to 4 points lower, and closed quiet, but steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. March-April, 9.91d; May-June, 9.87d; July-August, 9.78d; October-November, 9.26d; January-February, 9.16d. Manchester—Yarns, dull and irregular; cloths, quiet. The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 15.36c; May, 15.52c; July, 15.56c; October, 15.24c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 10,565 bales, compared with 18,450 bales last year. Stocks total 1,391,293, compared with 1,714,324 last year.

The day's exports were 8,118 bales, making 3,813,124 so far this season, against 3,016,706 last year.

HEARING ON FREIGHT RATES.

Produce Exchange Says Railroads Discriminate on Flour for Export.

Testimony was taken in the Produce Exchange yesterday before Examiner William A. Disque of the Interstate Commerce Commission at the hearing of the complaint made by the New York Produce Exchange against the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Erie, Ontario & Western, and West Shore Railroads that these roads show discrimination in transportation charges for products, principally flour, which come into New York for domestic purposes and are later exported.

J. R. Van Baskerck, a dealer in flour, testified for the complainant that until about a month ago he had rated and shipped to him quantities of flour for domestic consumption, which later he found it necessary to export, and that he had returned the bills to the railroad companies for a correction of the transportation charges. When these were changed, he paid the lower amount. Recently, however, the companies had refused to reduce the transportation rates, and had threatened to sue for their money.

Francis La Bau, freight traffic manager of the New York Central, testified for the defense that the railroads had an embargo on export freight unless the steamship companies agreed to take it away in fifteen days. New York exporters, he declared, have undertaken to defeat the embargo by ordering flour and other products as domestic freight and then, when it arrives in New York, ordering it to a transatlantic ship. Examiner Disque fixed Feb. 9, March 24, and April 3 as dates for filing briefs.

TO MAKE PERISCOPES HERE.

Secretary Redfield Tells of Progress in American Manufactures.

Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor said yesterday at the Exposition of Eastern Hardware Associations in Madison Square Garden that American inventors were rapidly perfecting lenses equal to those in German periscopes, and that the United States would soon be able to equip its submarines with American-made periscopes.

Some of the activities which had been undertaken by the Department of Commerce to supply articles cut off from this country by the war, he said, were digging military materials from the bottom of Chesapeake Bay, encouraging the manufacture of porcelains, and studying the manufacture of fine optical goods and glassware. What the department did for milliners, he said, was to discover beds of hydroids, an aquatic organism, which becomes the stoneyard, to discover and introduce new foods, such as the dogfish, and to chart every rock in the coast waters of the United States.

WEST SIDE PLAN ATTACKED.

Bird S. Coler and Senator Thompson Address Mass Meeting.

A public mass meeting to protest against the proposed grant of additional facilities to the New York Central Railroad along the western waterfront of Manhattan Island was held last night under the auspices of the Greenwich Commercial Council, in the public school auditorium at Hudson and Grove Streets. Ex-Senator William J. A. Caffrey presided. Bird S. Coler, of Brooklyn, who attacked the plan, stated that he had been informed that Charles Evans Hughes had received $7,500 as a fee for an opinion on the constitutionality of the measure under which it is proposed to grant the new franchise.

Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, said that while the proposed measure did not specifically provide for a monopoly, there was no question that this was its effect. Public officials of the city of New York, he said, had placed themselves in the position of representing the interests of a corporation rather than those of the people who elected them.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Unsettled Thurs., probably rain, colder in extreme w.; Fri. fair and much colder; fresh s. w. shifting to n. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Rain Thurs., warmer along the coast; Fri. probably fair and colder, much colder in n.; moderate to fresh s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs., probably rain in n. and cent.; warmer except in n. w.; Fri. probably fair, colder in n.; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Thurs., colder by night in n.; Fri. fair and colder, much colder in n. and cent.; moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming n. w.

Tenn.—Rain Thurs., colder in the afternoon; Fri. fair and much colder.

Ky.—Unsettled Thurs., probably snow flurries, much colder in afternoon or night; Fri. fair and colder.

Ind.—Cloudy and colder Thurs., probably snow flurries; much colder at night, with a cold wave. Fri. fair and colder; strong w. to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Snow flurries and colder Thurs.; much colder at night, with a cold wave. Fri. fair and colder; strong w. to n. w. winds; gales along Lake Erie.

Lower Mich.—Snow flurries and much colder Thurs.; cold wave at night. Fri. fair, except snow flurries along Lake Michigan; colder in s.; strong w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and much colder Thurs., with a cold wave; probably snow flurries near Lake Superior. Fri. fair and continued cold; strong n. w. winds, diminishing by Thurs. night.

Ill.—Unsettled and much colder Thurs.; probably light rain or snow. Fri. fair and rather cold.

Mo.—Unsettled and much colder Thurs. Fri. fair and rather cold.

Wis.—Unsettled and much colder Thurs.; cold wave in n. and w. Fri., fair and rather cold; fresh n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; much colder Thurs., with a cold wave in s. and s.; fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled, with a cold wave, Thurs. Fri., fair and rather cold; fresh n. w. winds.

N. Dak.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., fair and not so cold.

S. Dak.—Fair and much colder Thurs.; cold wave in e. and cen. Fri., fair and not so cold.

Neb.—Cloudy and much colder Thurs. Fri., fair.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; much colder Thurs.

La.—Cloudy and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Fair Thurs.; colder in w. Fri., fair and colder.

Okla. and Tex.—Fair and colder Thurs. and Fri.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs.; colder in n. w. Fri., fair and colder.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Books. Close.
Am. Smelt. & Ref..	1¼	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	1¾	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Am. Tobacco	6	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Am. Tobacco pf.....	1½	Q	Apr. 2	Feb. 1
Balt. Gas Ap.& Mfg.	1	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Detroit United.....	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Electric Invest. pf..	1¾	Q	Feb. 10	Feb. 10
Lawton Mcntype....	1¾	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 17
Quaker Oats.....	2½	Q	Apr. 16	Apr. 2
Quaker Oats pf.....	1½	Q	May 31	May 1

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The further losses to shipping as the result of submarine activities spread more or less alarm in the trade yesterday and at the close of the market prices were ¼c to 3¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.94; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.03; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.04¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.74¾	1.68	1.70	1.73½	1.27¾
July	1.49	1.46	1.46¾	1.47¾	1.20¾
September	1.38½	1.36¼	1.36¾	1.39	.....

CORN.

The corn market displayed a very firm undertone during the greater part of the day, but eased off at the close with wheat. It was said that exporters had taken about 500,000 bushels on Tuesday, and apparently Europe was disposed to buy corn despite the obstacles being encountered in the way of transportation. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.14, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	102¾	100½	101	100¾	76¾
July	100¾	99	99½	99¾	76¾

OATS.

The oats market assumed a waiting position and prices closed easier in sympathy with other markets. The car situation as well as the political outlook were against export business. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 67¼@68c; No. 2 white, 68c; No. 3 white, 67@67½c; No. 4 white, 66@67c; fancy clipped white, 67@72c; ordinary clipped white, 68@69½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	55¼	54¼	54¾	54¾	48¼
July	54	53¼	53⅝	53½	45⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet during the greater part of the day, and before the close developed weakness in sympathy with grain and on fears that shipping conditions would prove an obstacle to export operations. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 47,000; estimated for Thursday, 50,000; at Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 34,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—					
May	16.55	16.35	16.37	16.50	10.22
July	16.70	16.52	16.52	16.67	10,40
Ribs—					
May	15.60	15.40	15.40	15.50	11.12
July	15.72	15.55	15.55	15.65	11.27
Pork—					
May	29.95	29.10	29.10	29.62	20.30
July	29.60	28.80	28.80	29.27	20.42

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous and irregular. The March position again showed considerable firmness on covering as well as on buying, which was thought to be in the form of support. The late months, however, were relatively heavy, and at the close of the day March was 9 points net higher and the late positions 1 to 3 points lower. Total sales were 17,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	12.55@	12.30
February	12.50	12.50	12.55@12.65	12.50
March	12.70	12.50	12.60@12.65	12.51
April	.....	.....	12.21@12.26	12.21
May	12.27	12.19	12.21 12.22	12.22
June	.....	.....	12.20@12.21	12.22
July	12.26	12.17	12.20@12.21	12.23
August	.....	.....	12.20@12.23	12.23
September	12.15	12.15	12.10@12.15	12.13

COFFEE.

There was some further trade selling in the coffee market yesterday, with prices making new low ground for the movement. May contracts sold off to 8.25c, or fifteen points under Tuesday's close, and about forty-six points below the price prevailing last Wednesday. Sales were reported of 58,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	.....	.....	8.09@8.11	8.25
March	8.21	8.15	8.14@8.16	8.29
April	.....	.....	8.18@8.20	8.34
May	8.37	8.23	8.22@8.23	8.38
June	.....	.....	8.25@8.26	8.41
July	8.40	8.29	8.25@8.29	8.44
August	.....	.....	8.31@8.32	8.46
September	8.46	8.35	8.34@8.35	8.58
October	.....	.....	8.38@8.39	8.51
November	.....	.....	8.42@8.43	8.54
December	8.55	8.45	8.45@8.47	8.58
January	.....	.....	8.49@8.51	8.62

SUGAR.

The futures market opened irregular, 3 points lower to 1 point higher on first bids, but later firmed up with raw sugar, and on trade covering prices rapidly recovered the early losses, the close being 1 to 4 points net higher, with sales for the day 8,250 tons. General conditions in the trade are unusual, due to the political situation, and operators were closely watching developments in the market for actual sugar. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
February	4.00	3.97	3.99@4.00	3.98
March	3.96	3.91	3.94@3.95	3.92
April	.....	.....	3.93@3.94	3.92
May	3.94	3.92	3.93@3.94	3.92
June	.....	.....	3.95@3.97	3.94
July	3.97	3.97	3.96@3.99	3.96
August	.....	.....	4.00@4.02	3.97
September	4.02	4.00	4.02@4.04	3.98
October	.....	.....	3.94@3.96	3.90
November	.....	.....	3.86@3.88	3.82
December	.....	.....	3.79@3.82	3.75

The local market for refined sugar was unchanged at 6.75c for fine granulated. At the close of the day sugar was quiet but with a firm undertone. There were no prompt Cubas available, with an inquiry from local refiners of 3½c, cost and freight, for sugar testing 96 degrees. Subsequently 4c was offered at 3½c and April at 3⅝c, both cost and freight. There was a rumor that Porto Ricos for late February shipment were sold to a local refiner at 4.77c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered, with outport options. In the absence of fresh business spot quotations were more or less nominal: Centrifugal, 4.89c; molasses, 4.02c; cost and freight, 3½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,615 packages. The shortage of high-grade creamery has not been relieved, and prices were further advanced ½c, with a moderate demand at the higher rates. A little more doing in the medium qualities, but no quotable change to values. The range of quotations at the present time is the widest it has been this season. Receipts are light and include mostly delayed lots; practically none of the shipments due this week have come in as yet. Renovated firmer. Ladles and packing stock unchanged and better. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44@44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@43c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45@46c; extras, 43½@44½c; firsts, 37½@43c; seconds, 35½@37c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38½@38¾c; firsts, 36½@38c; seconds, 34½@36c; thirds, 33@34c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 42@42½c; good to prime, 37½@41c; common to fair, 29@37c; renovated, extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@29½c; good, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 25½@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,851 cases. The market for fresh-gathered eggs is in an extremely sensitive position. Weaker Western advices caused an easier feeling, and with a quiet trade prices are showing a considerable decline on Western and Southern goods. Advices of shipments in transit are conflicting, some receivers having reports of more liberal invoices, and offers to sell for future delivery at lower prices are affecting the speculative disposition. Trade closed quiet and values are barely steady at the reduction quoted. Storage eggs show very little decline, the remaining supply being small and there being no other class of underpriced goods on the market. Nearby white eggs are in comparatively light supply and prices are better sustained than for the general offerings of Western eggs. Nearby browns are still bringing fair prices, but gathered stock from nearby points shares in the decline to about the same extent as noted for Western and Southern. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@48½c; extra firsts, 47@47½c; firsts, 46@46½c; seconds and lower grades, 44½@45½c; refrigerator finest, 42½c; good to average best, 41¼@42c; lower grades, 40@41c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@52c; ordinary to good, 48@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@51c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 47@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 49@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, first to extra firsts, 46½@47½c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¾	1¾	Iron Cap	17	18
Am. Oil	.29	.30	Iron C. pf.	17½	18
Begole	.80	1	Jerome V.	1½	1¾
B. St. Gas	.10	.12	La Rose	.45	.50
Big. Ledge	5¼	5¾	Majestic	.75	.77
Bost. Cor.	.70	.75	McK. D.	.31	.35
Bohemia	1¾	2	Mex. Met.	.31	.34
Bost. Ely	.45	.60	Moj. Tung	.76	.80
Bost. Mon.	.26	.28	N. Lg.	.45	.50
Bost. Ariz.	1¾	2	N. Baltic	2¼	2¾
Butte & L.	.19	.23	N. Cornelia	16½	17¼
Butte & D.	.90	1	Nev. Doug.	1¾	2
Cal. Cerb.	1¼	1½	N. U. Bing.	.75	.77
Calaveras	4½	5	Nixon	.31	.33
Cham. Cop.	.07	.08	Oneco.	.70	.80
Chief Con.	1¼	1½	Onondaga	.65	.80
Con. Ariz.	2	2¼	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1¼
Crown Res.	.25	.45	Pitts Butte	.60	.10
Cortez	.25	.40	P. Con. M.	1¾	2¼
E. & B. B.	1¼	1½	Ray Here.	4	4¼
Earl-Eagle	.40	.42	Rilla	.03	.04
First C. A	4	4¼	S. W. Miami, part paid	2	2½
Fortuna	.10	.12	S. W. Miami, full paid	2¾	2⅞
Gold Lake	.03	.04	Tinto	1	1¼
Homa Oil	.80	.86	U. Ext.	3¾	3¾
Houghton	1¼	1½	Yukon Gold	1¾	2⅛
Humboldt	1	1¼			
Iron Blos.	1	1¼			

R. H. DAVIS LEAVES $56,155.

Novelist and War Correspondent's Estate Appraised for Taxation.

Richard Harding Davis, who died at his country home, Mount Kisco, on April 11, left $56,155.66 according to the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark, filed yesterday at White Plains. Administration and debts reduced this amount to $45,397.15.

Mr. Davis left only $6,713.99 in personal property, consisting of small deposits with the Harriman National Bank and J. P. Morgan & Co. The estimated amount of royalties from books and moving picture rights was fixed at $5,002.10. The only real estate was Cross Roads Farm, appraised at $49,441.67. The estate goes to his widow, Elizabeth Genevieve M. Davis, and a daughter, Hope Davis.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 108th St, 100x100, Feb. 6; Wilton Holding Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years.....$125,000

11TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 98.9x125, Feb. 6; Morgan Steam Laundry Co. of New York to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, 3 years; Attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$60,000

45TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5, Feb. 1; the Stern & Saalberg Co. to the Stern & Saalberg Realty Co., 416 West 46th St, due Jan. 2, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $85,000; attorney, Philip H. Leifert, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$43,000

57TH ST, n s, 160.6 ft w of 1st Av, 30.6x100.5, Oct. 24, 1910; Sadie Sandler to Samuel Fleck, 230 Riverside Drive, installments, $750 on April 24, 1921, and $750 semi-annually thereafter, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. N. Glass, 51 Chambers St.....$5,000

90TH ST, 163 East, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8, Feb. 6; William F. Ebeling to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Sq, East, 3 years; attorneys, A. S. & Hutchins, 34 William St.....$2,000

120TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Madison Av, 26x100.11, Feb. 2; Thomas H. Smith to Florence I. Smith of Wilton, Conn., demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. V. Thornall, 50 Church St.....$2,500

130TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, Feb. 2; Thomas H. Smith to Florence I. Smith of Wilton, Conn., demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. V. Thornall, 50 Church St.....$1,500

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner Echo Place, 40x95; Della La Porte to Flora E. Isham, 1 West 81st St., Feb. 6, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

HOE AV, 1,200, n e corner Home St, 109.3x40; D. H. Jackson Co. to Frederick Heinrich, 141 West 143d St, prior mtg $40,000, Feb. 2, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Edward Herrmann, 261 Broadway.....$4,500

HOE AV, n e corner Home St, 109.3x100x irregular; also 64th St, 171 West, n s, 25x100.5, Manhattan; name to Emanuel Glauber, 885 West End Av., prior mtg, $—, Feb. 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St.....$5,250

HOME ST, 931, n s, 49.3x99.6; same to same, prior mtg $35,000, Feb. 2, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same.....$2,750

HOME ST, 975, n s, 45.3x99.6; same to same, prior mtg $36,000, Feb. 2, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same.....$2,750

HOME ST, 985, e s, 45.3x94.8; D. H. Jackson Co. to Frederick Heinrich, 141 West 143d St, prior mtg $34,000, Feb. 2, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Edward Herrmann, 261 Broadway.....$2,500

LOTS 35 and 36, block 31, Map Section 1, Bathgate estate; Hugo and Margaret Scheeran to Katharine Koenig, 46 South West St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., prior mtg $3,500, Jan. 31, 3 years, 8 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,000

LOT 50, amended map Bronxwood Park; Arthur Knight to Kate B. Bellonf, 14 East 66th St., Feb. 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

WHITLOCK AV, 907, w s, 50x100; Haven Construction Co. to Abel King, 148 West 65th St, and another, Feb. 6, installments 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lees & C., 35 Nassau St.....$2,000

162D ST, s s, 220 ft e of Prospect Av, 30x75.1x—x111.1; Onawin Construction Co. to Bertha Steinberg, 846 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Feb. 5, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, Harris Seglin, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.....$800

173D ST, n w corner Topping, 95x95; Federation of Bronx Jewish Charities, Inc., to Dee Holding Co., Inc., 5 Beekman St., prior mtg $12,000, Feb. 1, 5 years; attorney, H. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.....$3,750

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, s e s, intersection n e s of 227th St, 50x100; Robert R. Perkins et al. against Royal Building Co., Inc., et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100, and 2d Av, e s, 75.10 ft s of 118th St, one inch x100; Catherine Vogel against Max J. Klein et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

8TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 121st St, 25x100; Emil Rudolph et al. against Bertha F. F. Amend, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. N. Schwarz.

23D ST, 215, 221, 223, 227, 235, 237, 239, and 233 West; 6th St, 57 West; Dorothy Eitlein against Willis L. Inman, action to appoint committee, &c.; attorney, J. E. Taylor.

24TH ST, 140 West; 24th St, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 56.3x98.8; Margaret Saldini against District Realty Co., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. C. Kahn.

70TH ST, 9 West; Belle P. Tusks et al. against Jacob A. Cantor et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss.

147TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x102.2; Potterton Brothers against Guy B. Radford, action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, J. H. Banton.

114TH ST, 37 West; Myra S. Lamson against Anna Deutsch et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gordon & Rogers.

Bronx.

JEROME AV, n w corner of 192d St, 286.1x100; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Jerome Avenue Construction Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dana, Treacy & McBarron.

PROSPECT AV, 2,112, Peter Petrone against Carmela Galella et al., action to set aside conveyance; attorney, B. S. Deutsch.

215TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x95; Laura Curry against Melrose Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important deal in the commercial centre of Yorkville was closed yesterday in the purchase by an investment corporation of the taxpayer building on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 100.8 on the avenue, by 62.2 on the street. It was sold by the 147 East Eighty-sixth Street Company, controlled by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling and John J. Buckley.

The site was formerly occupied by the old Union Presbyterian Church, which the Church Extension Committee of that denomination sold about three years ago, after purchasing the edifice of the South Reformed Church at Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, now the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church. The present sellers acquired it from the original buyers from the Presbytery. The low structure there is rented to the United Cigar Stores Company, the Phenix & Chatham National Bank for its Yorkville branch, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The building has entrances for the new Lexington Avenue subway station, which will be at that corner. The buyers, it is said, gave additional property in part payment, the aggregate amount of the deal involving about $350,000.

Leon S. Altmayer and Chris Volzing & Son were the brokers in the transaction.

Trinity Corporation Sells to the Interborough.

The Trinity Church Corporation sold the property, 77 Murray Street, to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who are also the purchasers of 79 Murray Street, the sale of which was recently announced.

The two properties, making a plot 50 by 100, will be improved with a two-story and basement building, which will be used jointly by the purchasers and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as a substation power plant for the operation of the new subway lines and the present elevated roads. Manning & Trunk negotiated both sales.

Feather Manufacturers Buy on East Fifth Street.

Edwin Epstein sold to Louis Scheinholtz 806 East Fifth Street, a two-story front and four-story rear building, on a lot 24 by 96. The premises will be used by the purchaser for the manufacture of feathers.

This transaction marks another step in the development of the section for manufacturing purposes. It was formerly devoted to box and ornamental furniture factories, but is rapidly becoming a centre for the manufacture of general articles of merchandise.

Hever Chambers Sold to Frederick Brown.

Hever Chambers, a six-story bachelor apartment at 13 East Sixty-fifth Street, has been sold by the Belle Hazen Realty Company to Frederick Brown, operator. The structure, which occupies a lot 22 by 100, located 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue, was purchased by the sellers from the late Mrs. Jacob Astor and altered into an apartment house. It was held at $140,000.

Seventeenth Street Plot for Borgfeldt & Co.

George Borgfeldt & Co., who occupy the eleven-story building on the northwest corner of Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, have accumulated a plottage on Seventeenth Street abutting their building, evidently with the view of enlarging their quarters in the near future. The firm has acquired 47 Irving Place and 116 to 120 East Seventeenth Street, surrounding the immediate southwest corner, which is occupied by the so-called Irving house. The plot at 118 East Seventeenth Street was acquired from Sam Bernard, the actor. The present Borgfeldt building is held under a long lease from Irons & Todd.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The four-story private dwelling, 114 West Eightieth Street, on a lot 20 by 102.2, has been purchased by Mrs. H. L. Bragg of East Orange, Mass., from the Douglas Realty Company. S. Pulver negotiated the sale.

Trustees of Columbia University sold to a client of John N. Golding the four-story dwelling at 54 West Fiftieth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5. Columbia leasehold. The buyer will make extensive alterations.

Tenement Investments.

Samuel Cowen sold 39 West 118th Street, a five-story double flat on plot 25 by 100 feet to J. Albrech for investment.

The Natsim Company sold to a client of Friedus & Co. 456 and 458 West 156th Street, a six-story new law house on a plot 50 by 100. It was an all cash transaction negotiated by A. H. Levy and B. Harris.

H. F. Sinclair Buys Thirty-Acre Estate at Great Neck, L. I.

"Sunshine," the estate of Mrs. C. P. R. Dugmore at Great Neck, Long Island, has been sold by Pease & Elliman to H. F. Sinclair.

The property, which is considered one of the finest country seats on Long Island, comprises over thirty acres, and has a frontage on Long Island Sound of over half a mile.

The improvements consist of a large residence designed by Little & O'Connor, garage, stable, gardener's cottage, greenhouse and private dock.

M. L. Schiff Leases While Rebuilding Fifth Avenue Residence.

Mortimer L. Schiff has leased the new five-story residence at 2 East Eightieth Street from Mrs. E. F. Hutton, a daughter of Frank W. Woolworth, who recently erected the house and presented it to her. Mr. and Mrs. Schiff will occupy it pending the rebuilding of two residences at 931 and 932 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street, into one large dwelling for their occupancy. The dwelling at 932 Fifth Avenue has been the Schiff home for several years. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the lease of the Hutton house, which covers a twenty-five-foot plot.

Bronx Sales.

Jacob Landay purchased from Hyman Shapiro 1,530 Brook Avenue, a four-story tenement on a lot 25.11 by 104.10.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for the Kane Construction Company the northeast corner of Bassford Avenue and 184th Street a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100, to an investor.

Edna A. Patton bought from Charles W. Lindsley 1,961 to 1,965 Cedar Avenue, three three-story dwellings on a plot 50 by 400, near 179th Street.

William J. Gabel sold for Henry R. Suthien, as trustee, to Pietro Arcaro the three-story house 1,447 Vyse Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100.

Arnold Byrne & Baumann have resold to a client for Ferguson & Forshay 1,345 Brook Avenue, a six-story tenement on a plot 41.7 by 90.

S. Cowen sold 1,474 Brook Avenue, a four-story double flat on a plot 25 by 100 feet, to L. Sigel for investment.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a house on Myrtle Avenue in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers to Joseph M. Hobbs of New York City.

J. Lawrence Pool has purchased a plot of land consisting of about two acres, on the corner of Locust Avenue and Private Way, Rye, N. Y., as a site for a fireproof residence and garage to cost about $25,000. The seller is Waldron Williams, and the brokers Heckscher & de Saulles.

M. A. Broderick sold for the Peoples Savings Bank 43 Glover Avenue, corner of Scott Avenue, Wakefield Park, to John J. Weston; also 48 Caroline Avenue, Yonkers, for the Peoples Savings Bank, to M. Shine.

Recent Buyers.

John D. Crimmins is the buyer of the four-story dwelling at 39 East Eighty-third Street, sold Tuesday by Bertram Richardson. It is understood that the dwelling is to be presented to his daughter as a wedding gift.

The Maseba Realty Company is the buyer of the four-story tenement 1,152 Second Avenue.

Samuel Chaitovitz is the buyer of 317 West Fiftieth Street, sold last week by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

Loans Placed.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has arranged a loan of $44,000 at 4½ per cent. for three years on the property located at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-second Street, with the Leake and Watts Orphan House.

John N. Golding has procured for Joachim Burfeindt a loan of $34,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the five-story apartment 381 and 383 East 151st Street, between Courtlandt and Melrose Avenues; also for the Wilmore Realty Company a loan of $7,000 on the vacant property, 100 by 100, on the north side of West 209th Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

Big Increase in Ticket Sale on Queensboro Subway.

A 40 per cent. increase in the sale of tickets on the Queensboro Subway has been the result of the opening of the elevated line to Astoria, L. I.

More than 10,000 tickets are being sold daily at the stations north of the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

The ticket sale at the stations between Grand Central and the bridge plaza, and including those stations, reached, on the average, the 25,000 mark every day last month. This would indicate that the ticket sale over the whole line during the last week has been more than 35,000 every day.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased for William H. Callanan the five-story and basement building in course of construction at 519 to 523 West Thirty-eighth Street, containing 45,000 square feet, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $150,000, to the Morgan Crucible Company, Ltd. of London, England, manufacturers of carbon brushes.

Preville & Rosenberg leased for the Fleischmann Yeast Company two entire buildings having a total of 50,000 square feet of space, located at 223 and 225 and 227 to 231 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, which is at the corner of Marcey Avenue, to the Jacobs Brothers Company, Inc.

A. W. Miller & Co. have leased for August Passet the four-story building with store 259 West Thirtieth Street, for by him for five years; also the building 313 West Fifty-third Street, for the Greek Orthodox Community, to Garrett Dunn & Co.

Edward J. Hogan leased to the Third Avenue Railway Company part of the Broadway front of the twenty-fifth floor of the Woolworth Building for a term of years for its legal department.

R. H. Macy & Co. leased for a term of twenty-one years to a client of John N. Golding, the two-story building, 234 to 240 West 148th Street, betwee Seventh and Eighth Avenues, on plot 100 by 100. After extensive alterations the property will be used for store and garage purposes.

Cross & Brown Company leased the entire building 12 Lispenard Street to S. Rawitzer & Co. for a term of years; also the entire building 26 Lispenard Street in conjunction with Daniel Birdsall & Co. to the H. B. Claflin Company.

Samuel H. Martin leased the store at 150 Columbus Avenue to the Little Campus for a term of five years.

Huberth & Huberth leased for the International Film Service Company the entire fifteenth floor in the Godfrey Building at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street to the Artcraft Company, who represent the Mary Pickford and George M. Cohen Film Companies.

William H. McDonald leased to the Keystone Tire Company the building 1,877 Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-second Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $300,000. F. & G. Pflomm represented the owner.

Pease & Elliman leased a store at 1,190 Madison Avenue, at Eighty-seventh Street, to Adolph Spielberg.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards has been called for Friday evening at Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

59th St, 417 to 431, n s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.5; four-story building with stores; voluntary sale; bid in at $143,000.

Riverside Drive, 62 and 63, e s, 45.7 ft n of 78th St, 42.6x91.4x irregular; two four-story dwellings; voluntary sale; bid in at $65,000.

64th St, 171 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; five-story flat; voluntary sale; bid in at $25,750.

135th St, s s, 189 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; vacant; voluntary sale; bid in at $1,130.

Whitestone, L. I.—Boulevard, n w corner of 12th Av, 101x261x irregular, with two-story frame house; also 11th Av, s e corner of 19th St, 50x100; vacant; voluntary sale; bid in at $9,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

95th St, 19 West, n s, 218 ft w of Central Park West, 18.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against M. M. Levien et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $16,028.56; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

Avenue D, 74, s e corner of 6th St, 20x45 and 802 East 6th St, adjoining, 37x20 two four-story buildings, with stores; John Wilkens et al. against Society Ohel Torah et al.; Peter Cook, attorney; due, $21,083.64; taxes, &c., $2,500; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Samuel Marx.

108th St, 223 East, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11 four-story tenement and stores; Home for Incurables against E. R. Wolfman et al.; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $13,551.24; taxes, &c., $461.90; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Walton Av, 1,056, e s, 56.3 ft n of 165th St, 20 x100; three-story dwelling; Fannie Veith against William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co., and another; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $9,043.83; taxes, &c., $1,500; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Walton Av, 1,058, e s, 76.3 ft n of 165th St, 20 x100; three-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; due, $9,043.83; taxes, &c., $1,500; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Avenue Von Humboldt, s e s 325 ft s of 261st St, 25x95; Lawyers' Title and Trust Co. against E. W. Fitzgerald; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $637.20; taxes, &c., $14.62; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Walton Av, 1,054, e s, 36.3 ft n of 165th St, 20x100; three-story dwelling; O. I. Metzger against William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $9,011.61; taxes, &c., $1,500; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By George Price.

Cedar Av, n e corner of 177th St, 34.5x120, vacant; Otto Reimer & ano against J. J. Crilly et al; Hirleman & V., attorneys; due $5,687.81; taxes, &c., $905.50; to the plaintiff for $4,700.

Crimmins Av, 317 and 319, w s, 96.1 ft n of 141st St, 47.8x80, five-story flat; Fay Lipman against Louis Zuckerkandel et al; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $6,228.57; taxes, &c., $618.71; prior mtg, $24,000; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Walton Av, 1,070, e s, 196.3 ft n of 165th St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; J. I. Metzger against William E. Diller and another; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $9,041.82; taxes, &c., $1,500; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Grand Boulevard, n w corner of 165th St, extending to Walton Av, 209.2x244.1x36.1x irregular; vacant; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

Newton Av, w s, 402.9 ft n of 25th St, 25.7x90.8x irregular; Lawyers' Title & Trust Co. against Johann Stark et al; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $908.47; taxes, &c., $398.15; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

138th St, 315 and 317 East, n s, 462.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100, six-story flat; E. C. Auchincloss against M. T. Johnston et al; S. M. Fischer, attorney; due, $35,914.33; taxes, &c., $2,264; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 189th St, for a six-story tenement, 50.2x90; H. & M. Co., 1,095 St. Nicholas Av, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

187th St, 94.5 ft e of Prospect Av, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 24.10½x70; Weller Co., Henry M. Powell, 51 Chambers St, President, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s e corner of Fulton St, to a ten-story offices and stores; Broadway and John Street Corporation, owner; Deutsch & Polls, 50 Church St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, e s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 100x100; Maze Realty Co. to Utopia Realty Co., 2,850 Broadway, mtg $17,000, Feb. 9; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $100

BROADWAY, 3,281 to 3,289, n w corner of 132d St, 100x124.11x irregular; Maze Realty Co. to Exam Realty Co., 2,650 Broadway, mtg $82,000, Feb. 6; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $100

BROADWAY, 1,730, n e corner of 55th St, 75.4x138.7x82x121; Sarah J. and Howard C. Towne to Bertha Boller, New York City; quitclaim, March 14, 1905, rerecorded from May 8, 1905; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 106th St, 100x100; Land Estates, Inc., to Wilton Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $100,000, Feb. 6; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Wilton Holding Corporation to Land Estates, 135 Broadway, mtg $125,000, Feb. 6; same attorney. $100

MADISON AV, 1,838, w s, 101 ft s of 120th St, 20x100; Max Neger to 1,838 Madison Avenue Corporation, 652 Broadway, mtg $22,000, all liens, Feb. 6; attorney, Max Miller, 133 Broadway. $100

MERCER ST, 227, w s, 25x100; Caroline Woodward to Pernellit Realty Co., 74 Broadway, mtg $29,750, all liens, Feb. 7; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway. $1

FIFTH ST, 225, s s, 100 ft w of Broome St, 25x100; B. T. Realty Co. to Mary O'Neill, 138 West 91st St, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. $1

PLOT begins 100 ft s of Dyckman St and 263 ft w from corner at e s of Dyckman St and n line of Boulevard Lafayette, 175x irregular; Roy D. Pearsall to John H. Judge, 27 West 94th St, ½ part, all liens, Feb. 2; address, 261 Broadway. $100

SUFFOLK ST, 112, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; E. T. Realty Co. to Mary O'Neill, 138 West 91st St, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. $1

3D AV, w s, corner of 82d St, 25.6x102.2; James H. Naughtin to Tinau Realty Co., 2,050 Broadway, mtg $36,000, all liens, Jan. 15. ..... $100

9TH ST, 222 to 226 East, s s, 245 ft w of 2d Av, 61x75; Moses & Horowitz to Ninth Street Realty Corporation, 224 East 9th St, all liens, Nov. 20, 1916; attorneys, Lewis & Schaap, 299 Broadway. $1

9TH ST, 53 West, n s, 271 ft e of 6th Av, 16x92.3; A. B. S. Co. to Arthur Brisbane, Hempstead, L. I., mtg $12,000, quitclaim, Oct. 30, 1916; attorneys, Konta & Kirchweg, 120 Broadway. $1

9TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75; Louis Steinhardt to same, mtg $10,000, Nov. 20, 1916; attorneys, same. $100

10TH ST, 345 West, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; B. T. Realty Co. to Mary O'Neill, 138 West 91st St, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. $1

16TH ST, 423 West, n s, 275.2 ft w of 9th Av, 24.11x92; Bertha Kahn to Paulina Jedel, 28 North 5th St, Newark, N. J., b. and s., all liens, Feb. 7; attorney, Morris Leight, 115 Broadway. $100

23D ST, s s, 98 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Minnie Sheahan to James W. Peck, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., b. and s.; this deed given in full satisfaction for $15,000, which debt is hereby canceled, Jan. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

31ST ST, 26 West, s s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; George B. Vanderpoel, trustee of Jacob Vanderpoel, to Charles E. Loew, New Suffolk, L. I., Jan. 30; address 501 West 120th St. $80,000

45TH ST, 244 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Stern & Saalberg Realty Co. to the Stern & Saalberg Co., 416 West 45th St, mtg $35,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Philip Leifert, 44 Court St, Brooklyn. $1

47TH ST, 76 West, n s, 41 ft e of 6th Av, 19x70; A. B. S. Co. to Arthur Brisbane, Hempstead, L. I., mtg $27,000, quitclaim, Oct. 30, 1916; attorneys, Konta & Kirchweg, 120 Broadway. $1

51ST ST, 44 East, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 19x102.2, with all title to strip on e —x—; A. B. S. Co. to Arthur Brisbane, Hempstead, L. I., mtg $33,000, Oct. 30, 1916; attorneys, Konta & Kirchweg, 120 Broadway. $1

174TH ST, 509 West, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x90; Freda Ostermeyer to William Geraerdts, 162 East 91st St, mtg $75,000, Feb. 10; address, 509 West 174th St. $100

119TH ST, 17 East, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Tennie Aaronson et al. to Harry Berman, 497 Thetford Av., Brooklyn, mtg $22,000, all liens, Feb. 7; attorney, Morris Leight, 115 Broadway. $1

122D ST, 427 East, n s, 304.7 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee, to Louise C. B. Reardon, 656 East 160th St, Bronx, all liens, Jan. 18; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St. $3,750

Bronx.

BELL AV, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 25x105; Theresa Tengstrom to Jacob Peifer, 658 East 228th St, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

BROOK AV, 2,530, e s, corner of Gardover Av, 104.10x25.11x104.8x26; Hyman Shapiro to Jacob Landy, 673 Elton Av, mtg $19,000, Jan. 24; attorney, Jacob Landy, 673 Elton Av. $100

BROOK AV, 1,345, w s, 50 ft s of Anna Place, 41.8x90; Remor Corporation to Max Notess, 1,033 Boston Road, mtg $32,450, Jan. 31; attorney, Max Notess, 1,033 Boston Road. $100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 55 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Anna Treppenhauer to Paul E. Treppenhauer, 879 Cauldwell Av, Feb. 5; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av. $1

CHOTON, A BBK, EAST, 1,570, s s, 315x 130; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to Marie L. Worch, 115 East 18th St, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,000

CEDAR AV, 1,961 to 1,965, w s, 50x100.9; Charles W. Lindsley, Montclair, N. J., to Edna A. Patton, 2,470 Webb Av, Jan. 31; attorney, H. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St. ..$100

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n ½ Lot 66, map William O. Gilles, 1874; Peter White to Peter W. White, 744 Prospect Av, Feb. 5; attorney, Fred Smith. $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of Field Place, 100x34; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, 34 ft s of Field Place, 50x107.8 x irregular; Av x50.4 x101.10; also Ryer Av, s w corner of Field Place, 100.8x67.10x100x56; B. T. Realty Co. to Mary O'Neill, 138 West 91st St, Jan. 2; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner 198th St, 121.9x180.11x120.10x164.10; also Walton Av, w s, 275 ft n of Cameron place, 25x95; B. T. Realty Co. to Mary O'Neill, 138 West 91st St, Jan. 2; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,354-1,356, e s, 48.4x 113.11x48.5x112.4; William Korn et al. to Dora Kessler, 644 Wales Av, mtg $42,000, Jan. 16; attorneys, Greenstein & M., 280 Grand St. $100

WEBSTER AV, 2,376 and 2,378, e s, 72x 104.10x71.11x106.7; also Webster Av, 2,382, e s, 36x100; C. Adelbert Becker to Mount Mintorn Construction Co., 1,966 Valentine Av, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway. $100

173D ST, n w corner Topping St, 95x95; Dee Holding Co., Inc., to Federation of Bronx Jewish Charities, Inc., 1,652 University Av, mtg $12,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

238D ST, s s, 65.1 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100; Emma Tedice to Maria Curcio, 829 East 226th St, mtg $4,000, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

(With name and address of lessee, CENTRE ST, 198, n e corner of White St, 54 x19.6, all; Augusta Knabe, individually and as ex'x to Henry Schillingmann, 307 East 188th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, 134 Centre St. $5,000

DUANE ST, 177, s s, 25x100; Caroline Smith to Droste & Snyder, 177 Duane St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Lloyd & Maddox, 92 William St. $4,000

DUANE ST, 179, all; same and another, ex'x, to same, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, same. $4,000

ORCHARD ST, 20, store floor and floor above; Abraham L. Postman to Israel Backer, 180 Floyd St, Brooklyn, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorneys, Russell, G. & S., 74 Broadway. $1,020

WEST BROADWAY, 474-478, Thompson St, 146-50, all; Ames F. Elio to Shuttlesworth, Keitler & Co., 10 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorneys, Prentice, T. & House, 52 Broadway; taxes in excess of $1,869 and. $9,000

2D AV, 1,949, store and apartment on south side; Bertha Drucker to David Singer, on premises 3 years from May 1, 1915. ..$420

3D AV, 1,950, store floor and basement; Louis Berman to Charlotte Bartels, 169 East 92d St, and another, 5 years from April 1, 1917; attorneys, Bartels & Schneider, 1,650 3d Av. $900

6TH AV, 186, all; John H. Hayes, trustee for Ellen T. Hayes and another, to Charles Lehren Krauss, 186 6th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, A. J. Herrick, 99 Nassau St. ..... $2,700 and $3,000

38TH ST, 519-23 West, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, all; William H. Callanan to Henderson W. Knott, 38 South Parsons Av, Flushing, B. of Q., 10 years from April 1, 1917; attorney, Wandell P. Barker, 27 William St. $12,000

51ST ST, 62 West, s s, 789.2 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x100.5; Trustees of Columbia University to Gustave M. Hecksher, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1910, 21 years' rental; attorney, S. Landeau, 1,575 3d Av, taxes, &c., and. ..$1,487

Bronx.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Fort Schuyler Road, corner store; Wicklow Building Co. to Thomas Lynsky, 80 Westchester Square, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1639 3d Av. ..$1,200 to $1,400

3D AV, 2,914, store, &c., Michael H. Cypress to Frank Davis, 416 East 138th St, 3 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Frank Davis, 2,914 3d Av. $3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,000; Lee Heating Co. against Ritz Realty Corp., owner and contractor; McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., contractors $848

37TH AV, 907; Alonzo B. See against 907 Fifth Avenue, Inc., owner; Wells Brothers Co., contractor $9,500

24TH ST, 514 and 516 West; Century Fireproof Door Co., Inc., against Joseph N. Courtade and Joseph N. Courtade & Sons, Inc., owners; Germania Engineering and Construction Co., Inc., contractor. ..$175

116TH ST, 309 and 311 West; Herman Schaperer against Le Roy D. Ball, owner and contractor $150

Bronx.

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 245.6 ft s of 190th St, 125x100; Jackson Brothers against Hopewell Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor. $1,100

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 245.6 ft s of 190th St, 125x100; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Hopewell Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $2,445

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 245.6 ft s of 190th St, 125x100; Sobel & Kraus against Hopewell Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor. $239

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 245.6 ft s of 190th St, 125x100; Louis Fein against Hopewell Building Co., Inc., owner; William F. Norton, as President, contractor $43

183D ST, w s, whole block front between Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Creston Av, 179x88.8; A. Mungo & Co. against 183d Street and Concourse Corp., owner and contractor $1,234

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 603 ft s of 177th St; Salvatore Naccarato against same, July 5, 1913. ..... $235

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 109.9 ft s of 177th St; Salvatore Naccarato against Defender Construction Co. et al, May 21, 1913. ..... $260

ELSMERE PLACE, n w corner of Southern Boulevard; Salvatore Naccarato against same, July 5, 1913. ..... $75

ELSMERE PLACE, n e corner of Marmion Av; Salvatore Naccarato against Defender Construction Co., May 21, 1913. ..... $260

GRAND BOULEVARD, s e corner of Fordham Road; Salvatore Naccarato against John Doe et al, May 28, 1913. ..... $90

45TH ST, 318 East; Hudson Boiler Mfg. Co., Inc., against John F. Kuhn et al, Dec. 9, 1916 ..... $300

105TH ST, 251 East; Tomback & McPhee, Inc., against Julia Gildenberg et al, March 10, 1914 ..... $173

162D ST, 451 West; William Bernstein against De Witt R. Weed et al, Dec. 22, 1916 ..... $51

Bronx.

FILLMORE ST, 1,736; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Sherry Goldberg et al, Feb. 7, 1916 ..... $233

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SHIPPS BOOTH runabout; like new; condition throughout guranteed; $475. 150 West 58th.

S. G. V. landaulet. Howard Porter, Broadway and 62d St. Garage.

STEARNS-KNIGHT limousine, 4 cylinders; 48 horsepower town car, $1,200; excellent condition and recently overhauled and painted; completely equipped, two extra tires; owner going South; car now in use; can be seen before 10 A. M., garage, 206 West End Av. Ask for Harry Furnival.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, eight-cylinder, upholstered, imported lining, two disappearing seats facing forward, Circassian walnut panels, Bronx fixtures, newly repainted Brewster green and black; sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT brougham, convertible into touring body, beautiful French designs, snappy town car, 5-passenger, 2 collapsible seats, cowl, hood blue, rear ivory, bargain; phone and my chauffeur will demonstrate. Dr. Hornik, 507 5th Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 8 cylinder, 1916, touring with brougham top; exceptionally good-looking, repainted Brewster green and black; ideal for Summer or Winter use; all 1917 improvements and guaranteed by Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St. J. H. Driscoll, Manager.

STEARNS.—A beautiful 1917 Stearns 8 limousine; classiest in city; sacrifice. Kock, Riverside 7534.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON limousine; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, also Contractors' Dumpers. Various style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52 St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4218-3350 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet; perfect condition; very reasonable. Sulkins, 201 West 83d St. Schuyler 6900.

PACKARD landaulet; very elegant; owner driver; weekly or monthly. Garnier, Riverside 5338.

PACKARD limousines; weekly $100; monthly $400; first-class service. Telephone Circle 4870.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilt'am Co., 233 W. 58th St. (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 602 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT, &c.—Educated, refined young woman desires position daily; attendant, companion. Patience. Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, expert, 7 years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts, complete set of books; best references; $18. G 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Expert; four years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts; capable taking complete charge; references; $16. G 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced accounting, controlling accounts, trial balance; salary $18. M 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, capable taking entire charge; references. A 113 Times.

COMPANION. — ACCOMPLISHED, CHARMING WOMAN DESIRES POSITION; UNUSUALLY QUALIFIED; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. M 107 TIMES.

COMPANION.—Active young woman as companion evenings, also several afternoons. M 108 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodelling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER wishes few customers; late with leading establishment; home preferred. Mme. Bertha, 164 West 46th St. Bry. 7725.

GOVERNESS. — English Canadian widow, gentlewoman, learned, nurse; French, music; companion, governess. M 91 Times.

GOVERNESS, visiting French diplomee; good musician; highest references. 63 West 58th.

LAUNDRESS wishes work out by day or at home; open air drying; private house. H., 218 East 58th.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer, exceptionally efficient; long legal training; knowledge of financial matters; executive ability; highly endorsed. G 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — 10 years' experience; double entry, trial balance; references; $18 $25. American, Christian, H 210 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Wanted by Englishwoman, position as cook and housekeeper to two in family; gentlemen preferred. E. L. Storey, 324 West 96th.

DRESSMAKER, experienced children's dresses, wishes position refined family. N. S., 2,960 8d Av.

GOVERNESS, French, desires engagement, children, mornings; excellent reference. E. F., 315 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, nonresident. Lady wants position; most efficient. L. W., 81 West 84th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Conscientious, experienced children over 3; excellent sewer; best physical care; best references; moderate terms. M 282 Times Downtown.

NURSE, experienced, wishes take care of small baby; references. Tel. Melrose 4220.

SEAMSTRESS wishes work by day. S., 218 East 58th.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; high school graduate; 5 years' technical experience; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; age 22; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; $18. F 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady wishes position stenographer, secretary; 12 years' experience with corporation; perfect grammarian, trustworthy; state of occupation; salary $25 weekly. S. A., 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' contracting engineering experience; operate all machines; quick grasping ideas; excellent speller, grammarian; no clock watcher; $15; highest credentials. G 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, competent; 5 years' experience general work; knowledge of bookkeeping; $15; excellent references. E. L. C., 189 Macon St., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER; exceptionally bright; 3 years' insurance, automobile experience; operates switchboard; all standard machines; Christian; $12. G 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated; neat appearance; thoroughly competent; several years' experience; capable handling office details; $15. G 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 4 years' experience, thoroughly familiar with office details; good writer; references; $12. G 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Wellesley graduate; commercial experience; $18. Secretary, 149 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent, reliable, possessing initiative; $18. G 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, familiar with office details; excellent references; $10. G 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; operate switchboard; thoroughly efficient; salary $18. M 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. G 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience; efficient, refined; salary, $18. Miss T., 2,481 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate, 6 years' experience; $15. Hopper, 2,416 Webster Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Central office experience five years; good office assistant; Christian; $9; good references. G 231 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. Christian, courteous, neat appearance; downtown preferred; $8 to $9. G 352 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $2 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 58 Nassau St., Room 1206. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, age 33, 16 years' experience in credits and bookkeeping, now employed, wishes to make a change; salary $1,600-$1,800 per year. Address A 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT; 33; modern methods; controlling system; cost accounting; A1 references. G 218 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert all lines, trial balances, monthly audits, $5 up. G 281 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION MAN who has demonstrated his ability to sell by both the written and spoken word. Knows how to dig out selling facts and crystallize them into lucid, forceful English. Able correspondent. Clean, successful record. Now employed. Age 26. Will start at $35 a week if there is a chance at the future. M 66 Times.

ADVERTISING.
Where now employed I write catalogues, sales talks, and general advertising copy; present salary $30; seek change where initiative, originality, ability leads to advancement; age 28; college graduate. M. H., Times Harlem.

ADVERTISING.—Sixteen years' experience in typography, layout, proofreading, copy writing, selling. G 288 Times Downtown.

AM-occupying position trust; want additional occupation. 10 A. M. until 3:30 P. M. A 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED; ANY REASONABLE OFFER; IMMEDIATE. G 350 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, well versed in double entry, desires change to position, with an opportunity; well recommended. Write Room 300, 340 B'way, N. Y., or phone Greenpoint 1463.

BOOKKEEPER. Fluently speaking French, German, Russian, Italian, Greek; foreign exchange; appearance; excellent reference. Box 44, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts, seeks connection with future; salary no object; best reference. G 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; import, export, factory costs, financial statements, voucher system, &c.; $20. T., 204 Weirfield St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 19 years' experience, desires situation. Tim. Goldenberg, 413 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 28, executive ability; modern accounting methods; moderate salary. G 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry, office work, $16, desires permanent position. G 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced trial balance, double entry, control system; references. M 82 Times.

BOY, (15½,) Christian, F. S. graduate, wishes position in office. J. Cuomo, 118 W. 53d St.

BUSINESS MANAGER.—Position as business manager for large farm or country estate by gentleman who at present occupies similar position; can give highest references as to integrity and business ability. X 294 Times Annex.

CASHIER and BOOKKEEPER. — Southern gentleman of middle age, for 25 years cashier of a New York firm, recently discontinuing business, seeks similar connection; congenial occupation, more of an object than salary. X 309 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. W. Parham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4095.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (31,) careful driver, good mechanic, excellent reference, desires steady position, city, country, Hayetts, 905 East 194th.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) 4 years' experience best private driving; references; no objections to hours. E. E. Chuiay, 494 East 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 10 years' experience; private or commercial; reference, 61 Church St. Cortlandt 6085.

CHAUFFEUR.—3 years former employer; 7 years' experience. Benjamin, 108 West 126th St.

COLLECTOR, GENERAL OUTSIDE MAN. Young man, 24; wishes position with reputable concern; reliable; good character; A1 reference from present employer. J 276 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, (23,) 2 years' office and correspondence experience; salary moderate; desires editorial or publishing firm preferred; assist in literary or research work. B. K., Times Harlem.

COLLEGE MAN, 20, willing, hard worker, desires position with opportunity of advancement. A 80 Times.

ENGINEER.—Mechanical, technical, or executive connection in New York City; minimum salary $4,000 per year. A 71 Times.

ENGINEER, experienced chief large plants, wishes position where economical results are appreciated; hotel, office building, factory. M 80 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—It is said that a man works best at that which gives him pleasure; mine is to organize, systematize, invent new methods, to cut cost and increase output; I have built big business; experienced in manufacturing, building, and real estate. G 348 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—A man in his 40s, with extensive commercial experience, is available for an executive position; best of references. Answer M 98 Times.

HEAD WAITER (American) wants position; a live wire. M 84 Times.

JAPANESE STUDENT desires position in family, office; morning and evening or before noon. Taka, 102 West 123d St. Morningside 8193.

MACHINIST, all-around, capable of taking charge; good on experimental work; valuable assistant to inventor. A 869 Times Downtown.

MAN, 23, six years shipping clerk, &c., advancement. Guterman, 854 East 180th St.

MECHANICAL EXECUTIVE experienced, American citizen, successful handler of labor, wishes responsible position where energy and honesty is appreciated; would adapt himself to any line, having experience in managing manufacturing establishment and as superintendent of mill; not conspicuous in appearance, but energetic; will go any place where opportunity for progressive and reliable man is offered. C S 410 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Young university graduate; automobile shop, design, and executive experience; capable and energetic. D. E., Times Harlem.

MIDDLE-AGED man, active, efficient, good personality; large business experience management real estate, rents, collections; desires position as competent investigator; faithful services; occupation mainly. A 80 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced; 28; has more than the usual amount of common sense; at present employed, but desires connection where ability and loyalty will be appreciated; have had entire charge of collections, correspondence, and credits for thirteen years; thorough legal experience; salary $125 to $150 monthly. G 361 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY wanted in industrial line by young man (25) where ability, earnestness, and adaptability will be appreciated; college graduate; business and technical experience. G 265 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 25 years old, university graduate; capable correspondent, stenographer, accountant; best references character, ability. L 173 Times.

SALESMAN, coats and suits; best trade; big following; 15 years' successful selling, Middle West; drawing account. M 90 Times.

SALESMAN, young, active, experienced, desires connection manufacturer, city; salary, commission. M 96 Times.

SALESMAN wishes a good line for the furniture or housefurnishing trade. G 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) experienced, desires position; excellent man for road; references. F. 31 Times.

SALESMAN. Christian; experienced; salary, commission; security; reference. Telephone Rush 5223.

SECRETARY, &c.—American, Christian, 24 years old, excellent education, widely traveled, desires position as secretary or equal responsibility; first-class references from last employer; also bank references; salary according to proven ability. Address Alert, 57 West 68th St., City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) Christian, now employed, and possessing unusual qualifications, desires employment as secretarial capacity where ability and achievements are his best recommendation. G 314 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Office Manager.—Legal and corporate experience; competent correspondent secretary; good stenographer; understands Spanish. G 311 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Two years' experience cloak and suit jobbing house; capable taking full charge of shipping and receiving; seeks desirable connection. M 104 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK (35,) thoroughly experienced, good executive ability, at present employed, desires change; salary $25. G 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) experienced, rapid, accurate; understands bookkeeping; position with advancement. A 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, (21,) 5 years' experience; highest references; salary secondary. A 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, fast typist, investigator, age 22, will do anything. "American," G 332 Times Downtown.

TEACHER. — College graduate, (23,) with good scientific training especially biological, wishes position as teacher of biology or assistant in biological laboratory. Aronowitz, 70 East 121st St.

TECHNICAL MAN, (26,) 1 year drop forge inspector, 1 year testing steam engines, &c., mech. eng. training, desires change near New York; consider salesmanship. W. A. K., 1,638 Lexington Av. Phone 1988 Harlem.

TUTOR. — UNIVERSITY STUDENT INSTRUCTOR IN PRIMARY SUBJECTS; BEST OF REFERENCES. M 82 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) fluent talker, having good education and possessing tact and initiative; my ability would warrant a trial and full satisfaction will be had if given such. G 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG hustling man wishes position investigating, collecting; will travel with good business firm; any reasonable proposition accepted; American; non-indulger; stand investigating. M 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, familiar with classification, tariffs, &c., desires position, preferably as assistant to traffic manager; has been connected with large railroad for 4½ years. M 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) bright and energetic, wishes position with a reliable concern; three years' business experience. G 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires clerical position; experienced, knowledge typewriting, quick figurer, good penman; references; salary $12. M 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, wishes position with a good future; also has business experience. G 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, seeks connection with legitimate proposition; have six years' selling experience. G 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) desires position at anything; conscientious; good references. M 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 4 years' experienced stock clerk, desires position. M 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, wants position; handy at anything. M 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) knows ladies' ready-to-wear business. E E Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (Italian,) educated, seeks position; Box 106, 2,121 8d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady as assistant; must be experienced; knowledge of stenography or typewriting preferable. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Opportunity, V 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced in double entry bookkeeping in printing office; must have good habits and furnish responsible references; hours 8 to 5:30. Charles Francis Press, 461 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young girl in insurance broker's office; state experience, salary. G 836 Times, Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced in clerks. H. Goldberg & Son, 13 East 17th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with executive ability in household management, desirous of taking up the highest class of Jewish social work in child care at a fair salary, with all expenses paid, should apply personally at Fellowship House, 82 West 118th St., between 7:30 and 8 P. M.

COMPOSITOR.—State experience, salary, and age. Box V 166 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Well educated girl who is a competent operator is offered a permanent position with large corporation uptown; good salary, with chance for advancement; state age, religion, education, experience, salary, &c. M 100 Times.

FILING CLERK.—Young lady to do simple correspondence filing in a publishing house; state qualifications and age, salary to start $9. Permanent, Box G 361 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, in stockroom and order picking; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Complete charge of gentleman's four-room apartment; sleep out; no washing. Apply by mail only, Kruskal, 1 West 58th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; no washing; wages $30; references. Apply between 10 and 11. Brush, 559 East 86th.

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN. — EXPERIENCED; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. APPLY 961 5TH AV.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; pay $22 per month; state age and experience, and address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

OPERATOR on Remington-Wahl billing machine; good pay; only competent operator need apply. Great Atlantic Pacific Tea Co., 1492 St. and Southern Boulevard, City; unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—College-bred woman, with best secretarial training and some business experience. X 808 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Educated woman, capable of explaining to our special list of mothers successful character building plan for children; this plan was prepared under the direction of educators and psychologists whose names are familiar to every mother; one capable of being quickly promoted to branch office management preferred; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, bookkeeping knowledge, quick worker, non-commercial handwriting preferred; $15 week; hours, 9 to 1, 2 to 6. Apply E. Juen, Secretary, 599 5th Av., between noon and 1; bring references.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, by large insurance company competent stenographer; permanent position to right party; salary $15; state experience; also typist. G 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, competent stenographer; not afraid of work; must know her business; answer own handwriting, stating salary; (Underwood.) Apply Box V 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, 17 to 19, accurate transcription essential; commence $7 weekly. Interview Cheusley, 261 West 21st St., before 1, after 3 o'clock today.

STENOGRAPHER. — German-Swiss, competent stenographer and typist wanted; knowledge of French desirable. Apply F. Doessenbach, 241 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER-dictaphone operator wanted in high-class technical publishing house; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Real estate or law experience preferred; salary to begin, $15 a week. Apply in own handwriting to S. & H., 102 West 72d St.

STENOGRAPHER IN LAW OFFICE.
Harrison, 307 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (opposite Borough Hall Subway Station.)

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 89 East 42d.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

require several experienced girl packers, 16 to 18 years old. Apply after 9 A. M. to Superintendent of Delivery Department, 6th Av. employes entrance.

TRAINED NURSE.—For child of four, wishing a good home; one who speaks French or German. Call before 11 A. M., 45 West 110th St. Apt. 6D.

TYPISTS, addressing and filling in; good, plain lists; good conditions; light and air. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

WASHWOMAN wanted, one day a week, in small private family; must be capable of doing fine work. Write, stating wage per day and reference. X 303 Times Annex.

YOUNG GIRL to run errands, with chance of advancement. Ward & Daniel, 366 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Exceptional opportunities for intelligent girls. Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Ledger Clerks, Dictaphone, Comptometer, Telephone Operators and Office Assistants.
ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, twenty, $12-$18; typists, $8-$12. Pan American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED.
BARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
MECHANICAL DENTISTS DO IT.
Complete short course; easy payments; START ANY DAY OR NIGHT. Taught by laboratory training; no books. Graduates in demand because of our 24 years' experience and recognized ability. PROF. BODEE is known as one of the Greatest Mechanical Dentists in America. INVESTIGATE; be convinced by FACTS. Visit, write, or tel, Van. 282 for Book 19. It tells how to earn while learning.
BODEE Dental Trade School, 15 W. 44th St.
Supervision of University of N. Y.
Oldest—Largest—Most Reliable.

IN 3 MONTHS be a Mechanical Dentist. Earn a BIG income. GREAT demand for Mechanical Dentists. We teach you any time of day or evening. INDIVIDUALLY. Actual laboratory practice. No home or book study. See the school. Write for FREE booklet 57.
DENTISTS' LABORATORIES SCHOOL.
Tel. Bryant 2040. 25 West 45th St.
FIRST licensed by State Board of Education.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 50 days from now by learning Boyd Syllabic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 887 West, 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$16
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 24th St.

LEARN motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 141 West 36th.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent place on staff of C. P. A. for well-qualified juniors; only accounting school graduates with satisfactory business experience considered. G 349 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN

Can earn big money on a new, clean, and attractive proposition; only a limited number only will be employed. Call Bryant 623 and arrange for interview.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with experience; accurate, good; advancement; references required. Orsenigo Co., 112 West 42d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in double entry bookkeeping in printing office; must have good habits and furnish responsible references; hours 8 to 5.30. Charles Francis Press, 461 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent cost clerk, familiar with modern cost methods; state qualifications, age, and experience; moderate salary to begin. Box V 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with office experience; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; write, stating references and salary expected. Address G 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Stock clerk, capable handling large volume of detail; must be rapid and accurate; state age, experience, and salary desired. Box V 89 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in leading publishing house; good opening for capable young man. Address, stating age, experience, and present salary. Good future. G 390 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work; high school graduates; excellent opportunities for advancement. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY, about 17-18 years of age, in large downtown law office; good opening for boy desiring to study law; write, stating age, salary expected and experience, if any. G 345 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, intelligent, for general office work; must be willing and have good references; good opportunity for advancement. Call American Aniline Products, Inc., 13 East 12th St.

BOY wanted in law office; American; residing in Manhattan or Bronx; state age, experience, and salary desired. J. 284 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED, 18 YEARS OLD, TO MAKE THEMSELVES USEFUL AND LEARN TRADE; GOOD OVERTIME; $7 START. APPLY 30 WEST 19TH ST.

BOY in retail hardware store to make himself useful and deliver goods; hours, 7:30 to 6; good wages. A 304 Times Downtown.

BOY, who intends to study law, wanted in busy law office; state age, education, and experience. Energy, J 283 Times Downtown.

BOY, age 14; good opening; wages advanced every six months. Theodore A. Kohn & Son, 321 8th Av.

BOY—Bright office boy wanted; reply stating age, education and salary wanted. M 77 Times.

BOY wanted for office and salesroom. Regina Co., 47 West 34th St.

BRAKEMEN and firemen wanted; experienced men only. Apply Employment Car, New Haven R. R. station, 138d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

CASHIER wanted; experienced; about 24 years old; permanent position; moderate salary to start; must be well recommended; also familiar with handling correspondence and auditing accounts. Call 9 A. M., Mr. MacFarland, James H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St.

CHEMIST OR FOREMAN.—LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONCERN WANTS EXPERIENCED CHEMIST OR FOREMAN EXPERT IN THE MANUFACTURE, MACHINERY, OR TECHNICAL CONTROL OF RAW CELLULOID FILMS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY AND FUTURE FOR THE RIGHT MAN. AN

ALL AMERICAN WOOL PLEDGED TO WAR USE

Industry, with $500,000,000 Yearly Output, Put at Government's Disposal.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY

Many Mills Withdraw Lines from Private Trade in Anticipation of Nation's Demand.

If war comes all the resources of the woolen industry of the country, with an annual output of more than $500,000,000, will be at the Government's disposal, under pledge of a resolution adopted yesterday by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at its annual meeting at the Hotel Belmont.

Soon after Colonel John P. Wood, the President, had called the meeting to order, Frederic S. Clark, President of the Talbot Mills, North Billerica, Mass., offered the following, which was unanimously adopted and ordered sent to President Wilson:

Resolved, by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, that, holding yet to the hope that actual war may honorably be averted, we pledge to the Government, in case of need, the wholehearted co-operation of our industry—all else to be subordinate to the interest of the United States.

Later the Woolen Goods Exchange, affiliated with the manufacturers, requested President Wood to name a special committee to co-operate with the Government in case of hostilities. This committee will be announced in a few days.

To be in position to fill Government orders for cloth it was announced that many manufacturers already had withdrawn some lines from the trade. One member, discussing this action, said:

"Most of the mills are sold up on future orders, and have been compelled to withdraw some lines. Now that the Government may want supplies, it has been thought best by many manufacturers to make further withdrawals. If the Government offers heavy orders there must be a proportionate scaling of orders on our books. The Government will get the preference in case of war."

Manufacturers are confronted with soaring prices and scarcity, which were considered yesterday behind closed doors. Wool advanced 12½ cents last week to $1 a pound in Boston, and $1.50 is expected. It was figured out that if 2,000,000 men were called it would take twenty-five pounds of wool for each soldier's equipment, with a change, or 50,000,000 pounds of wool.

A. M. Paterson, President of the Textile Alliance, which distributes any wool that the British Government is willing to spare to America, consulted with the manufacturers, and told of Australian wool that he hoped might come here. Urgent representations are to be made to have the embargo on British-controlled wool modified.

Secretary Winthrop L. Marvin reported that the last year had seen great activity in woolens, "though the difficulties of conducting business have been many, and the gains not out of proportion to the labor and risk involved."

The European war was responsible for unprecedented exports, which in eleven months totaled $35,917,147, while imports fell off from 1915. Latin America and Canada were the best buyers in 1916.

"Though these exports are an appreciable factor," said Secretary Marvin's report, "they are not more than 6 or 7 per cent. of the American output produced for the home market, by far the best market for woolen fabrics in the world."

It was noted that the demand for military cloths and blankets from belligerent Governments had wholly ceased. Mr. Marvin said that all the war powers were now granting preference or protection to home industries as a vital part of a system of national defense. The Secretary said the question of raw wool supply had become "very grave," particularly with a close British embargo on home and colonial wools.

The progress in the American dye industry was praised, although the home requirements were far from being satisfied. The new dye duties were condemned by Mr. Marvin as "deficient, both in method and amount."

All the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. They were: President, John P. Wood, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, William M. Wood, Boston; Frederic S. Clark, North Billerica, Mass., and George H. Hodgson, Cleveland; Secretary and Treasurer, Winthrop L. Marvin, Boston.

EDUCATORS TO SERVE NATION.

Columbia and N. Y. U. Faculties Would Mobilize—Other Offers.

Members of the Faculties of Columbia and New York Universities took steps yesterday to aid the movement for preparedness. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia announced the appointment of a committee of scientists and economists to aid the Government. Prof. Charles Gray Shaw of the philosophy department of New York University started a movement for a university military organization. The Columbia committee will meet on Feb. 12 to consider what direction their co-operation will take. Among those who will serve on it are Michael Idvorski Pupin, Serbian Consul and Professor of Electricity at the university; Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the graduate engineering schools; Charles E. Lucke, head of the graduate mechanical engineering department and authority on gas engines; M. T. Bogert, Professor of Organic Chemistry; Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of Columbia, and Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Professor of Economics, is the Chairman.

Citizens' organizations and individuals continued to offer their services to the Government and to pass resolutions commending President Wilson's course toward Germany. Representatives of seventy-five branches of business, making up the Business Men's National Service League, met at the Yale Club and passed resolutions urging the passage of a bill for universal training. Those who attended represented trades which took part in last year's preparedness parade.

Preparedness will be the chief topic at a luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 20. The speakers will be Senator-elect Calder, Mayor Mitchel, and Martin W. Littleton.

The National Agricultural Society, in a statement made public yesterday, urged that steps be taken looking to the mobilization of the country's agricultural resources. The society was formed a year ago. Its President is James Wilson of Iowa, former Secretary of Agriculture.

PACIFISTS STILL BUSY.

New York Organizations May Send a Delegation to Washington.

Members of pacifist organizations with headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue are planning for a demonstration on Monday. It is proposed to send men and women to the capital to urge Congress to keep the country out of war at all costs. The New York Society of the Alumni of Holy Cross College sent a letter to President Wilson yesterday indorsing everything he has done in the crisis with Germany, but urging him to "lead the warring nations to peace rather than to join them in war." The letter was sent as the result of a resolution adopted on Tuesday night at the annual dinner of the society.

B. W. Huebsch, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Neutral Conference Committee, sent a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in which he criticised what he called the haste of the suffragists to offer their services to the country in time of war.

"Nothing of value will be demonstrated by the spectacle of women undertaking labor now performed by men," he wrote. "We know that women can be efficient car conductors, munition makers, and agriculturists. If it were a proof of equality for women to do heavy physical labor she would long ago have been emancipated in those European lands in which she tills the soil and in whose streets she may be seen yoked, like a dog, drawing a cart.

"Urge your Executive Council to instruct the women of America that no cause is hallowed by war; that reason can persist only while peace lasts, and that they will be untrue to their trust as guardians of the race if they approve—even tacitly—preparations involving the sacrifice of a single life to a superficial patriotism."

In reply to criticism of the action of the Board of Education in granting permission to the Women's Peace Party to hold a pacifist meeting in the Stuyvesant High School tonight, William G. Willcox, President of the board, said yesterday it was a custom of the board to grant use of schools for gatherings that were not political, and that it had not been considered that a pacifist meeting was of a political nature.

"There has been no formal complaint to the Board of Education because of the proposed holding of a pacifist meeting in Stuyvesant High School, and, so far as I know, the board will take no action," he said.

The meeting is to be held by the Women's Peace Party in co-operation with the Socialist Party and the Keep-Out-of-War Committee.

Carranza Cable Explained.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 6, (via Galveston, Feb. 7.)—The Foreign Office officially denied tonight that Carranza had telegraphed his congratulations to the German Emperor on the international situation, as reported from Amsterdam. It was explained that General Carranza sent felicitations on Emperor William's birthday, Jan. 27.

REPUBLICANS WON'T END 'LEAK' INQUIRY

Insist That Some One "Higher Up" Must Have Furnished Information in the First Place.

MAY CALL WOMAN TODAY

Whipple Plans to Close His Case —McAdoo's Brother Denies Acting as a Go-Between.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In spite of a desire on the part of some Democratic members of the "Leak" Investigating Committee to bring the inquiry to a close on Friday or Saturday, the Republican committeemen said tonight that they had just "begun to investigate."

Until it is proved beyond all doubt that the alleged leak originated with the two Washington newspaper men, J. Fred Essary and W. W. Price, who have admitted they sent out warning messages on the peace note, the Republicans say they will not agree to terminate the inquiry. One Republican said tonight he believed several Democrats would join in forcing a continuance of the investigation. The Republicans insist that some one "higher up" must have furnished the information in the first place.

"We have found the conduits of the information, but we must not stop until we have found the source," said Representative Campbell of Kansas, ranking Republican member of the committee.

Every indication tonight was that Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the committee, was planning to close his case. He began today examining State Department employes who aided in transmitting the note, and is said to plan calling all the newspaper men to whom Secretary Lansing confided that a note was coming, and employes of the Government Printing Office. Other newspaper men and Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti also are to be called, but the committee is not convinced that any of them will give valuable testimony.

Official announcement was made tonight that Mrs. Visconti, who Thomas W. Lawson swore told him Secretary Tumulty and others were involved in Wall Street deals, would testify either tomorrow or Friday. It is expected Mr. Whipple will confine her testimony specifically to what she knows about the leak.

Another Washington newspaper man, N. O. Messenger of The Washington Star, was brought into the inquiry today and Thomas F. Logan, of The Washington Post, was summoned to appear tomorrow. W. B. Hibbs, a local broker, testified today that for some years he has paid Messenger, "not to exceed $100 a month," for the privilege of calling him on the telephone and asking him about Capitol events. Nothing was developed to indicate that Messenger ever had furnished Hibbs with advance information. The reason for calling Logan has not been disclosed.

John H. James, head of the State Department Bureau of Information, testified that a printer's proof of the peace note lay in an unlocked drawer in his office throughout the great part of Dec. 20. All other copies were guarded with great care, according to testimony. James still was on the stand at adjournment and he will be examined further tomorrow.

Frank L. Polk, Counselor to the State Department, was questioned about reports of leaks in the department during Secretary Bryan's régime, but said he had investigated and was certain they no longer existed.

Malcolm R. McAdoo, a brother of Secretary McAdoo, hotly denied that he ever acted as a "go-between" for the Secretary and C. D. Barney & Co., New York brokers, in a Wall Street deal, as reported to the committee by Thomas W. Lawson. Mr. McAdoo declared most of the newspapers probably would not print his denial, as they were "too anxious to libel somebody."

J. L. Butler of the local brokerage firm of J. L. Edwards testified that on Dec. 20 Walter P. Ramsey, a local investor, told him that F. A. Connolly & Co. had a "tip" on the coming peace note. He said Ramsey alleged the "tip" was on Connolly's board.

French Man-Power Bill Completed.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Government bill providing for civil mobilization is ready for presentation to Parliament. The measure bears no similarity to the law recently adopted in Germany. It does not provide for mass recruiting of non-mobilizable men and women, but gives the Government the right, which it already has in part by a previous law, to impress persons for the needs of national defense, for war manufactories, for transports, and for agriculture.

U-BOATS CUT PAPER SUPPLY

Further Advance in Prices Expected from New Teuton Campaign.

The new U-boat campaign by the Germans will probably result in a further advance in the price of paper in America, according to delegates to the convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association, being held this week at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Secretary Freeman of the association said yesterday that in normal times 300,000 tons of wood pulp were imported from Scandinavian countries annually, and that since the war about 12,000 tons a month had been coming over in ships which carried back war supplies, but he believed these shipments would stop now.

Canadian delegates said new paper mills were building in Canada, but that the scarcity of labor had cut the supply of wood pulp materially.

The delegates meet behind closed doors and are extremely chary of talking about the price situation.

"You know," said Frank L. Moore, former President of the association, "the law makes it just as much a crime to combine in order to keep prices down as to combine to raise them.

Mr. Moore said that unless more men could be got into Canada to cut pulp wood many of the paper mills would be forced to shut down.

"The present great demand for paper can be traced to the prosperity of the United States," he said. "A man who used to buy one newspaper now buys every extra that comes out, because he has more money in his pocket. The workingman buys two pair of shoes where he used to buy one pair—that means twice as many shoe boxes and that much more wrapping paper. His wife buys more dresses—and that means more wrapping paper. The family buys more groceries—and that means more bags, and so it goes."

The annual business meeting of the association will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon and the annual dinner at the Waldorf tonight.

TO REPORT SUFFRAGE BILL.

Hint of Amendment of Pending Measure Disturbs Women's Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee today voted to report favorably the proposed constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. Ten members were in attendance at the meeting, all voting in favor of reporting the measure.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Party, expressed concern today over a rumor that an amendment to the measure was contemplated with a view to incorporating a provision for a literary test for voters of both sexes. Such an amendment would make the submission of the proposed amendment to the voters this Fall, and prior to 1919, impossible, even if the Legislature should take favorable action on the amended measure, because this would not be identical with the measure on which the Legislature took favorable action at the last session. The rumor could not be confirmed at the Capitol.

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DANISH PRAISE FOR WILSON.

The Nordlyset Says He Is the Leader of All Americans.

The Nordlyset, a Danish weekly printed in this city, in its issue published today, praises the action of President Wilson in breaking with Germany. It will say editorially:

"Mr. Wilson's words call for no detailed comment on our part. As well strike matches in broad daylight. No one doubts that the President has voiced the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the American people. Justly did he declare that under the circumstances there was for him no alternative, consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States, but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Government.

"The step he has thus taken is a momentous one. It may lead to war, at all events it must create heavy difficulties for the Government of this country and its people. Yet we are convinced that the President has done his duty. Our duty is now to sustain him in all such ways as each of us may find possible. This duty is self-evident and indisputable. It is one that would be ours no matter who might hold the exalted office of President of the United States.

"It is, however, pleasant to state that this duty becomes particularly easy because it is Woodrow Wilson that is our President. His sane and dignified bearing in circumstances that would have tried the soul of a George Washington or an Abraham Lincoln has made even those look to him in unwavering confidence who only last November voted against him. In every sense of the word, he is the leader, not of one party, not of one race, but of all American citizens, naturalized as well as native."

AGED MAN DIES IN FIRE.

J. H. Carragan, Whose Sight Was Poor, Loses Way as Home Burns.

John Hanson Carragan, one of the oldest residents of Bayonne, was burned to death early yesterday morning in a fire which destroyed his home at 49 East Thirty-third Street, Bayonne. The fire started in the furnace room of the house.

All other members of the household escaped in their night clothing, but Mr. Carragan's eyesight was poor, and before he was able to find his way to the stairs the staircase was in flames. His charred body was found in the rear of the second floor, to which, apparently, he had made his way in the hope of getting down a rear stairway.

Mr. Carragan was born in Saratoga Springs 75 years ago. He moved to Bayonne in 1861 and then spent two years in mining in California. Returning to New York, he engaged in business and for many years was associated with W. H. Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, at Beekman and William Streets. He retired from business several years ago. He was prominently identified with the social life of Bayonne and was one of the oldest members of the Newark Bay Boat Club. He is survived by a brother, George Carragan, founder of the export and import house of George Carragan of 60 West Street. The funeral service will be held at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Charles W. Thomas, of 33 East Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, at 8:30 o'clock this evening.

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A limited number of Hart Schaffner & Marx Oxford Tuxedo Suits—regular prices $40 to $50—are being sold at $27.50—discontinued lines.

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All repair SERVICE rendered by the SERVICE Stations of the R. E. TAYLOR CORPORATION is being rendered at *actual cost.* All repairs and new parts are charged at *actual cost,* as close as competent accountants can figure it when the work is done; a careful record of every cost of operating our SERVICE Stations will be kept, and on December 31st, 1917, every penny of accumulated profits from SERVICE work will be returned to the owners of GRAMM-BERNSTEIN TRUCKS, in proportion to their payments for repair work during the year. This applies to every GRAMM-BERNSTEIN owner, whether the truck has been purchased before or since we took over the GRAMM-BERNSTEIN business in the East—no matter how many years you have had a GRAMM-BERNSTEIN truck, all SERVICE is given *at actual cost.*

NO OTHER truck manufacturer, or distributor, or SERVICE station, anywhere, will do this for you.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Broadway car, 116th to 125th, Feb. 6, lady's black leather handbag containing lady's gold watch, chain, and locket, keys, pocketbook with money. Keep money, return bag with contents. Apt. 113, 440 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Wall Street district, Monday, Feb. 5, Certificate 9,100 for twenty-three shares Baldwin Locomotive common, name W. L. Gannon; Certificate 5,223 for two shares Baldwin Locomotive common, name C. I. Hudson & Co. Return Seligman & Meyer, 61 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Large reward for return of beaded bag and contents, in taxicab early Sunday morning; contents valued for remembrance. Call Miss Blare at Phil Gill, 39 West 32d St., phone Madison 4133.

LOST.—Alaska seal muff, in store R. H. Macy & Co., 34th St. and Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, 4:30; suitable reward offered for return to Mrs. Mott, 828 St. Nicholas Av., New York.

LOST—Wednesday morning between 435 West 123d and 125th Streets, L station, or local at 33d St., gray purse; $21 in bills, change, and gold watch. K. H. Robbins, 435 West 123d.

LOST.—Central Trust Co. stock certificate No. C1,455 for ten shares, standing in the name of John H. Folk; transfer of same has been stopped; application for new certificate made.

LOST—A sum of money between 14th St. and 4th Av. and 163d St. and Broadway. Reward; return 1217 Washington Av. Mrs. A. Wachsman.

LOST—Black fur neckpiece, Fifth Av., between 34th and 30th Sts., Tuesday, 9 P. M.; reward. Miss Ruth Morris, Room 503, 290 Broadway.

LOST—On Feb. 1, on 5th Av. or vicinity between 44th and 60th Sts., a small black purse containing a sum of money. Liberal reward if left at 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Moleskin scarf and beaded pocketbook, Saturday, Marlborough Hotel or taxicab. Reward. Carpenter, 62 West 66th. 'Phone Columbus 8018.

LOST—On Feb. 7, on Columbus Av., between 73rd and 77th St., pearl and diamond crescent. Liberal reward if returned to Apt. 62, 37 West 75th St.

LOST—On 4th Av. subway train or Bayridge station, Brooklyn, black leather purse containing watch, keys, address cards. Reward; 60 Clark St., Brooklyn.

LOST—In Liberty Theatre, taxicab, or West 45th St., Feb. 5, gold wrist watch; reward. Miss Oliver, 240 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Platinum ring, single sapphire, Tiffany's; lost in taxi last week; suitable reward. G. M. W., 229 West 109th.

LOST—Sealskin stole, in front of the Church of Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St. Reward return to 37 West 51st.

LOST—Small gold open-face watch, Tiffany's name, Monday afternoon; reward. G. M. W., 229 West 109th.

LOST—Friday, Feb. 2, Malacca cane with silver top; $10 reward. 45 East 57th.

REWARD.—Platinum diamond and pearl circle pin, filigree centre, Grand Central Station, 43d St., to Rialto Theatre, V 161 Times.

LOST—Blue silk beaded bag, containing opal ring, small amount of cash, and personal card. Liberal reward. C. Klauser, 94 West 53d.

REWARD—Left brown fox muff in taxicab engaged at 42d St. entrance to Stern Bros. about 4 o'clock Feb. 7 en route to West 23d St. ferry. Return to Stern Bros.

$500 REWARD
for pear-shaped pearl scarfpin, lost Saturday or Sunday, between Atlantic City and 74th St., New York, via Pennsylvania R. R. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$25 REWARD—Gold ring, set large yellow opal. Monday. Plaza 8477, 27 East 62d.

$5 REWARD, barpin cluster; 3 small diamonds, 3 small pearls. 19 West 12th.

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We attribute this to the exceptional assortment of suit ends we were able to show and to the unprecedented values offered. Because of this enormous demand even our large and efficient organization has been heavily taxed to deliver suits on time.

Notwithstanding the fact that we can usually deliver in twenty-four hours when required, for the present on all future orders we ask one week to deliver.

But this is not long to wait when you consider that you are having a suit made to your measure, styled to your liking and cut from your own selection of materials. All suit ends reduced to $20 regardless of former values.

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